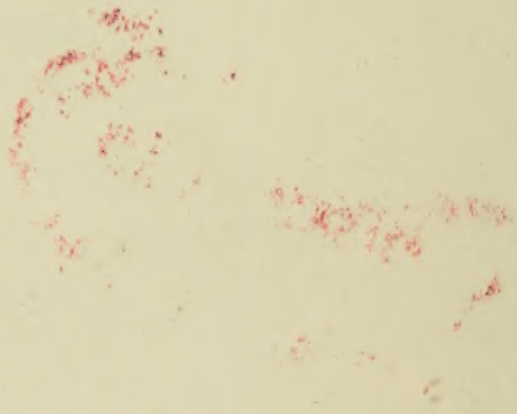
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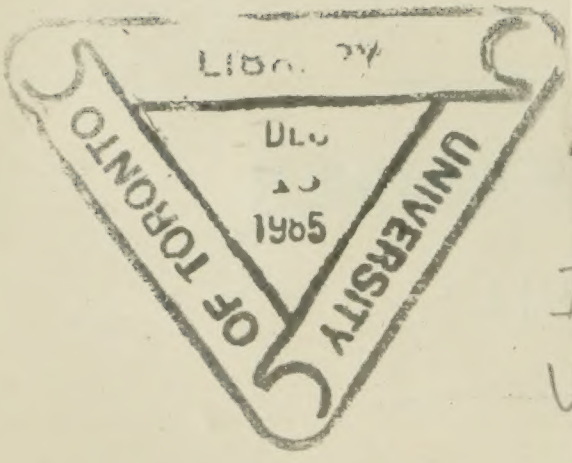
# The Independent

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## Index for Volume LXXI (July to December, 1911)

(Ed., Editorial; Fin., Financial; Ins.. Insurance; Rev., Book Review; Sur., Survey of the World)


Abadie, G., Bee Man.....1137
Abbott, E. H., Molly Make Believe (Rev.).. 530
——Sick-a-Bed Lady (Rev.).....1039
Abbott, L., Spirit of Democracy (Rev.)..... 649
Account Rendered, E. F. Benson (Rev.).... 96
Adam, E., Behind Screens in Japan (Rev.).. 431
Adams, H., Life of G. C. Lodge (Rev.).....1083
Address of the Amherst Class of 1885 (Ed.). 50
Adrian Savage, L. Malet (Rev.).....1037
Advice of a Father to a Daughter Entering College, C. F. Thwing..... 473
Ægean Echoes, H. C. Crew (Rev.).....1086
Æonian Echoes, M. J. Kidder (Rev.).....1084
Aerial Navigation, A. F. Zahm (Rev.).....1145
Aeroplane Motors (Ed.)..... 607
Aerotechnic Institute, An (Ed.)..... 277
Aflalo, F. G., Regilding the Crescent (Rev.) 593
Africa, New Latin, N. Schmidt.....1440
Africa, Opening Up of, H. H. Johnston (Rev.) ..... 651
Agricultural College Extension (Ed.).....1345
Agriculture, International (Ed.)..... 501
Air Power (Ed.)..... 105
Alabama, Inequality in.....1284
Alarms and Discursions, G. K. Chesterton (Rev.) .....1457
Alaska .....54, 225, 268, 450, 892
Albanian Courage (Ed.)..... 164
Alcoholic Consumption (Ed.).....1161
Allan, Grant, Florence (Rev.)..... 376
Alpine Plants, H. S. Thompson (Rev.)..... 822
Ament, William Scott, H. D. Porter (Rev.). 708
America the Beautiful, K. L. Bates (Rev.)..1087
American Constitution, Original Growth of, H. Taylor ..... 704
American Dramatist, M. J. Moses (Rev.).... 874
American Families, Size of, W. B. Bailey... 134
American History, D. S. Muzzey (Rev.).....1204
American in Germany, E. E. Patton (Rev.).1211
American Invasion of Tripoli, G. Richardson 861
American Jewish Yearbook 5672 (Rev.)..... 651
American Millionaires and Art (Ed.)..... 937
American, Not a Typical (Ed.)..... 497
American Politics and Life, Corruption in, R. C. Brooks (Rev.)..... 703
American Professors of Dramatic Literature, M. J. Moses..... 813
American Revolution, Beginnings of, E. Chase (Rev.) ..... 595
American Revolution, France in the, J. B. Perkins (Rev.) ..... 765
American Socialism of the Present Day, J. W. Hughan (Rev.).....1147
America and the Morocco Question (Ed.)... 214
Ames, E. S., Psychology of Religious Experience (Rev.) ..... 876
——Divinity of Christ (Rev.).....1272
Anarchism, Impossibilities of, G. B. Shaw (Rev.) ..... 489
Anglo-American Memories, G. W. Smalley (Rev.) ..... 703
Anglo-Japanese Treaty (Sur.)..... 120
Animal World, F. W. Gamble (Rev.)..... 489
Answer to Dr. Sheldon (see 1142), L. F. C. Garvin .....1455
Anteroom and Other Poems, W. H. Woods (Rev.) .....1087
Balfour, A. J. (see "British Affairs") (Ed.).1105
Anti-Semiticism .....454, 496, 716, 718
Appeal to the Country (Ed.)..... 491
Apples (Ed.) ..... 558
Applied Doctrine, M. R. McCallum (Poem). 816
Appreciations and Criticisms of Charles Dickens, G. K. Chesterton (Rev.).....1457
Aran Islands, The, J. M. Synge (Rev.)..44, 1082
Arbitration Treaty with Great Britain, New, R. Olney ..... 622
Arbitration Treaties, etc. ...56, 62, 104, 171, 281, 344, 379, 380, 456, 491, 509, 565, 589, 715, 1044
Arc (see "Jeanne d'Arc").
Architecture in London, W. H. Godfrey (Rev.) ..... 599
Arden: A Modern "As You Like It," J. W. Gaskine ..... 299
Are They "Lesser Breeds"? (Ed.)..... 664
Art .....111, 488, 499, 602, 937, 1302, 1349
Art in France, L. Hourticq (Rev.).....600, 1302
Art Manual, American (Rev.)..... 598
Artistic Homes, M. T. Priestman (Rev.).... 41
Arts and Crafts of Ancient Egypt, F. Petrie (Rev.) ..... 210
As I Remember, M. Gouverneur (Rev.)..... 985
Ashenhurst, J. O., Day of the Country Church (Rev.) ..... 707
Aspinwall, A. E., West Indies, Pocket Guide to (Rev.) ..... 434
At the Silver Gate, J. V. Cheney (Rev.)....1084
At the Wheel, C. K. Rathbone (Poem)..... 578
Atkins, J. B., Life of Sir William Russell (Rev.) ..... 315
Attempts in Verse, M. W. Stryker (Rev.).. 706
Atton, H., King's Customs (Rev.)..... 432
Audoux, Marguerite ..... 598
Aulard, A., French Revolution (Rev.)..... 204
Austen, J. T., M. C. Tyler (Rev.).....1208
Austen, To Jane, C. Leech (Poem).....1338
Australia Can Teach America, What, E. Mead .....367, 382
Authority of Might and Right, A. v. C. P. Huizinga (Rev.) .....1072
Autobiography of an Elderly Woman (Rev.).1203
Automobile Industry, W. B. Bailey..... 38
Automobile Stands For, What the (Ed.)... 440
Aviation.....3, 66, 101, 105, 277, 283, 395, 452, 559, 579, 607, 822, 836, 846, 884, 1145

Babbitt, E. C., Pilate (Poem)..... 590
Babies (Ed.) ..... 501
Badger, R. G., Handy Natural History (Rev.) ..... 434
Bagot, R., My Italian Year (Rev.).....1078
Bailey, W. B., The Automobile Industry... 38
——Size of American Families..... 134
——International Savings ..... 427
——Ten Great Cities..... 482
——Our Urban and Rural Growth..... 591
——Great Britain and Ireland..... 699
——World's Divorce Record..... 817
——Italy and Turkey..... 920
——Increase of Divorce.....1088
——Our Fish Bill.....1202
——Best Sellers .....1327
Baker, B. N. (see 1115), Panama Canal Tolls .....1089
Baldwin, Simeon E., Constitutional Objections to New Arbitration Treaties..... 456
Balfour, A. J., (see British Affairs") (Ed.)..1105
Balfour, G., Life of R. L. Stevenson (Rev.). 822

Ballad Folk, Old, S. Reid....1093
Ballad of the White Horse, G. K. Chesterton (Rev.)....1456
Balzell, W. J., Dictionary of Musicians (Rev.)....431
Bank, Business of a Commercial, J. B. Martindale....1399
Bank of Commerce, New President (Fin.)..666
Bank Safeguards Attacked (Fin.)....60
Bankers' Convention (Fin.)....1226
Banking System, Our (Fin.)....614
Banks, Enoch Marvin (see 57)....106
——New Point of View in the New South...79
Baptists, Union of (Ed.)....1108
Baptist Confessions of Faith, W. J. McGlothlin (Rev.)....375
Bar 20 Days, C. E. Mulford (Rev.)....97
Barbarism, Menace of (Ed.)....712
Barclay, F. L., Following of the Star (Rev.)....1265
Barnesby, N., Medical Chaos and Crime (Rev.)....210
Barrie, J. M., Peter and Wendy (Rev.)....1300
Bartlett, D. W., Better Country (Rev.)....1270
Barton, M., Impressions of Mexico (Rev.)..1077
Baseball, Fascination of (Ed.)....494
Bates, E. S., Touring in 1600 (Rev.)....1075
Bates, K. L., If We Could Tell (Poem)..23
——Ex Oriente Lux (Poem)....850
——America the Beautiful (Rev.)....1087
Be Good to Yourself, O. S. Marden (Rev.) 435
Beach, R., Ne'er-do-Well (Rev.)....547
Bee Man, G. Abadie....1137
Begbie, H., Souls in Action; The Shadow (Rev.)....648
——The Cage (Rev.)....1457
Behind Screens in Japan, E. Adam (Rev.)..431
Belgians at Home, C. Holland (Rev.)....1080
Believing Years, E. L. Pearson (Rev.)....1207
Belloc, H., Party System....147
——On Something (Rev.)....154
Belloc-Lowndes, Mrs., Jane Oglander (Rev.) 149
——When No Man Pursueth (Rev.)....1265
Bellows, J., Dictionary of French and English, English and French (Rev.)....488
Belmont Book, Vados (Rev.)....875
Benedict, R. D., Stories from the Old French Chronicles (Rev.)....375
Bennett, A. (see 823, 989), Mental Efficiency (Rev.)....47
——Hilda Lessways (Rev.)....819
Benson, A. C., John Ruskin (Rev.)....152
Benson, E. F., Account Rendered (Rev.)..96
——Margery (Rev.)....821
Beresford, J. D., Early History of Jacob Stahl (Rev.)....148
Bernstein, H., Assassination of Stolypin....756
Best Sellers, W. B. Bailey....1327
Betham-Edwards, M., French Men, Women and Books (Rev.)....151
Better Country, D. W. Bartlett (Rev.)....1270
Bettis, J. R., Cost of Motoring....592
Bible....222, 435, 625, 706
Bible, The, in Education, T. Raymont (Rev.)1040
Biblical Ignorance of College Students, T. E. Rankin....197
Big Horse to Ride, E. W. Dewing (Rev.), 530, 597
Bigelow, John (Ed.)....1464
Bigelow, M. O. Prayer of Summer (Poem) 83
——Of Fire and Flesh (Poem)....574
——The Submerged (Poem)....687
——Love of Friends (Poem)....1188
Bigelow, P., Crown of George V....356
——Personal Equation in Germany....682
——In Darkest Connecticut....855
Binns, H. B., Wanderers and Other Poems (Rev.)....1087
Biographia Epistolaris, S. T. Coleridge (Rev.)....210
Birds, Protection of (Ed.)....107, 387, 1051
Birthright, T. C. Murray (Rev.)....436
Blake, Warren Barton, Harvard Under Two Presidents....237
——Traveling by Proxy....1075
——Illustrated Books of the Year....1300
Bland, J. O. P., China Under the Empress Dowager (Rev.)....922
Blease, Governor C. J. (Ed.)....1052, 1109
Blooming Railroads (Ed.)....509
Blue Bird, M. Maeterlinck (Rev.)....1300
Boggs, W., Vagabond City (Rev.)....1204
Bonds, Tables Relating to (Fin.)....1421
Bone, C., Will There Be a Revolution in China?....143
Bone, C., Revolution in China....1332
Braun, F. A., Margaret Fuller and Goethe (Rev.)....434
Bone, J., Edinburgh Revisited (Rev.)....1078
Book List for a Small Library, E. Prime-Stevenson....1328
Book of Courage, W. J. Dawson (Rev.)....1148
Book of Decorative Furniture, E. Foley (Rev.)....318
Books and Libraries, Practical Use of, G. O. Ward (Rev.)....651
——Teaching Outline (Rev.)....598
Books for the Blind....549
Books of the New Season....1075
Books of Travel....1069
Books of Varying Importance, Various, E. E. Slosson....1284
Bookshops (Ed.)....
Borden, R. L. (see "Canadian Election and Reciprocity")....670, 676, 842
Born, E. J., Our Administration in Guam..636
Bosher, K. L., Miss Gibbie Gault (Rev.), 529, 548
——Mary Cary (Rev.)....532
"Boston—1915" (Ed.)....835
Bowen, M., Defender of the Faith (Rev.)..542
Bowen, Scott, New Labor Spirit in England. 570
Bracq, J. C., France under the Third Republic (Rev.)....204
Brahms, J., Selected Piano Compositions (Rev.)....154
Brazenhead the Great, M. Hewlett (Rev.) 206
Bread for 1950 (Ed.)....608
Breath of Prairie, W. Lillibridge (Rev.)..97
Breck, Mrs. Frank A., Recognition (Poem) 176
Brent's, Bishop, Duty (Ed.)....777
Brewster, C. B., Industrial War or Peace...75
Brierley, J., Life and the Ideal (Rev.)....101
Brieux, A., Three Plays (Rev.)....376
Briggs, C. A., Essays in Modern Theology (Rev.)....876
Briggs, Le B. R., Girls and Education (Rev.)....1039
Bright, John, R. B. O'Brien (Rev.)....700
British Affairs....4, 20, 55, 64, 65, 68, 71, 120, 172, 219, 228, 276, 285, 295, 299, 340, 381, 498, 500, 622, 753, 895, 944, 1033, 1058, 1105, 1169, 1217, 1230, 1255, 1293, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1415, 1467
British Dominions, Five (Ed.)....439
British Educational Problems (Ed.)....655
British Museum, H. C. Shelley (Rev.)....926
British Navy (Ed.)....389
British Post Office (Ed.)....389
Broad Highway, Jeffery Farnol....523, 529
Broadway, J. B. Kerfoot (Rev.)....1076
Brooke, C. F. T., Tudor Drama (Rev.)....927
Brooklyn Eagle, The (Ed.)....1000
Brooks, R. C., Corruption in American Politics and Life (Rev.)....703
Brooks, Sydney, Coronation of George V..71
——Morocco Question....176
——Labor Unrest in Great Britain....753
——Turco-Italian Conflict....851
——Truth About Cuba....1193
Brother Copas, A. T. Quiller-Couch (Rev.). 207
Brother Millionaire, M. P. Gilder....1251
Brown, C., Dionis of the White Veil (Rev.) 543
Brown, C. R., Modern Man's Religion (Rev.) 823, 1409
Browning, R., Life of (see 599, 705), W. H. Griffin (Rev.)....483
Browning or the Budget (Ed.)....1218
Bryan's, W. J., Inconsistency (Ed.)....881
Bryant, William Cullen....990
Buchanan, James, Works (Rev.)....429
Budge, E. A. W., Osiris and the Egyptian Resurrection (Rev.)....1266
Bumpus, J. S., Dictionary of Ecclesiastical Terms (Rev.)....209
Bumpus, T. F., Cathedrals of Central Italy (Rev.)....1079
Burnett, F. H., Secret Garden (Rev.)....546
Burroughs, J., Horse Sense....1198
Business, C. E. Russell (Rev.)....985
Business and World Peace (Ed.)....104
Business Man Type, Passing of the (Ed.)..270
Bustan of Sadi (Rev.)....488
Butler, S., Unconscious Memory (Rev.)....98
By the Sea and Other Poems, A. C. Cheney (Rev.)....1084
Bypaths in Dixie, S. J. Cocke (Rev.)....1266

Cadman, S. P., C. Darwin and Other English Thinkers (Rev.)....1271

Cage, The, H. Begbie (Rev.).....1457
Caffin, C. H., Story of French Painting (Rev.) .....1302
Calendar, Changing the (Ed.).....1469
California Elections.....840, 879, 931, 1342
California Heresy Case (see "Presbyterian Synod").
California Under Spain and Mexico, I. B. Richman (Rev.) ..... 924
Call of the New Era, W. Muir (Rev.)..... 211
Campbell, T. J., Pioneer Priests of North America (Rev.) ..... 486
Canada in Dominion Politics, French, E. Porritt ..... 624
Canada, Relations with (Ed.)..... 49
Canada's Crops (Fin.)..... 224
Canada's Growth .....895, 1166
Canadian Manners (Ed.) .....1049
Canadian Election and Reciprocity.....3, 17, 54, 61, 115, 169, 213, 225, 338, 451, 507, 560, 563, 564, 669, 670, 676, 709, 723, 788, 842, 944, 1110
Canadian Pacific as an Empire-Builder, H. M. P. Eckardt .....1371
Canadian Prisons (Ed.) ..... 501
Candler's, Bishop, Wail (Ed.).....1101
Cap'n Warren's Wards, J. C. Lincoln (Rev.) .....1266
Carden, R. U., Giorgio Vasari (Rev.)..... 489
Cardinals, American....937, 999, 1047, 1109, 1162
Cardinals, Our Three New, J. J. Walsh....1010
Cardinals and the Next Pope, New, R. Scheil .....1430
Caricature and "Art" (Ed.)..... 111
Carnegie Corporation (Ed.) .....1107
Carnegie Endowment Conference on War at Berne, P. S. Reinsch..... 589
Carnegie Trust Co. (Fin.)..... 60
Carpenter, W. B., Communion of Prayer (Rev.) ..... 375
Carus, P., Truth on Trial (Rev.).....1070
Casson, H. N., Social Value of the Telephone ..... 899
Castle, A., Panther's Cub (Rev.)..... 96
Cathedrals in Spain, J. A. Gade (Rev.)....770
Cathedrals of Central Italy, T. F. Bumpus (Rev.) .....1079
Catholic, Roman (see "Cardinals")....386, 442, 447, 716, 1047, 1049, 1108, 1284, 1348, 1419, 1430
Cavalier Poets, C. Halliday (Rev.)..... 989
Cawein, Madison, Poems (Rev.)..... 767
Censorship and Insurrection (Ed.)..... 386
Central America.....117, 673, 724, 841, 895, 943, 1005, 1058, 1293, 1426
Chadwick, F. E., Relations of the United States and Spain (Rev.)..... 981
Chambers, R. W., Common Law (Rev.).... 545
Changing Chinese, E. A. Ross (Rev.).....1206
Chaperoning a Beauty in Spain, E. Dyke.. 585
Chapin, F. S., Education and the Mores (Rev.) ..... 434
Chapman, E. M., English Literature in Account with Religion (Rev.)..... 206
Chase, E., Beginnings of American Revolution (Rev.) ..... 595
Chatley, H., Principles and Design of Aeroplanes (Rev.) ..... 101
Checking the Waste, M. H. Gregory (Rev.) 983
Cheer Up, Mr. Gompers (Ed.).....1277
Cheney, A. C., By the Sea and Other Poems (Rev.) .....1084
Cheney, J. V., At the Silver Gate (Rev.)..1084
Chesterton, G. K., Ballad of the White Horse .....1456
——Innocence of Father Brown.....1456
——Alarms and Discursions.....1457
——Five Types .....1457
——Appreciations and Criticisms of Charles Dickens (Rev.) .....1457
Chestnut Blight (Ed.)..... 446
Chicago's Board of Education (Ed.)..... 222
Children of Tomorrow, C. E. Laughlin (Rev.) .....1203
Children's Christmas Book-Shelf, M. J. Moses .....1309
China.....143, 434, 568, 569, 621, 844, 880, 897, 921, 933, 946, 947, 994, 1000, 1008, 1009, 1061, 1168, 1169, 1119, 1120, 1160-1162, 1171, 1206, 1234, 1296, 1332, 1344, 1359, 1403, 1419, 1428, 1463, 1468
China on Foot, Across, E. J. Dingle (Rev.).1038
China Under the Empress Dowager, J. O. P. Bland (Rev.) ..... 922
China's Story, W. E. Griffis (Rev.)..... 42
Chinese and Manchu (Ed.)..... 933
Chinese, A Half, Persecution and Oppression of the ..... 421
Chinese Hate Manchus, Why (Ed.).....1468
Chinese, Race Mind of the, E. A. Ross.... 526
Chinese Republic (see 1463), Wu Ting-Fang.1439
Chinese Revolt, Why the, E. A. Ross.....1016
Chinese Students in America (see 561, 1160), W. W. Lockwood..... 679
Chinese Talleyrand (Ed.)..... 994
Cholera (Sur.) .....119, 343, 568, 718, 781
"Christ Myth," The (Rev.)..... 922
Christian and Moslem (Ed.)..... 773
Christian Doctrine of Man, H. W. Robinson (Rev.) ..... 376
Christian Ethics, Not (Ed.)..... 716
Christian Rome, J. W. Cruickshank (Rev.) 376
Christian Science and the Medical Profession, A. E. Stetson..... 362
Christmas Hymn, J. M. Lippmann (Poem).1299
Church as a Social Institution, S. N. Patten 131
Church, Is a Meeting-House a? (Ed.).....1222
Church Organs, Official (Ed.)..... 716
Church Universal, J. J. Lanier (Rev.)..... 988
Church Work with Boys, W. B. Forbush (Rev.) ..... 101
Citizen's Thanksgiving (Ed.) .....1213
City Government by Commission, C. R. Woodruff (Rev.) .....1038
City of the Soul, A. Douglas (Rev.)..... 708
City, Know Your Own (Ed.)..... 110
Civil Service Pensions (Ed.)..... 996
Civil War, Before and After (Ed.)..... 106
Clapp, E. F., Navigable Rhine (Rev.).....1077
Clark, Champ, J. T. Graves..... 959
Clark, G. R., History of the United States Navy (Rev.) ..... 435
Clark, I., The Defenders ..... 512
Clark, Mrs. S. A., Making Both Ends Meet (Rev.) ..... 982
Clark, T. A., Facts for Freshmen (Rev.).... 651
Clarke, W. N., Ideal of Jesus (Rev.).....1268
Classic of the Sea, Jack London.....1297
Classic Point of View, Kenyon Cox (Rev.).. 771
Clauson, J. Earl, Commercial Motor Truck.1392
Clerics as Law Makers (Ed.)..... 442
Cleveland, E. W., Study of Tindale's Genesis (Rev.) ..... 823
Clever Hans, O. Pfungst (Rev.)..... 100
Clifford, H., Downfall of the Gods (Rev.).. 542
Coatesville Lynching (Ed.)....386, 395, 437, 782, 787, 836, 888, 1046
Cohen, S. S., From Master to Master (Poem) ..... 267
Coleridge, S. T., Biographia Epistolaris (Rev.) ..... 210
College Presidencies (Ed.) .....1159
College Students, Some Rights of, T. P. Thomas ..... 695
Colleges (see "Education")..50, 79, 237, 272, 275, 377, 473, 651, 1051, 1156, 1222, 1283, 1345
Colonel Todhunter of Missouri, R. T. Saunders (Rev.) ..... 97
Colonel's Story, Mrs. R. A. Pryor (Rev.).. 97
Columbus Day (Ed.).....833, 938
Colvin, S., Letters of R. L. Stevenson (Rev.) ..... 594
Colvin, S. S., Real Mind Reading.....1258
Combe, Mrs. K., Seekers All (Rev.)..... 96
Comfort Found in Good Old Books, G. H. Fitch (Rev.) ..... 489
Common Law, R. W. Chambers (Rev.)..... 545
Commission Government...57, 617, 1038, 1108, 1221
Communion of Prayer, W. B. Carpenter (Rev.) ..... 375
Compelling Guest, A. P. See (Poem)..... 87
Cone, H. G., Soldiers of the Light (Rev.)..1085
Confirmation, C. W. Stevenson (Poem).... 420
Connecticut, In Darkest, P. Bigelow..... 855
Constance, O., Inn of Dreams (Rev.).....1084
Constitutional Development in China, H. L. Yen (Rev.) ..... 434
Constitutional Objection to New Arbitration Treaties (see 491), S. E. Baldwin..... 456
Controller Bay (see "Alaska")..... 268
Cook, P., What Is Life?.....1450
Cooke, S. J., Bypaths in Dixie (Rev.).....1266
Cookery, Books on.....320, 375, 1038-1039
Coolidge, D., The Texican (Rev.).....1265

Cooper, F. T., Craftsmanship of Writing (Rev.) ..... 376
Co-operation, N. O. Nelson..... 643
Corelli, M., Life Everlasting (Rev.).....1203
Corlidge, D., Hidden Water (Rev.)..... 97
Coronation of George V (see 48, 68, 356), S. Brooks ..... 71
Corruption in American Politics and Life, R. C. Brooks (Rev.)..... 703
Cortissoz, R., John La Farge (Rev.)..... 650
Cost of Living.....982, 1002, 1352
Cotton and the Governors (Ed.).....1042
County Fairs (Ed.)..... 444
Cow and Human Tuberculosis (Ed.)..... 158
Coward, Henry, J. A. Rodgers (Rev.)..... 434
Coward of Thermopylæ, C. D. Snedeker (Rev.) ..... 542
Cox, J. M., Judson Harmon..... 954
Cox, Kenyon, Classic Point of View (Rev.).. 771
Craven, C. E., From Inner Springs (Poem). 298
Crawford, M. C., Goethe and His Friends (Rev.) .....1211
Crawford, S. J., Kansas in the Sixties (Rev.) ..... 600
Cremation (Ed.) ..... 887
Crew, H. C., Ægean Echoes and Other Poems (Rev.) .....1086
Crime and Insanity, C. A. Mercier (Rev.).. 651
Criminals, Education of (Ed.)..... 610
Crop; Cotton, Tobacco, etc. (see 208)....114, 168 224, 392, 504, 890, 1042, 1112, 1472
Cross, G., Theology of Schleiermacher (Rev.) ..... 153
Crowell, A. L., "A Hope, a Throb, a Memory" (Poem) .....1201
Crowell, C. T., Mexico's Future..... 135
——Mexico's Political Situation..... 409
——Situation in Mexico.....1021
Crown of King George (see "English Coronation"), P. Bigelow..... 356
Cruickshank, J. W., Christian Rome (Rev.) 376
Crumbs for Women (Ed.).....1104
Cuba (see "Islands, The"), I. A. Wright (Rev.) ..... 151
Cuba, Truth About, Sydney Brooks.....1193
Cumont, F., Oriental Religions in Roman Paganism (Rev.) ..... 878
Cunha, V. de B., Eight Centuries of Portuguese Monarchy (Rev.).....1078
Cup, The Public (Ed.).....387, 830
Currency Reform (Fin.).....280, 1288, 1352
Curtis, W. A., Prosperous New Hampshire Farmer ..... 138
Curwood, J. O., Honor of the Big Snows (Rev.) ..... 98
Customs (Fin.) .....114, 1054
Cyclopedia of Education, P. Monroe (Rev.), 262, 1149

Dalton, C. N., Real Captain Kidd (Rev.).. 44
Dana, J. C., Women in Library Work..... 244
Dana, Jr., R. H., Speeches in Stirring Times (Rev.) ..... 432
Danger Zone of Europe, H. C. Woods (Rev.) ..... 593
D'Annunzio, G.....386, 488
Darwin, C., and Other English Thinkers, S. P. Cadman (Rev.).....1271
Dasheens (Ed.) ..... 332
Daviess, M. T., Rose of Old Harpeth (Rev.) 599
Davis, H. W. C., Medieval Europe (Rev.).. 489
Davis, P. V., Decline of Investment Values 741
——Value of Steel Common.....1063
Davis, R. H., Man Who Could Not Lose (Rev.) ..... 766
Dawbarn, C., France and the French (Rev.) .....1081
Dawn O'Hara, E. Ferber (Rev.).....531, 542
Dawson, W. J., Book of Courage (Rev.)..1148
Days of His Flesh, D. Smith (Rev.)..... 707
Day of the Country Church, J. O. Ashenhurst (Rev.) ..... 707
Dealing with the Dregs (Ed.)..... 496
Dean, J. T., Visions and Revelations (Rev.).1273
De Arriaga, Manoel (Sur.)..... 510
De Constant, D'Estournelles, Spirit of Seattle .....1030
De Coulevain, P., Unknown Isle (Rev.)..... 209
Defender of the Faith, M. Bowen (Rev.).. 542
Defenders, The, I. Clark..... 512
Defense of Prejudice and Other Essays, J. G. Hibben (Rev.).....1070
De Forest, J. H. (Ed.)..... 390
Deland, M., Iron Woman (Rev.).....1269
Delhi Durbar, R. Rustomjee.....1387
Democracy, Future of (Ed.)..... 931
Democracy of California, Greater (Ed.).... 879
Democracy, Spirit of, L. Abbott (Rev.).... 649
Democratic "Incompetence" (Ed.)..... 329
Democratic Presidential Possibilities..... 949
Denationalized, Unpatriated (Ed.)..... 932
Denis, Léon, La Vérité sur Jeanne d'Arc (Rev.) .....40
Dennis, John, H. G. Paul (Rev.)..... 375
Der Ling, Princess, Two Years in the Forbidden City (Rev.).....1403
De Tunzelmann, G. W., Superstition Called Socialism (Rev.) .....1147
De Windt, H., Finland as It Is (Rev.)..... 205
——Through Savage Europe (Rev.)..... 594
Dewing, E. W., Other People's Houses (Rev.) ..... 597
——Big Horse to Ride (Rev.)..... 530
Dickens, C., Various Reprints (Rev.)...651, 877, 1307, 1316, 1457
Dictionary of Christian Biography and Literature, H. Wace (Rev.).....1209
Dictionary of French and English, English and French, J. Bellows (Rev.)..... 488
Dictionary of Musicians, W. J. Balzell (Rev.) ..... 431
Diets, Simple and Mixed (Ed.)..... 556
Difference, The, Franc Mangum (Poem).... 137
Dillingham, E. T., "Tell It Again" Stories (Rev.) ..... 651
Dingle, E. J., Across China on Foot (Rev.).1038
Dionis of the White Veil, C. Brown (Rev.). 543
Diplomatic Promotions (Sur.)..... 282
Diplomatic Secrets Revealed (Ed.).....1279
Directors, Responsibility of (Fin.).....1164
Disasters .....338, 451, 673, 722, 782, 787
Divinity of Christ, E. S. Ames (Rev.).....1272
Divorce, Increase of, W. B. Bailey.....1088
Divorce Record, World's, W. B. Bailey..... 817
Doctor's Dilemma, G. B. Shaw (Rev.).....1073
Dodd, W. E., Statesmen of the Old South (Rev.) .....1458
Dods, Marcus, Early Letters of (Rev.)..... 377
Dole, C. F., Coming Religion (Rev.)..... 150
Domestic Foes, Our (Ed.)..... 56
Domville-Fife, C. W., Brazil (Rev.).....1078
Dorn, E. J. (see "Our Administration in Guam") ..... 636
Douglas, A., City of the Soul (Rev.)..... 708
Douglas, N., Siren Land (Rev.)..... 434
Douglas, Stephen A., H. P. Willis (Rev.).. 318
Downes, W. H., Life of Winslow Homer (Rev.) .....1303
Downfall of the Gods, H. Clifford (Rev.).... 542
Drama ..376, 435, 436, 487, 488, 651, 1052, 1160, 1409
Dramatic Literature, American Professors of, M. J. Moses..... 813
Dramatist, American, M. J. Moses (Rev.)... 874
Dramatists, Modern, A. Dukes (Rev.)..... 772
Dreiser T., Jennie Gerhardt (Rev.).....1267
Drinkwater, H., Lecture on Mendelism (Rev.) ..... 487
Driscoll, M. C., Road of the Soul (Poem)...1331
Drummond, M. H., Story of Quamin (Rev.)1203
Du Bois, W. E. B., Hymn to the Peoples (Poem) ..... 490
——First Universal Races Congress..... 401
——Quest of the Silver Fleece (Rev.).....1270
Duchesne and Rampolla (Ed.)..... 832
Dudley, Joseph, Public Life of, E. Kimball (Rev.) ..... 375
Dukes, A., Modern Dramatists (Rev.)..... 772
Duncan, N., Measure of a Man (Rev.).....1265
Duncan, R. K., Some Chemical Problems of Today (Rev.) .....1074
Durbar, The (Ed.).....1350, 1358, 1387, 1418, 1429
Dust .....1051
Dutch Republic and American Revolution, F. Edler ..... 595
Duval, G., Shadows of Old Paris (Rev.)....1082
Dyke, E., Chaperoning a Beauty in Spain.. 585

Early English Poems, H. S. Pancoast (Rev.) 988
Earp, E. L., Social Engineer (Rev.)..... 376
East, The Near (Sur.).....287, 343
Eastern Asia, I. C. Hannah (Rev.)..... 922
Ecclesiastical Immunity (Ed.).....1223, 1284
Ecclesiastical Insurgency (see 685), J. C. Granbery ..... 469
Ecclesiastical Terms, Dictionary of, J. S. Bumpus (Rev.) ..... 209

Eckardt, H. M. P., Canadian Pacific as an Empire Builder ..... 1371
Economics, Textbooks of (Rev.) ..... 261
Edgehill Essays, A. H. Joline (Rev.) ..... 99
Edinburgh Revisited, J. Bone (Rev.) ..... 1048
Edler, F., Dutch Republic and American Revolution (Rev.) ..... 595
Education (see Colleges)..79, 222, 445, 655, 705, 886, 1468
Education, Countess Elemer de Lonyay ..... 234
Education and the Mores, F. S. Chapin (Rev.) ..... 434
Education of Criminals (Ed.) ..... 610
Educational Books of the Year (Rev.)...251, 262
Educational Snobbery (Ed.) ..... 1156
Edwards, A., Conflicting Interests in Morocco ..... 1121
Efficiency, William Ostwald ..... 867
Efficiency, Social (Ed.) ..... 1103
Egyptian Art at the Metropolitan Museum, R. Gottheil ..... 1182
Eight Centuries of Portuguese Monarchy, V. de B. Cunha (Rev.) ..... 1078
Eighteen Capitals of China, W. E. Geil (Rev.) ..... 921
Einhorn, David, Memorial Volume (Rev.).. 153
Elections ..... 1055, 1099, 1110
Electric Traction (Ed.) ..... 443
Elements not Elementary (Ed.) ..... 663
Elevators and Health (Ed.) ..... 997
Ellinwood, Frank Field (Rev.) ..... 708
Ellis, H., World of Dreams (Rev.) ..... 1072
Emerson's Wife and Other Western Stories, F. F. Kelly (Rev.) ..... 1204
Emerton, E., Unitarian Thought (Rev.) .... 47
Emmet, C. W., Eschatological Question in the Gospels (Rev.) ..... 928
Emmet, T. A., Incidents of My Life (Rev.) 485
Encyclopedia Britannica (Rev.) ..... 770
Encyclopedist, Trials of an, C. M. Francis 404
Enfants, Les, G. Litchfield (Rev.) ..... 1086
England and the French Revolution, W. T. Laprade (Rev.) ..... 98
England, History of, C. R. L. Fletcher and R. Kipling (Rev.) ..... 872, 1317
England's Recent Troubles, Justin McCarthy ..... 688
English History, Landmark in (Ed.) ..... 198
English Instruments of Music, Old, F. W. Galpin (Rev.) ..... 431
English Literature in Account with Religion, E. M. Chapman (Rev.) ..... 206
English Republicanism, Passing of, E. Porritt ..... 411
Ennis, W. D., Flying Machines Today (Rev.) ..... 1146
Episcopate, Historic, R. E. Thompson (Rev.) ..... 219
Equality at Law (Ed.) ..... 1215
Ewing, J. C., Mixed Marriage (Rev.) ..... 438
Eschatological Question in the Gospels, C. W. Emmet (Rev.) ..... 928
Essays in Fallacy, A. MacPeail (Rev.) ..... 484
Essays in Modern Theology, C. A. Briggs (Rev.) ..... 870
Esther Ivanova, Mrs. F. Older (Rev.) ..... 541
Ethan Frome, Edith Wharton (Rev.) ..... 1204
Ethics and Statesmanship (Ed.) ..... 1349
Ethics of Baptism (Ed.) ..... 621
Eve's Second Husband, Cora Harris (Rev.) ..... 156, 531
Events in Great Britain and Ireland, Justin McCarthy ..... 99
Evolution, J. A. Thomson (Rev.) ..... 439
Ex Orbibus Lux, K. L. Bates (Poem) ..... 550
Exports and the Tariff (Ed.) ..... 166
Faded Blossoms, E. Smith (Poem) ..... 128
Fair Dominion, R. E. Vernède (Rev.) ..... 1014
Fairchild, H. P., Greek Immigration to the United States (Rev.) ..... 434
Fairy Operas and Others, H. T. Finck ..... 1446
Fairy Tree, J. Redmond (Rev.) ..... 426
Fanaticism (Ed.) ..... 1344
Farm Colony for Tramps (Ed.) ..... 260
Farmers and Farming (Ed.) ..... 13, 165, 1214, 1295, 1419
Farms, City (Ed.) ..... 500
Farrar, Jeffrey, and The Broad Highway, H. C. Wells ..... 532
Farrar, J. Monroe, Moon (Rev.) ..... 1400
Farrand, M., Records of the Federal Convention of 1787 (Rev.) ..... 595
Faulkner, J. A., Should the Ministerial Heretic Leave His Church? (see 469)..... 685
Feeding of Crops and Stock, A. D. Hall (Rev.) ..... 208
Fellowship, R. M. Thomson (Poem) ..... 1398
Fenella, H. L. Stuart (Rev.) ..... 207
Ferber, E., Dawn O'Hara (Rev.) ..... 531, 542
Ferrero, F., Valley of Aosta (Rev.) ..... 769
Ferris, R., How It Flies (Rev.) ..... 101
Fields, A., Letters of S. O. Jewett (Rev.).. 820
Fifteen Thousand Miles by Stage, C. A. Strahorn (Rev.) ..... 489
Fifteenth Amendment (Ed.) ..... 660
Finance and Trade, Year in, F. D. Root....1367
Finck, H. T., Fairy Operas and Others.....1446
Finland as It Is, H. De Windt (Rev.) ..... 206
Five Types, G. K. Chesterton (Rev.) ..... 1457
Fish Bill, Our, W. B. Bailey ..... 1202
Fishberg, M., The Jews (Rev.) ..... 372
Fisher, E. J., New Jersey as a Royal Province (Rev.) ..... 1209
Fisheries Treaty (Sur.) ..... 564
Fitch, G. H., Comfort Found in Good Old Books (Rev.) ..... 489
Fite, E. D., Presidential Campaign of 1860 (Rev.) ..... 763
Fite, W., Individualism (Rev.) ..... 596
Five Great Philosophies of Life, W. DeW. Hyde (Rev.) ..... 1072
Flag, The, E. M. Thomas (Poem) ..... 16
Flag, Elimination of the (Ed.) ..... 882
Flagless Fourth Next, A (Ed.) ..... 110
Flandrau, C. M., Prejudices (Rev.) ..... 153
Flannery, John R., King of Field Games.. 24
Fletcher, C. R. L., History of England (Rev.) ..... 872, 1317
Fletcher, J. B., Religion of Beauty in Woman (Rev.) ..... 487
——Overture and Other Poems (Rev.) ..... 1087
Flint, Timothy, J. E. Kirkpatrick (Rev.).. 650
Florence, Grant Allan (Rev.) ..... 376
Florence and Her Treasures, H. Vaughan (Rev.) ..... 1079
Fly Killer, Hero as (Ed.) ..... 554
Flying (Ed.) ..... 884
Flying Machines Today, W. D. Ennis (Rev.) ..... 1146
Fogazzaro, A., Leila (Rev.) ..... 548
Foley, E., Book of Decorative Furniture (Rev.) ..... 318
Foligno, C., Story of Padua (Rev.) ..... 489
Following of the Star, F. L. Barclay (Rev.) ..... 1265
Food Riots (Sur.) ..... 508, 567, 619, 664
Footlights, Fore and Aft, C. Pollock (Rev.) ..... 1409
Footner, H., Two on the Trail (Rev.) ..... 98
Forbush, W. B., Church Work With Boys (Rev.) ..... 101
Song from the Crag (Poem) ..... 361
Ford, S., Torchy (Rev.) ..... 545
Foreign Doctor, R. E. Speer (Rev.) ..... 708
Foreign Notes (Sur.) ..... 175, 231, 455, 728, 792
Foreign Phrases (Ed.) ..... 835
Foreign Texts (Rev.) ..... 250
Foreign Trade, The Year's (Fin.) ..... 224
Forestry ..... 115, 388
Forged in Strong Fires, J. Ironside (Rev.) .. 96
Forman, J. M., Unknown Lady (Rev.) ..... 97
Fortunate, M. Patterson (Rev.) ..... 96
Fortunes, History of Great American, G. Myers (Rev.) ..... 430
Four in Family, F. P. Summerwell (Rev.) .. 548
Four Months Afoot in Spain, H. A. Franck (Rev.) ..... 1075
France ..... 143, 398, 446, 508, 567, 675, 1045
France and the French, C. Dawbarn (Rev.).1081
France in the American Revolution, J. B. Perkins ..... 765
France Under the Third Republic, J. C. Bracq (Rev.) ..... 204
Francis, C. M., Trials of an Encyclopedist.. 404
Franck, H. A., Four Months Afoot in Spain (Rev.) ..... 1075
French Academy ..... 315
French Chronicles, Stories from the Old, R. D. Benedict (Rev.) ..... 375
French Duel (Ed.) ..... 1222
French Men, Women and Books, M. Betham Edwards (Rev.) ..... 151
French Revolution, A. Aulard (Rev.) ..... 204
French Verse (Rev.) ..... 701
Freshmen, Facts for, T. A. Clark (Rev.) ..... 651

[illegible] M. R. Millard (Rev.) [illegible]
[illegible], Dr. Memories of a Marriage (Rev.) [illegible]
From Constantinople to the Home of Omar Khayyám, A. V. W. Jackson (Rev.) 1197
From Three Springs, C. L. Craven (Poem) [illegible]
From Master to Master, S. S. Cohen (Poem) 261
Frothingham, L. B., Her Roman Lover (Rev.) 1204
Fruitful Vine, R. Hichens (Rev.) 381
Fruits and Plants, New (Ed.) 62
Fuller, Margaret, and Goethe, F. A. Braun (Rev.) 434
Fuss and Feathers (Ed.) 165
Futile Riot, A (Ed.) 1113
Future Citizen, F. A. Myers (Rev.) 211

Gade, J. A., Cathedrals in Spain (Rev.) 770
Gallacher, H. D., Longshoring 129
Galpin, F. W., Old English Instruments of Music (Rev.) 431
Gamble, F. W., Animal World (Rev.) 389
Gambling at Church Fairs (Ed.) 1049
Garland, H., Victor Olliver's Discipline (Rev.) 1265
Garlanda, F., New Italy (Rev.) 1079
Garnett, L. M., Turkey of the Ottomans (Rev.) 210, 594
Garshin, V., Red Flower (Rev.) 153
Garvin, L. F. C., An Answer to Dr. Sheldon 1113
Garvin, M. R., In Dear Disguise (Poem) 1135
Gaskine, J. W., Arden: A Modern "As You Like It" 299
Gautier, T. (Rev.) 406
Gay King, D. Senior (Rev.) 1271
Geil, W. E., Eighteen Capitals of China (Rev.) 921
Genealogy, Joys of (Ed.) 996
Genesis, Interpretation of, F. P. Ramsay (Rev.) 329
Genesis, Study of Tindale's, E. W. Cleveland (Rev.) 823
Genius and Other Essays, E. C. Stedman (Rev.) 1116
George Thorne, Norval Richardson (Rev.) 152
Germans, The, I. A. R. Wylie (Rev.) 1079
Germany....8, 446, 567, 628, 781, 1045, 1060, 1211, 1230, 1382
Getting On, O. S. Marden (Rev.) 435
Gettys, R. P., Motoring for People of Moderate Means 370
Gibbons, Cardinal, Life of, A. S. Will (Rev.) 1410
Gibbons, H. A., Turkey's New Method of Conquest 313
——Attitude of Turkey Toward Italy 964
Gibson, R. E. L., Saint Peter (Poem) 1082
Gilder, J. L., Breaking into Literature 529
Gilder, M. P., Brother Millionaire 1251
Gillpatrick, W., Man Who Likes Mexico (Rev.) 1077
Girls and Education, LeB. R. Briggs (Rev.) 1039
Girls' Student Days and After, J. Marks (Rev.) 1409
Glamourie, W. S. Johnson (Rev.) 596
Glasgow, E., Miller of Old Church 541
Glaspell, S., Glory of the Conquered, The Visioning (Rev.) 533
Glass, M., Potash and Perlmutter (Rev.) 206, 533
Glory of Clementina, W. J. Locke (Rev.) 317
Glory of the Conquered, S. Glaspell (Rev.) 532
Godfrey, W. H., History of Architecture in London (Rev.) 599
Goethe and His Women Friends, M. C. Crawford (Rev.) 1211
Gold, Pirate (Ed.) 165
Golden Silence, C. N. Williamson (Rev.) 96
Goldsberry, L. D., "The Imp" 811
——"We" 1378
Goldsmith, Oliver, Life of, F. F. Moore (Rev.) 319
Gordon, B. F., Songs of Courage and Other Poems (Rev.) 1084
Gospel of Matthew (Ed.) 836
Gottheil, R., Italian Interests in Tripoli 793
——Egyptian Art at the Metropolitan Museum 1182
Gouverneur, M., As I Remember (Rev.) 985
Government Clerks and Labor Unions (Ed.) 165
Governors, House of, and the Courts 615, 653, 1042
Graft (see "Politics, Corruption in").
Graham, H., Mother of Parliaments (Rev.) 820
Grahame-White, C., How I Fly 579
Grammar Mad (Ed.) 714
Granbery, J. C., Ecclesiastical Insurgency 465
Granger, H. G., Stain on Our Flag 347
Graves, J. T., Champ Clark 959
Great Britain and Germany, Lord Haldane 1382
Great Britain and Ireland, W. H. Bailey 699
Great Religious Teachers of the East, A. W. Martin (Rev.) 1208
Greatest Street in the World, S. Jenkins (Rev.) 1076
Greek in Oxford and America (Ed.) 1470
Greek Immigration to the United States, H. P. Fairchild (Rev.) 484
Green, Clarence, Tacoma Stadium 310
Green, R. V., Revolutionary War (Rev.) 1271
Gregory, Lady, Kiltartan Wonder Book (Rev.) 548, 1300
Gregory, M. H., Checking the Waste (Rev.) 983
Gribble, F., Shelley (Rev.) 1211
Grief and the Stranger, E. M. Thomas (Poem) 745
Grieg, E., Piano Lyrics and Shorter Compositions (Rev.) 154
Griffin, Martin I. J. (Ed.) 1110
Griffin, W. H., Life of Robert Browning (Rev.) 483
Griffis, W. E., China's Story (Rev.) 42
Grisley Suitor, F. Wedekind (Rev.) 153
Grist, W. A., Historic Christ in the Faith of Today (Rev.) 1147
Grover, E. O., Kittens and Cats (Rev.) 986
Guam, Our Administration in, E. J. Born 636
Guide Book to Colorado, E. Parsons (Rev.) 1077
Guild, M. P., A Life Sonnet 871
——To Love (Poem) 1250
Götterdämmerung, Wagner's, O. Huckel (Rev.) 651

Haeckel, Ernest, Psyche (see 663) 633
Hail and Farewell, George Moore (Rev.) 1405
Haldane, Lord, Great Britain and Germany 1382
Hale, E. E., Jr., William H. Seward (Rev.) 318
Half a Man, M. W. Ovington (Rev.) 707
Hall, A. B., Lee's Invasion of Northwest Virginia (Rev.) 1272
Hall, A. D., Feeding of Crops and Stock (Rev.) 208
Hall, B., Novel Land Scheme 692
Hall, Mrs. S. C., Tales of Irish Life and Character (Rev.) 209
Halliday, C., Cavalier Poets (Rev.) 989
Hannah, I. C., Eastern Asia (Rev.) 922
Hanotaux, Gabriel, Jeanne d'Arc (Rev.) 40
Hansbrough, H. C., Second Amendment (Rev.) 1040
Hardy, T., Wessex Tales (Rev.) 549
Harger, C. M., Publicity for a State 478
Harlan, John M. (Justice) 840, 886
Harland, Marion, Passing of the Home Daughter (see 309) 88
Harmon, Judson (see 662), J. M. Cox 954
Harper, I. H., Woman Suffrage in Six States 967
Harriman Park, Opening of, E. Stagg Whitin 183
Harris, C., Eve's Second Husband (Rev.) 150, 531
Harrison, H. S., Queed (Rev.) 149, 534, 651
Hart, Sir Robert (Ed.) 718
Harte, Bret, Life of, H. C. Merwin (Rev.) 872
Harvard Under Two Presidents, W. B. Blake 237, 275
Harvey, G. (see 1210), Woodrow Wilson 949
Hatch, Leonard, Thanksgiving of Memory 1178
Hawthorne, H., Lure of the Garden (Rev.) 1305
Healer, The, Robert Herrick (Rev.) 1408
Healing of a National Breach, D. H. Miles 1262
Health for Young and Old, A. T. Scofield (Rev.) 987
Hearn, Lafcadio 41, 207
Helen of Troy and Other Poems, S. Teasdale (Rev.) 1087
Henderson, A., G. B. Shaw (Rev.) 1073
Henderson, W. J., Some Forerunners of Italian Opera (Rev.) 319
Henry, O., Sixes and Sevens (Rev.) 874
Her Little Ladyship, M. Kelly (Rev.) 770
Her Roman Lover, E. B. Frothingham (Rev.) 1204
Heredity and Its Laws, V. L. Kellogg 414

# INDEX


Heretic Leave His Church, Should the Ministerial, J. A. Fauldner (see 469)..... 685
Herford, O., Kitten's Garden of Verses (Rev.) ..... 986
Hero as Fly-killer (Ed.)..... 554
Heroes of California, G. W. James (Rev.).. 374
Herrick, R., The Healer (Rev.).....1408
Hewlett, M., Brazenhead the Great (Rev.).. 206
——Song of Renny (Rev.)..... 1407
Hibben, J. G., Defense of Prejudice and Other Essays (Rev.).....1070
Hichens, R., The Fruitful Vine (Rev.)..... 987
Hidden Water, D. Corlidge (Rev.)..... 97
Hiding of the Graal, T. Walsh (Poem)..... 642
High School and College (Ed.)..... 272
Highways and Byways of the Great Lakes, C. Johnson (Rev.).....1077
Hilda Lessways, A. Bennett (Rev.)..... 819
Hilkey, C. J., Legal Development in Colonial Massachusetts (Rev.) ..... 374
Hill, David Jayne.....509, 597
Hindus at Home, Holding the (Ed.)..... 55
Historic Christ in the Faith of Today, W. A. Grist (Rev.) .....1147
Historical Relation of Ceylon, etc., R. Knox (Rev.) .....1410
Hobbes, J. O., Life of, J. M. Richards (Rev.) .....1037
Hobhouse, L. J., Liberalism (Rev.)..... 651
Hobson, J. A., Science of Wealth (Rev.).... 489
Hodgetts, E. A. B., House of Hohenzollern (Rev.) ..... 702
Hohenzollern, House of, E. A. B. Hodgetts (Rev.) ..... 702
Holland, C., Belgians at Home (Rev.).....1080
Holt, C., Woodstock Pageant..... 518
Holt, Hamilton, Japan and America..... 971
——Journalism in Japan and America..... 1452
Holy Dawn of a Holy Year, H. McE. Kimball (Poem) .....1367
Home Daughter Again, C. E. Hudson (see 88) ..... 309
Home Rule for Ireland, Justin McCarthy... 458
Home Rule Speeches, John Redmond (Rev.) 821
Homer Winslow, Life of, W. H. Downes (Rev.) .....1303
Honor of the Big Snows, J. O. Curwood (Rev.) ..... 98
Hope, A., Mrs. Maxon Protests (Rev.)..... 547
"Hope, (A), a Throb, a Memory," A. L. Cowen (Poem) .....1201
Horse Sense, J. Burroughs .....1198
Hot Wave, The, G. Richardson..... 122
Hot Weather, Injury of (Ed.)..... 220
Hot Weather Study (Ed.)..... 157
Hough, E., Purchase Price (Rev.)..... 97
Housing, L. Art in France (Rev.) ..... 600
House of Orchids and Other Poems, C. Strang (Rev.) .....1056
House-hold Administration (Rev.) .....1039
How I, Lyrics and Sonnets (Rev.) .....1084
How I Fly, C. Grahame-White ..... 519
How It Ends, P. Ferris (Rev.) ..... 101
How the World Is Moving On, J. McCarthy 1253
Howells, W. D., Parting Friends (Rev.) ..... 597
Howes, O., Wagner's Gotterdammerung (Rev.) ..... 651
Hudson, C. E., Home Daughter Again ..... 309
Hudson, W. C., Random Recollections of an Old Political Reporter (Rev.)..... 597
Huffcut, E. M., Memories and Impressions (Rev.) ..... 41
Hughes, J. W., American Socialism of the Present Day (Rev.) .....1151
Hughes, C. E., ..... 563
Huizinga, A. a C. P., Authority of Might and Right, American Philosophy Pragmatism (Rev.) .....1072
Human Element, The (Ed.) ..... 218
Humble Duty of Wife (Poem) .....1209
Humphrey, J. H., Proportional Representation (Rev.) ..... 514
Hunting for the Wild, J. H. Morse ..... 291
Hutchinson, A., Paradise and Its Transformation (Rev.) ..... 514
Hyde, W. DeW., The Great Philosophies of Life (Rev.) .....1072
Hymn to the Peoples, W. E. B. Du Bois (Poem) ..... 100

Ideal of Jesus, W. N. Clarke (Rev.) ..... 1253
If We Could Tell It, L. Bates (Poem) ..... 23
Illustrated Books of the Year, W. B. Blake 1360
Immigration ..... 295, 424
Immortal Lure, C. Y. Rice (Rev.).....1086
Immortality, Denial of (see 1450) (Ed.)..... 992
"Imp, The," L. D. Goldsberry..... 811
Impressions of Mexico, M. Barton (Rev.)...1077
In Chateau Land, A. H. Wharton (Rev.)...1409
In Dear Disguise, M. R. Garvin (Poem)....1136
In the Shadow of Islam, D. Vaka (Rev.)....1266
Incas of Peru, C. Markham (Rev.)..... 373
Income Tax, E. R. A. Seligman (Rev.)..... 373
Indian and Civilization, V. Stefansson.....1434
Indian Conference (Ed.)..... 936
Individualism W. Fite (see 489) (Rev.)..... 596
Individuality, E. L. Thorndike (Rev.).....1072
Industrial War or Peace, Chauncey B. Brewster ..... 75
Industrial War (Ed.)..... 829
Initiative and Referendum (Ed.).....606, 885
Inn of Dreams, O. Constance (Rev.).....1084
Innocence of Father Brown, G. K. Chesterton (Rev.) .....1456
Insurance, Fire, Continental Insurance Company Building ..... 58
——Fire Loss, Current..... 719
——Fire Loss, Improvement in.....1163
——Fire Prevention .....1472
——Fire Waste ..... 783
——Protection Against Fire..... 223
Insurance, Life, Casualty and Marine, Casualty Insurance Legislation..... 279
——Children's Endowment Policies.....1351
——Dryden, John F., Death of.....1224
——Loss of Life in Shipwreck..... 889
——Metropolitan Nursing Service..... 673
——Mortgage Loans, Investments in.....1351
——National Insurance .....503, 562
——Phœnix Mutual Meeting..... 113
——Policy Loans .....837, 1001, 1420
——Poor, The, and Insurance.....335, 391, 448, 1053, 1287
——Public Health Movement..... 167
——Rated Up Policies..... 668
——Sale of Stocks by Life Insurance Companies ..... 939
——Theory of Life Insurance.....1111
——Unexpected Loss ..... 279
Insurgents at Albany, E. R. Terry..... 534
Intellectual Mood (Ed.)..... 826
Intellectuals, The, C. Sheehan (Rev.).....1072
Interstate Commerce Commission..62, 612, 1052, 1056, 1355
Invaders, The, J. Lloyd (Rev.)..... 97
Investment Values, Decline in, P. V. Davis. 741
Ireland and Great Britain, W. B. Bailey.... 699
Ireland, Home Rule for, Justin McCarthy.. 458
Irish Life and Character, Mrs. S. C. Hall (Rev.) ..... 209
Irish Plays (see J. M. Synge)..436, 824, 1272, 1405
Irish Poetry, Selections from Ancient, K. Meyer (Rev.) ..... 377
Iron Woman, M. Deland (Rev.).....1269
Ironside, J., Forged in Strong Fires (Rev.). 96
Islam, Aspects of, D. B. MacDonald (Rev.). 211
Islands, The...63, 117, 171, 172, 227, 284, 285, 339, 395, 452, 672, 724, 788, 841, 888, 893, 894, 932, 942, 1004, 1057, 1167, 1229, 1426
Italian Interests in Tripoli, R. Gottheil..... 793
Italian Opera, W. J. Henderson (Rev.)..... 319
Italy (see Turco-Italian War").....121, 706, 781
Italy and Turkey, W. B. Bailey..... 920
Italy, New, M. E. Wood (Rev.) ..... 818

Jackson, A. V. W., From Constantinople to the Home of Omar Khayyâm (Rev.).....1407
Jacobs, W. W., Ship's Company (Rev.).....1269
James, G. W., Heroes of California (Rev.).. 374
——Wonders of the Colorado Desert (Rev.).1077
James, H., The Outcry (Rev.) ..... 982
James, W., Some Problems of Philosophy, Memories and Studies (Rev.) .....1069
Jane Oglander, Mrs. Belloc-Lowndes (Rev.) 149
Japan ..120, 399, 431, 1212, 1457
Japan and America, H. Holt..... 971
Japan, Truth About Intellectual, Yone Noguchi ..... 861
Japanese Guest, Our (Ed.) ..... 330
Japanese, Letters of Lafcadio Hearn, E. Boland (Rev.) ..... 41
Japanese Literature ..186, 421, 548, 599
Japanese Literature, Some Phases of the Modern, Yone Noguchi ..... 186
Japanese Scenery, F. Starr ..... 1132
Jeanne d'Arc, Gabriel Hanotaux (Rev.) ..... 40
Jeanne d'Arc, Léon Denis (Rev.) ..... 40
Jefferson, C. E., Life After Death (Rev.) ..... 927

[illegible] ..... 194
Jennie Gerhardt, T. Dreiser (Rev.) ..... 1267
Jeremias, A., Old Testament in the Light of the Ancient East (Rev.) ..... 205
Jerrold, L., Real France (Rev.) ..... 1089
Jesus et la Tradition evangelique, A. Loisy (Rev.) ..... 928
Jewett, S. O., Letters of, A. Fields (Rev.) ..... 830
Jewish Race, Israel Zangwill ..... 288
Jews, The (see 1st), M. Eisberg (Rev.) ..... 342
Johnson, C., Highways and Byways of the Great Lakes (Rev.) ..... 1071
Johnson, W. S., Clamourie (Rev.) ..... 575
Johnston, H. H., Opening up of Africa (Rev.) ..... 651
Johnston, M., Long Roll (Rev.) ..... 39
Joline, A. H., Edgehill Essays (Rev.) ..... 99
Jones, E. O., The Optimist ..... 572
Jones, W. C., Model Municipal Charter ..... 575
Jordan, D. S., Concerning Sea Power ..... 9
Save Time ..... 365
Stability of Truth ..... 1079
Journalism in Japan and America, H. Holt ..... 1152
Journalism in University Education, Place of, E. E. Slosson ..... 1124
Journalism, Evil (Ed.) ..... 604
Judges, Recall of (Ed.) ..... 384

Kansas in the Sixties, S. J. Crawford (Rev.) ..... 600
Kellogg, Vernon L., Heredity and Its Laws. 414
Kelly, E. E., Emerson's Wife and Other Western Stories (Rev.) ..... 1204
Kelly, M., Her Little Ladyship (Rev.) ..... 710
Kemp, Harry, Live Conscience (Poem) ..... 181
Kennedy, R., Principles of Aeroplane Construction (Rev.) ..... 1145
Kennedy Square, F. H. Smith (Rev.) ..... 542
Kerfoot, J. B., Broadway (Rev.) ..... 1076
Kinder, M. J., Roman Echoes (Rev.) ..... 1084
Kildare, O., Such a Woman (Rev.) ..... 544
Kilmer, J., Summer of Love (Rev.) ..... 1084
Kiltartan Wonder Book, Lady Gregory (Rev.) ..... 548, 1300
Kimball, H. McE., Holy Dawn of Holy Year (Poem) ..... 1371
Kimball, K., Public Life of Joseph Dudley (Rev.) ..... 375
King Over the Water, J. H. McCarthy (Rev.) ..... 97
Kingdom of the Messiah, E. F. Scott (Rev.) 1459
King's Customs, H. Atton (Rev.) ..... 432
Kingsley, F. M., Transfiguration of Miss Philura (Rev.) ..... 1266
Kipling, R. (564, 612, 999), History of England (Rev.) ..... 872, 1314
Kipling's Psychology, M. C. Smith (Poem) 1445
Kirkham, S. D., Resources (Rev.) ..... 376
Kirkpatrick, J. E., Timothy Flint (Rev.) ..... 650
Kittens and Cats, E. O. Grover (Rev.) ..... 986
Kitten's Garden of Verses, O. Herford (Rev.) ..... 986
Klingle, G., To a Star (Poem) ..... 457
Knights of Columbus (Ed.) ..... 1348
Knobe, B. D., Spectacular Woman Suffrage in America ..... 804
Knowles, R. E., Singer of the Kootenay (Rev.) ..... 1265
Knox, R., Historical Relation of Ceylon, etc. (Rev.) ..... 1410
Kohn, A., Thanksgiving Song (Poem) ..... 1181
Kongo ..... 230, 1470
Korea (Sur.) ..... 399
Krehbiel, H. E., Songs from the Operas for Tenor (Rev.) ..... 154
——Pianoforte and Its Music (Rev.) ..... 487
Kuhns, O., Switzerland (Rev.) ..... 44

Labor and Labor Unions (see "Strikes") ... 165, 276, 390, 487, 565, 1114, 1160, 1223, 1228, 1229, 1276, 1277, 1354, 1470
Labor Arbitration on Trial (Ed.) ..... 552
Labor Spirit in England, New, Scott Bowen 570
Labor Unrest in Great Britain, S. Brooks... 753
Lace, Molded (Ed.) ..... 217
Lacrosse, King of Field Games, J. R. Flannery ..... 24
La Farge, John, R. Cortissoz (Rev.) ..... 650
La Follette, R. M. ..... 505, 561, 563, 718, 836, 840, 891, 929, 1113, 1165, 1227, 1228, 1355
L'Aile, Richepin, Jean (Rev.) ..... 548
Lamon, W. H., Abraham Lincoln (Rev.) ..... 600
Land and the Book, W. M. Thomson (Rev.) 211
Land Clamor, J. F. Wilson (Rev.) ..... 97
Land of Living Men, R. W. Trine (Rev.) ..... 211
Land Scheme, Novel, B. Hall ..... 692
Lane, Mrs. J., Talk of the Town (Rev.) ..... 1203
Lanier, J. J., Church Universal (Rev.) ..... 988
Laprade, W. T., England and the French Revolution (Rev.) ..... 98
Lassoing Wild Animals in Africa, C. H. Scull (Rev.) ..... 760
Laughlin, C. E., Children of Tomorrow (Rev.) ..... 1203
Laurier, Sir Wilfrid (see "Canadian Election and Reciprocity") ..... 166, 669, 670
Laurier's, Wilfrid, Defeat, E. Porritt ..... 676
Law, Andrew Bonar (see "British Affairs") (Ed.) ..... 1223
Lawrence, W. W., Mediæval Story (Rev.) .. 988
Lazarovich-Hrebelianovich, Servian People (Rev.) ..... 593
Leaves from Our Tuscan Kitchen, J. Ross (Rev.) ..... 375
Lee's Invasion of Northwest Virginia, A. B. Hall (Rev.) ..... 1272
Leech, C., To Jane Austen (Poem) ..... 1338
Legacy, The, M. S. Watts (Rev.) ..... 208, 532
Legal Development in Colonial Massachusetts, C. J. Hilkey (Rev.) ..... 374
Le Gallienne, R., Loves of the Poets (Rev.) 1211
Leila, A. Fogazzaro (Rev.) ..... 548
Le Rossignol, J. E., State Socialism in New Zealand (Rev.) ..... 648
Letters to a Ministerial Son (Rev.) ..... 823
Lewis, C. B., La Lyre d'Amour (Rev.) ..... 701
Liberalism, L. J. Hobhouse (Rev.) ..... 651
Liberia (Ed.) ..... 717
Liddell, A. G. C., Notes from the Life of an Ordinary Mortal (Rev.) ..... 596
Life After Death, C. E. Jefferson (Rev.) .... 927
Life and the Ideal, J. Brierley (Rev.) ..... 101
Life Everlasting, M. Corelli (Rev.) ..... 1203
Life in the Moslem East, P. Pönachidine (Rev.) ..... 984
Life Sonnet, A. M. P. Guild (Poem) ..... 871
Lillibridge, W., Breath of Prairie (Rev.) ... 97
Lincoln, Abraham, W. H. Lamon (Rev.) .... 600
Lincoln, Abraham, Selections from (Rev.) .. 651
Lincoln, J. C., Cap'n Warren's Wards (Rev.) ..... 1265
Lippmann, J. M., Christmas Hymn (Poem) 1299
Litchfield, G., Les Enfants (Rev.) ..... 1086
Literary Forgeries ..... 321, 434, 490
Literature, Breaking into, J. L. Gilder ..... 529
Literature, Comparative (Ed.) ..... 277
Literature, Lectures on (Rev.) ..... 1074
Literature, Sliced (Ed.) ..... 276
Live Conscience, Harry Kemp (Poem) ..... 181
Lives of the Early Medici, J. Ross (Rev.) .. 646
Living without a Boss (Rev.) ..... 765
Lloyd, J., The Invaders (Rev.) ..... 97
Locke, W. J., Glory of Clementina (Rev.) ... 317
Lockhart, C., Me-Smith (Rev.) ..... 98
Lockwood, W. W., Chinese Students in America ..... 679
Lodge, G. C., Poems and Dramas (Rev.) .... 1083
——Life of, H. Adams (Rev.) ..... 1083
Loeb, William, Jr. (Fin.) ..... 114, 1054
Log of the Easy Way, J. L. Matthews (Rev.) ..... 1077
Loisy, A., Jesus et la Tradition evangelique (Rev.) ..... 928
——Religion of Israel (Rev.) ..... 1149
London, Historical Guide to, G. R. S. Taylor (Rev.) ..... 375
London, Jack, Classic of the Sea ..... 1297
Long Roll, M. Johnston (Rev.) ..... 39
Longevity (Ed.) ..... 611
'Longshoring, H. D. Gallaudet ..... 129
Lonyay, Countess Elemer de, Education .... 234
Loria, A., Contemporary Social Problems (Rev.) ..... 184
Lorimer Case (see "Politics, Corruption in").
Lotos-Eaters, Land of the (Ed.) ..... 771
Lotus Lantern, M. I. Taylor (Rev.) ..... 1204
Louisa of Tuscany (see 823), My Own Story (Rev.) ..... 702
Louisiana under Spain, France and United States, J. A. Robertson (Rev.) ..... 983
Love of Friends, M. O. Bigelow (Poem) .... 1188
Loves of the Poets, R. Le Gallienne (Rev.) 1211
Lucas, St. John, Oxford Book of French Verse (Rev.) ..... 701
Luquiens, F. B., Three Lays of Marie de France (Rev.) ..... 1085

Lure of the Garden, H. Hawthorne (Rev.)..1305
Lyre d'Amour, La, C. B. Lewis (Rev.)..... 701
Lyrics and Sonnets, L. How (Rev.).....1084
Lyrics of Eliza, D. K. Stephens (Rev.)..... 986

McCallum, M. R., Applied Doctrine (Poem). 816
——The Outsider (Poem).....1126
McCarthy, D. G., Territorial Governors of the Old Northwest (Rev.)..... 208
McCarthy, Justin (see 1273), Events in Great Britain and Ireland..... 20
——Struggle between Lords and Commons at Westminster ..... 295
——Home Rule for Ireland..... 458
——England's Recent Troubles..... 688
——Stirring Interval .....1033
——How the World Is Moving.....1255
McCarthy, J. H., King Over the Water (Rev.) ..... 97
McComber, P. J., A Dangerous Political Hybrid ..... 17
McGlothlin, W. J., Baptist Confessions of Faith (Rev.) ..... 375
McNamara Brothers...276, 1000, 1166, 1228, 1271, 1276, 1286, 1289, 1341, 1350, 1354, 1418
MacDonald, D. B., Aspects of Islam (Rev.) 211
MacKaye, J., Private Control of Property.. 582
MacLane, Mary, Story of (Rev.)..... 599
MacPhail, A., Essays in Fallacy (Rev.)..... 484
Made in America (Ed.)..... 163
Madero, Francisco I. (see "Mexico")..... 723, 777, 1057
Maeterlinck, M., Blue Bird (Rev.).....1300
"Maine," Destruction of the..617, 672, 717, 788, 841, 893, 942, 1004, 1050, 1057, 1291, 1356
Making Both Ends Meet, Mrs. S. A. Clark (Rev.) ..... 982
Malet, L., Adrian Savage (Rev.).....1037
Man of Today, G. S. Merriam (Rev.).....1149
Man Who Could Not Lose, R. H. Davis (Rev.) ..... 766
Man Who Likes Mexico, W. Gillpattick (Rev.) .....1077
Man Who Understood Women, L. Merrick..1211
Mangum, Franc, The Difference (Poem).... 137
Manual of English Prosody, G. Saintsbury (Rev.) .....1036
March, Francis A. (Ed.)..... 612
Marden, O. S., Success, Miracle of Right Thought, Getting On, Be Good to Yourself (Rev.) ..... 435
Margery, E. F. Benson (Rev.) ..... 821
Margoliouth's, Mr., Dream (Ed.)..... 555
Markham, C., Incas of Peru (Rev.)..... 373
Marks, J., Girls' Student Days and After (Rev.) .....1409
Marriage and the State (Ed.) ..... 553
Martin, A. W., Great Religious Teachers of the East (Rev.) .....1208
Martindale, J. B., Business of a Commercial Bank .....1399
Martyrdom of a Quakeress, J. G. Whittier (Poem) .....1261
Mary Cary, K. L. Bosher (Rev.) ..... 542
Masefield J., Street of Today (Rev.) ..... 118
Masterman, E. W. G., Studies in Galilee (Rev.) ..... 43
Mathematics, Introduction to, A. D. Whitehead (Rev.) ..... 489
Mathews, John Lathrop, Log of the Early West (Rev.) ..... 1071
Matthews, B., Study of Versification (Rev.)1036
Matthews, J. L., Conservation of Water (Rev.) ..... 649
Maxwell, H., Making of Scotland (Rev.) ..... 874
Maxwell, W. B., Mrs. Thompson (Rev.) ..... 516
Mc——, C. Lockhart (Rev.) ..... 98
Mead, E., What Australia Can Teach America ..... 367
Memoirs of a Man, N. Duncan (Rev.) ..... 1165
Merklin, J. M., Vardamania ..... 461
Medieval Story, W. W. Lawrence (Rev.) ..... 968
Medical Chaos and Crime, N. Barnes (Rev.) ..... 210
Medical Misunderstandings (Ed.) ..... 1157
Medieval Pilgrimage Westward, J. J. Walsh ..... 180
Medici, The, G. F. Young (Rev.) ..... 646
Mediæval Europe, H. W. C. Davis (Rev.) ..... 439
Memories and Impressions, F. M. Hueffer (Rev.) ..... 44
Memories and Studies, W. James (Rev.) ..... 1069
Memories of a Manager, D. Frohman (Rev.) 595
Men and Religion, H. Bond ..... 1262
Mendelism, H. C. Parrott (Rev.) ..... 986
Mendelism, Lecture on, H. Drinkwater (Rev.) ..... 187
Mental Efficiency, A. Bennett (Rev.)..... 47
Mercier, C. A., Crime and Insanity (Rev.).. 651
Merriam, G. S., Man of Today (Rev.).....1149
Merrick, L., Man Who Understood Women (Rev.) .....1211
Merwin, H. C., Life of Bret Harte (Rev.)... 872
Metchnikoff, Elie, E. E. Slosson... .....1235
Mexico.....4, 64, 118, 171, 227, 284, 339, 396, 434, 452, 464, 507, 565, 619, 672, 771, 723, 777, 789, 833, 842, 894, 942, 1005, 1057, 1077, 1115, 1167, 1230, 1292, 1357, 1426
Mexico, Situation in, C. T. Crowell.....1021
Mexico's Future, C. T. Crowell..... 135
Mexico's Political Situation, C. T. Crowell.. 409
Meyer, K., Selections from Ancient Irish Poetry (Rev.) ..... 377
Michell, L., Cecil John Rhodes (Rev.)..... 371
Midzuno, K., Dr. Inazo Nitobe..... 746
Mighels, P. V., Thurley Ruxton (Rev.)..... 542
Miles, D. H., Healing of a National Breach.1262
Miles, N. A., Serving the Republic (Rev.)..1206
Miller of Old Church, E. Glasgow (Rev.).... 541
Mind-Cure, Primitive (Ed.)..... 887
Mind Reading, Real, S. S. Colvin.....1258
Miracle of Right Thought, O. S. Marden (Rev.) ..... 435
Miscellaneous Studies, Walter Pater (Rev.). 212
Miss Gibbie Gault, K. L. Bosher (Rev.)..529, 548
Mission Seminary, Establishment of a (Ed.) 56
Missions in China (Ed.).....611, 1109, 1344
Mitford, M. R., Friendship Village (Rev.).. 532
Mixed Marriage, J. G. Ervine (Rev.)..... 436
Modern Man's Religion, C. R. Brown (Rev.) 823, 1409
Molly Make Believe, E. H. Abbott (Rev.). 530
Money and Banking Reform, E. B. Vreeland 29
Money Moon, J. Farnol (Rev.).....1408
Monna Lisa (see 499, 602), G. Scala (Rev.). 488
Monroe, P., Cyclopedia of Education (Rev.) 262, 1149
Montenegro (Sur.) ..... 67
Moore, F. F., Life of Oliver Goldsmith (Rev.) ..... 319
Moore, G., Hail and Farewell (Rev.).....1405
Moore, John B., Peace Treaties..... 344
——Works of James Buchanan (Rev.)..... 429
Moral Instruction ..... 914
Moret, A., In the Time of the Pharaohs (Rev.) ..... 847
Morice, C., The Reappearing (Rev.)..... 598
Morley, W. K., Suppose (Poem).....1451
Morocco.....8, 66, 102, 214, 229, 230, 286, 446, 455, 510, 620, 1007, 1045, 1060, 1117, 1230, 1232, 1279, 1294, 1440
Morocco, Conflicting Interests in, A. Edwards .....1121
Morocco Question, The, Sydney Brooks..... 176
Morrison, A., Painters of Japan (Rev.).....1302
Morse, J. H., Hunting for the Wild..... 201
——The Younger Choir.....1083
Moses, M. J., American Professors of Dramatic Literature (see 888) ..... 813
——American Dramatist (Rev.)..... 874
——Children's Christmas Book-Shelf.....1309
Moslem and Christian (Ed.)..... 773
Mother, K. Morris (Rev.).....1145
Mothers of Parliaments, H. Graham (Rev.) 820
Mother's Love Songs, E. Tolbridge (Rev.).1084
Motor Truck Commercial, J. Ear Clauson 1392
Motoring Cost of, J. R. Betts ..... 592
"Motoring for People of Moderate Means," R. P. Gettys ..... 370
Moving Pictures (Ed.)..... 163
Mrs. Maxon Protests, A. Hope (Rev.) ..... 547
Mrs. Thompson, W. B. Maxwell (Rev.) ..... 516
Muir, W., Call of the New Era (Rev.)..... 211
Mulford, C. E., Ban 20 Days (Rev.) ..... 96
Municipal Charter Model, W. C. Jones ..... 515
Municipal Newspaper (Ed.) ..... 1317
Murlin, Lemuel Herbert ..... 223
Murray, T. C., Birthright (Rev.) ..... 436
Mushrooms (Ed.) ..... 657
Music ..... 154, 266, 431, 434, 486, 1115
Muzzey, D. S., American History (Rev.) ..... 1204
My Indian Year, R. Bagot (Rev.) ..... 1078
My Little Boy, M. P. Shiel on (Poem) ..... 1308
My Own Story, Louise of Tuscany (Rev.) ..... 702
My Summer in Florida, E. P. Powell ..... 1189
Myers, F. A., Future Citizen (Rev.) ..... 211
Myers, G., History of Great American Fortunes (Rev.) ..... 130

Mysticism, E. Underhill (Rev.) ... 131
Myths and Legends of the Celtic Race, T. W. Rolleston (Rev.) ... 1209

Narratives of Early Carolina, A. S. Salley (Rev.) ... 133
Nassau Boom and Aviation Meet, A. Post ... 846
National City Bank (Ed.) ... 1054
Natural History Hands, R. G. Badger (Rev.) ... 434
Naval Show, Our (Sur.) ... 1003
Navigable Rhine, E. E. Clapp (Rev.) ... 1077
Nearing, S., Wages in the United States (Rev.) ... 926
Never-do-Well, R. Beach (Rev.) ... 547
Negro Affairs ... 113, 660, 701, 909, 972, 1048, 1110, 1162, 1284, 1286
Negro Lynchings ... 2, 54, 386, 456, 457, 782, 836, 888, 1109, 1118
Nelson, N. O., Co-operation ... 643
——Profit Sharing ... 858
Nervous Life, G. E. Partridge (Rev.) ... 209
Neutralize the Air! N. Schmidt ... 759
New Citizen, The, M. B. Pulver (Poem) ... 34
New Criticism, J. E. Spingarn (Rev.) ... 99
New England of Tomorrow, F. A. Ogg ... 91
New English Dictionary (Rev.) ... 707
New "Good Fellow," The (Ed.) ... 161
New Hampshire Historical Society Building ... 1274
New Italy, F. Garlanda (Rev.) ... 1079
New Jersey as a Royal Province, E. J. Fisher (Rev.) ... 1209
New Latin Africa, N. Schmidt ... 1440
New Method of Making Character, W. Rede ... 914
New Point of View in the New South, Enoch Marvin Banks ... 79
New Profession, A (Ed.) ... 834
New York as a Summer Resort, G. E. Walsh ... 12
Newlandsmith, E., Temple of Life (Rev.) ... 489
Newport, Society's Summer Capital ... 358
Nine-Tenths, The, J. Oppenheim (Rev.) ... 823
Nitobe, Dr. Inazo, K. Midzuno ... 746
Nixon, P., Roman Wit (Rev.) ... 1086
Nobel Prizes in 1911 (Ed.) ... 1416
Noguchi, Y., Some Phases of the Modern Japanese Literature ... 186
——Truth About Intellectual Japan ... 864
Noisy and Noisome (Ed.) ... 276
Non-Church-Going (Rev.) ... 211
Norrevang, A., Woman and the Fiddler (Rev.) ... 1087
Norris, K., Mother (Rev.) ... 1145
North America in European Literature ... 1041
North and South (Ed.) ... 446
Notes from the Life of an Ordinary Mortal, A. G. C. Liddell (Rev.) ... 596
November Love Song, E. W. Parker (Poem) ... 970
November Meteors, M. Proctor ... 1024

Obesity Cures (Ed.) ... 934
O'Brien, R. B., John Bright (Rev.) ... 700
Ogg, F. A., New England of Tomorrow ... 91
Of Fire and Flesh, M. O. Bigelow (Poem) ... 574
Old Dance Master, W. R. Paterson (Rev.) ... 542
Old Indian Trails of the Canadian Rockies, M. T. S. Schäffer (Rev.) ... 1077
Old Testament in the Light of the Ancient East, A. Jeremias (Rev.) ... 205
Older, Mrs. F., Esther Damon (Rev.) ... 541
On Something, Hilaire Belloc (Rev.) ... 154
Oppenheim, J., Pay Envelopes ... 207
——The Nine-Tenths (Rev.) ... 823
Optimist, The, E. O. Jones ... 522
Ordinations (Ed.) ... 1468
Oriental Religions in Roman Paganism, F. Cumont (Rev.) ... 878
Orton, J. F., Privilege Becomes Property Under the Fourteenth Amendment ... 798
Osbourne, L., A Person of Some Importance (Rev.) ... 705
Osiris and the Egyptian Resurrection, E. A. W. Budge (Rev.) ... 1266
Ostwald, William, Efficiency ... 867
Other People's Houses, E. W. Dewing (Rev.) ... 530
Our Complaint Against Russia (Ed.) ... 1155
Outcry, The, H. James (Rev.) ... 982
Outsider, The, M. R. McCallum (Poem) ... 1126
Overture and Other Poems, J. B. Fletcher (Rev.) ... 1087
Ovington, M. W., Half a Man (Rev.) ... 707
Oxford Book of French Verse, St. John Lucas (Rev.) ... 701
Olney, Richard, New Arbitration Treaty with Great Britain ... 622

Painters of Japan, A. Morrison (Rev.) ... 1302
Palestine and Its Transformation, E. Huntington (Rev.) ... 764
Panama ... 284, 347, 618, 788, 828, 893, 1004, 1006, 1106, 1115, 1168
Panama Canal, Folly of Fortifying the, James A. Tawney ... 125
Panama Canal Tolls (see 1004), B. N. Baker ... 1089
Pancoast, H. S., Early English Poems (Rev.) ... 988
Panther's Club, A. Castle (Rev.) ... 96
Papal Election Veto (Ed.) ... 447
Parker, E. W., November Love Song (Poem) ... 970
Parsons, E., Guide Book to Colorado (Rev.) ... 1077
Parting Friends, W. D. Howells (Rev.) ... 597
Partridge, G. E., Nervous Life (Rev.) ... 209
Party System, H. Belloc (Rev.) ... 147
Passing of the Home Daughter, Marion Harland ... 88
Pater, Walter, Miscellaneous Studies (Rev.) ... 212
Paterson, W. R., Old Dance Master (Rev.) ... 542
Patsy, H. De Vere Stackpoole (Rev.) ... 209
Patten, S. N., Social Basis of Religion (Rev.) ... 99
——Church as a Social Institution ... 131
Patterson, M., Fortunata (Rev.) ... 96
Patton, E. E., Americans in Germany (Rev.) ... 1211
Paul, H. G., John Dennis (Rev.) ... 375
Pay Envelopes, J. Oppenheim (Rev.) ... 207
Peace on Earth (Ed.) ... 1411
Peace Treaties (see 379), John B. Moore ... 344
Peace Treaties with England and France (see "Arbitration Treaties") (Ed.) ... 322, 1413, 1461
Pearson, E. L., Believing Years (Rev.) ... 1207
Peers Wanted, Five Hundred (Ed.) ... 219
Pendleton, Ellen Fitz ... 232
Penfield, E., Spanish Sketches (Rev.) ... 1075
Pennell, E. R., Life of J. McN. Whistler (Rev.) ... 1303
Pennsylvania, Shame of (see "Coatesville") (Ed.) ... 437
Pension Bill (Sur.) ... 1353
People of Popham, M. C. E. Wemyss (Rev.) ... 1203
Perkins, G. W., Wanted—A National Business Court ... 1173
Perkins, J. B., France in the American Revolution (Rev.) ... 765
Permanence, C. Scollard (Poem) ... 1254
Persecution and Oppression of Me, A Half Chinese ... 421
Persia ... 174, 287, 343, 511, 1118, 1153, 1170, 1233, 1295, 1360, 1427, 1462
Persian Mordecai, Our (Ed.) ... 1281
Person of Some Importance, A, L. Osbourne (Rev.) ... 705
Personal Equation in Germany, P. Bigelow ... 628
Peter and Wendy, J. M. Barrie (Rev.) ... 1300
Petrie, W. M. F., Arts and Crafts of Ancient Egypt (Rev.) ... 210
——Revolutions of Civilization (Rev.) ... 485
Pfungst, O., Clever Hans (Rev.) ... 100
Pharaohs, In the Time of the, A. Moret (Rev.) ... 877
Philadelphia Politics ... 610, 617, 722, 779, 937, 1350
Philosophical Poets, Three, G. Santayana (Rev.) ... 488
Philosophy, Works of (Rev.) ... 262
Piano Lyrics and Shorter Compositions, E. Grieg (Rev.) ... 154
Pianoforte and Its Music, H. E. Krehbiel (Rev.) ... 486
Pilate, E. C. Babbitt (Poem) ... 590
Pioneering Without Pain (see 367) ... 382
Pitt, W., and National Revival, J. H. Rose (Rev.) ... 763
Plain Towns of Italy, E. R. Williams (Rev.) ... 1079
Poems, Madison Cawein (Rev.) ... 767
Poems and Dramas, G. C. Lodge (Rev.) ... 1083
Poincaré, Henri, E. E. Slosson ... 729
Political Hybrid, A Dangerous, P. J. McComber ... 17
Political Suffrage (Ed.) ... 1467

Political Tides and Portents (Ed.)..... 601
Politics, Affirmative (Ed.)..... 500
Politics and Song (Ed.)..... 445
Politics, Corruption in.....2, 565, 786, 836, 892, 937, 1004
Politics, Local....226, 332, 338, 506, 534, 610, 671, 722, 779, 780, 786, 879, 1046, 1165, 1220
Politics, National.....54, 62, 337, 394, 449, 450, 785, 840, 891, 929, 1113, 1165, 1227, 1282, 1290, 1355, 1425
Politics, Playing (Ed.).....1412
Pollock, C., Footlights, Fore and Aft (Rev.) .....1409
Ponafidine, P., Life in the Moslem East (Rev.) ..... 984
Population, Center of (Ed.)..... 220
Porritt, E., Passing of English Republicanism ..... 411
——French Canada in Dominion Politics.... 624
——Laurier's Defeat ..... 676
Porter, H. D., William Scott Ament (Rev.) 708
Portugal ...342, 386, 454, 502, 510, 568, 664, 665, 792
Post, A., Nassau Boulevard Aviation Meet. 846
Postal Savings Banks (Ed.)..... 112
Postal Service.....112, 561, 840, 1221, 1347
Potash (Ed.) .....1469
Potash and Perlmutter, Montague Glass (Rev.) .....206, 533
Powell, B. E., Wealth of the Waters..... 33
Powell, E. A., In Zanzibar..... 974
Powell, E. P., Scouting..... 84
——A Song of Today..... 304
——Under the Harvest Moon..... 749
——My Summer in Florida.....1189
Prayer of Summer, M. O. Bigelow (Poem) 83
Prejudices, C. M. Flandrau (Rev.)..... 153
Presbyterian Union in Scotland (Ed.)..... 221
Present Situation in Mexico, L. S. Rowe.. 464
President, The (see "Taft, W. H.")
Presidential Campaign of 1860, E. D. Fite (Rev.) ..... 763
Presidential Messages.....1200, 1330, 1424
Priestman, M. T., Artistic Homes (Rev.).. 41
Priests of North America, Pioneer, T. J. Campbell (Rev.) ..... 486
Prime-Stevenson, E., Book List for a Small Library .....1328
Principles and Design of Aeroplanes, H. Coutts (Rev.) ..... 191
Principles of Aeroplane Construction, R. Kennedy (Rev.) ..... 1146
Prisons, Canadian (Ed.) ..... 501
Private Control of Property, J. MacKaye.. 582
Privilege Becomes Property Under the Fourteenth Amendment, J. F. Orton... 798
Proctor, M., November Meteors ..... 1024
Profit Sharing, N. O. Nelson ..... 858
Prohibition ..... 341, 560, 655, 1116, 1161
Property, Private Control of, J. MacKaye 582
Property Under the Fourteenth Amendment, Privilege Becomes, J. F. Orton 798
Proportional Representation, J. H. Humphreys (Rev.) ..... 871
Prosperous New Hampshire Farmer, W. A. Curtis ..... 138
Protectorates (Ed.) ..... 777, 836
Psychology of Religious Experience, E. S. Ames (Rev.) ..... 976
Public Health Movement (Ed.) ..... 161
Publicity for a State, C. M. Hunger ..... 178
Publicity Laws (Ed.) ..... 559
Pulitzer, Joseph (Ed.) ..... 1000
Purser, M. E., The New Citizen (Poem) ..... 71
Putnam, H. C., Moravians (Rev.) ..... 955
Putnam, Irene L. Hough (Rev.) ..... 95
Pure Food Reform ..... 118, 160, 615, 662, 780, 840

Quaker, H. S. Harrison (Rev.) ..... 149, 534, 651
Quarry Lass, E. D. Wood (Poem) ..... 906
Quest of the Silver Fleece, W. E. B. DuBois (Rev.) ..... 759
Questions of Diplomacy (Ed.) ..... 115
Quiet Road, The, C. Scollard (Poem) ..... 550
Quiller-Couch, A. T., Roman Coins (Rev.) 295
Quiller-Couch, M., Treasure Book of Children's Verse (Rev.) ..... 1311

Rainy Days, E. Wedekind (Rev.) ..... 153
Rand, Determination (Ed.) ..... 1414
Rare Mind of the Chinese, L. A. Rose ..... 526
Race Problems in Arizona, B. T. Washington ..... 909
Races Congress, First Universal, W. E. B. DuBois ..... 401
Racial Problems, Inter-, G. Spiller (Rev.)... 647
Radium (Ed.) ..... 663
Ragg, L., Things Seen in Venice (Rev.)...1079
Railroads....163, 168, 443, 500, 505, 565, 673, 667, 720, 1048, 1114, 1355, 1371
Ramsay, F. P., Interpretation of Genesis (Rev.) ..... 320
Random Recollections of an Old Political Reporter, W. C. Hudson (Rev.)..... 597
Range Riders, C. A. Seltzer (Rev.)..... 97
Rankin, T. E., Biblical Ignorance of College Students ..... 197
Rathbone, C. K., At the Wheel (Poem).... 578
Raymont, T., Bible in Education (Rev.)....1040
Real Captain Kidd, C. N. Dalton (Rev.).... 44
Real France, L. Jerrold (Rev.).....1080
Reappearing, The, C. Morice (Rev.)..... 598
Recall of Federal Judges (Ed.)..... 384
Reciprocity (see "Canadian Election, etc.").
Recognition, Mrs. Frank A. Breck (Poem).. 176
Recollections of a Parisian, Poumiès de la Siboutie (Rev.) .....651, 1209
Records of the Federal Convention of 1787, M. Farrand (Rev.)..... 926
Red Flower, V. Garshin (Rev.)..... 153
Red Tape, Tripped by (Ed.)..... 160
Rede, W., New Method of Making Character ..... 914
Redmond, Johanna, Falsely True (Rev.).. 436
Redmond, John, Home Rule Speeches (Rev.) 821
Reed, A. Z., Territorial Basis of Government under the State Constitutions (Rev.) 873
Reed, M., Weaver of Dreams (Rev.).....1204
Regilding the Crescent, F. G. Aflalo (Rev.). 593
Reid, S., Old Ballad Folk.....1093
Reinsch, P. S., Carnegie Endowment Conference on War at Berne..... 589
Relations of the United States and Spain, F. E. Chadwick (Rev.) ..... 981
Religion, Coming, C. F. Dole (Rev.)..... 150
Religion of Beauty in Woman, J. B. Fletcher (Rev.) ..... 487
Religion of Israel, A. Loisy (Rev.).....1149
Religious Teaching to Boys (Ed.)..... 780
Resources, S. D. Kirkham (Rev.)..... 376
Revolution in China? Will There Be a, C. Bone ..... 143
Revolution in China, C. Bone.....1332
Revolutionary War, F. V. Greene (Rev.)....1271
Revolutions of Civilization, W. M. F. Petrie (Rev.) ..... 485
Reyes, Bernardo (see "Mexico").....833, 1115
Rhodes, Cecil J., L. Michell (Rev.)..... 371
Rice, C. Y., Song-Surf (Rev.).....1086
——Immortal Lure (Rev.) ..... 1086
Rice, W., Humbler Poets (Rev.).....1209
Richards, J. M., Life of J. O. Hobbes (Rev.) ..... 1037
Richardson, C., The Hot Wave ..... 122
——American Invasion of Tripoli..... 861
Richardson, Norval, George Tyrrell (Rev.) 152
Richepin, J., L'Alle (Rev.)..... 548
Richman, I. B., California Under Spain and Mexico (Rev.) ..... 924
Road of the Soul, M. C. Jerseal (Poem)..1321
Roberts, R. E., Roman Pilgrimage (Rev.)..1078
Robertson, J. A., Louisiana Under Spain, France and United States (Rev.) ..... 983
Robinson, H. W., Christian Doctrine of Man (Rev.) ..... 216
Rodgers, J. A., Henry Coward (Rev.) ..... 441
Rodin, Auguste, Lutrecheus (L'Art) (Rev.) 316
Rolleston, T. W., Myths and Legends of the Celtic Race (Rev.) .....1200
Roman Pilgrimage, R. E. Roberts (Rev.) ..... 1078
Roman Wall, F. Simpson (Rev.) ..... 1086
Romance of Aeronautics, C. C. Turner (Rev.) ..... 1146
Rood, H., Men and Religion ..... 1367
Roosevelt, Theodore ..... 109, 548, 1151, 1165, 1270, 1271, 1355
Root, E. D., Year in Finance and Trade....1367
Rose, J. H., W. Pitt and National Revival (Rev.) ..... 763
Rose of Old Harpeth, M. T. Deane (Rev.) ..... 599
Rose, L. A., Rare Mind of the Chinese ..... 526
——Why the Chinese Revolt ..... 1016
——Changing Chinese (Rev.) ..... 1206

Rose, J. ... from Our Tuscan Kitchen (Rev.) ... 316
Lives of the Early Medici (Rev.) ... 646
Rowe, L. S., Present Situation in Mexico ... 461
Royal Pawn of Venice, Mrs. L. Turnbull (Rev.) ... 542
Rubber Cultivated (Ed.) ... 221
Rural Church and Community Betterment (Rev.) ... 405
Rural Recreation (Ed.) ... 164
Ruskin, John, A. C. Benson (Rev.) ... 152
Russell, C. E., Business (Rev.) ... 985
Russell, Sir William, Life of, J. B. Atkins (Rev.) ... 315
Russia (and Passport Questions) ... 620, 674, 756, 1155, 1290, 1340, 1353, 1419
Russian Treaty Abrogated (Sur.) ... 1423
Rustomjee, R. Delhi Durbar ... 1487
Ryan, C. Sea Sailor (Poem) ... 913

Saint Peter, R. E. L. Gibson (Poem) ... 1082
Saintsbury, G., Manual of English Prosody (Rev.) ... 1056
Salley, A. S., Narratives of Early Carolina (Rev.) ... 133
Santayana, G., Three Philosophical Poets (Rev.) ... 488
Satan Learns Something (Ed.) ... 1418
Saunders, R. T., Colonel Todhunter of Missouri (Rev.) ... 97
Save Time, D. G. Jordan ... 365
Savings, International, W. B. Bailey ... 427
Scala, G., Monna Lisa (Rev.) ... 488
Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge (Rev.) ... 212, 1119
Schaffer, M. T. S., Old Indian Trails of the Canadian Rockies (Rev.) ... 1077
Scheil, R., New Cardinals and the Next Pope ... 1430
Schleiermacher, Theology of, G. Cross (Rev.) ... 153
Schmidt, N., Neutralize the Air! ... 759
——New Latin Africa ... 1440
Schofield, A. T., Health for Young and Old (Rev.) ... 987
School Advertisement (Ed.) ... 445
School Books of the Year (Rev.) ... 251
School Land (Ed.) ... 332
Science Books of the Year (Rev.) ... 257
Scollard, C., The Quiet Wood (Poem) ... 250
——Permanence (Poem) ... 1254
Scotland, Making of, H. Maxwell (Rev.) ... 874
Scott, E. F., Kingdom of The Messiah (Rev.) ... 1459
Scottish Poetry, G. Douglas ... 487, 651
Scouting, E. P. Powell ... 84
Scull, G. H., Lassoing Wild Animals in Africa (Rev.) ... 767
Sea Mist, The, A. R. Wells (Poem) ... 857
Sea Power, Concerning, D. S. Jordan ... 9
Seals Saved, The (Ed.) ... 109
Seattle, Spirit of, D'Estournelles de Constant ... 1030
Second Amendment, H. C. Hansbrough (Rev.) ... 1040
Secret Garden, F. H. Burnett (Rev.) ... 546
See, A. P., Compelling Guest (Poem) ... 87
Seekers All, Mrs. K. Combe (Rev.) ... 96
Seeking a Soul (Ed.) ... 711
Selected Piano Compositions, J. Brahms (Rev.) ... 154
Seligman, E. R. A., Income Tax (Rev.) ... 373
Seltzer, C. A., Range Riders (Rev.) ... 97
Senate, To the (Ed.) ... 379
Senior, D., Gay King (Rev.) ... 1271
Servian People, Lazarovich Hrebelianovich (Rev.) ... 593
Serving the Republic, N. A. Miles (Rev.) ... 1206
Seward, William H., E. E. Hale (Rev.) ... 318
Seymour, E. H., My Naval Career ... 1075
Shadow, The, H. Begbie (Rev.) ... 648
Shadows of Paris, G. Duval (Rev.) ... 1082
Shakespeare ... 705, 927
Shaw, G. B., A. Henderson (Rev.) ... 1073
Doctor's Dilemma (Rev.) ... 1073
——Impossibilities of Anarchism (Rev.) ... 489
Sheehan, C., The Intellectuals (Rev.) ... 1072
Sheldon, C. M. (see 1455), "Why?" ... 1142
Shelley, F. Gribble (Rev.) ... 1211
Shelley, H. C., Jeffery Farnol and "The Broad Highway" ... 523
——British Museum (Rev.) ... 926
Shipping Laws (Ed.) ... 1050
Ship's Company, W. W. Jacobs (Rev.) ... 1269
Short, J. H., Chosen Days in Scotland (Rev.) ... 1078
Should the Ministerial Heretic Leave His Church? (see 169), J. A. Faulkner ... 685
Shuster, W. Morgan (see "Persia") ... 1110, 1118, 1153, 1170, 1223, 1281, 1360, 1427, 1462
Siboutie, Fournies de la, Recollections of a Parisian (Rev.) ... 651, 1209
Sibylline Leaf, A (Ed.) ... 781
Sicily, Medieval, C. Waern (Rev.) ... 433
Sick-a-Bed Lady, E. H. Abbott (Rev.) ... 1039
Silent Barrier, L. Tracy (Rev.) ... 1266
Simons, A. M., Social Forces in American History (Rev.) ... 1458
Sinclair, Upton, and the Sunday Law (Ed.) ... 326
Singer of the Kootenay, R. E. Knowles (Rev.) ... 1265
Siren Land, N. Douglas (Rev.) ... 434
Sixes and Sevens, O. Henry (Rev.) ... 874
Slosson, E. E., Henri Poincaré ... 729
Elie Metchnikoff ... 1235
——Various Books of Varying Importance ... 1069
——Place of Journalism in University Education ... 1127
——Chesterton in Many Moods (Rev.) ... 1456
Slosson, M. P., My Little Boy (Poem) ... 1308
Smalley, G. W., Anglo-American Memories (Rev.) ... 703
Smith, D., Days of His Flesh (Rev.) ... 707
Smith, E., Faded Blossoms (Poem) ... 128
Smith, F. H., Kennedy Square (Rev.) ... 542
Smith, M. C., Kipling's Psychology (Poem) ... 1445
Smythe, B., Trobador Poets (Rev.) ... 701
Snedeker, C. D., Coward of Thermopylæ (Rev.) ... 542
Social Basis of Religion, S. N. Patten (Rev.) ... 99
Social Engineer, E. L. Earp (Rev.) ... 376
Social Forces in American History, A. M. Simons (Rev.) ... 1458
Social Problems, A. Loria (Rev.) ... 487
Social War ... 1341
Socialism ... 166, 216, 489, 605, 610, 886, 1055, 1147, 1350
Socialism in New Zealand, State, J. E. Le Rossignol (Rev.) ... 648
Soldiers of the Light, H. G. Cone (Rev.) ... 1085
Some Chemical Problems of Today, R. K. Duncan (Rev.) ... 1074
Some Problems of Philosophy, W. James (Rev.) ... 1069
Son, E. Train (Rev.) ... 1203
Song from the Crag, W. B. Forbush (Poem) ... 361
Song of Renny, M. Hewlett (Rev.) ... 1407
Song of Today, A, E. P. Powell ... 304
Song-Surf, C. Y. Rice (Rev.) ... 1086
Songs of Courage and Other Poems, B. F. Gordon (Rev.) ... 1084
Songs from the Operas for Tenor, H. E. Krehbiel (Rev.) ... 154
Sophocles, New Play by (Ed.) ... 1161
Soul, Seeking a (Ed.) ... 711
Souls in Action, H. Begbie (Rev.) ... 648
South and Immigration, The (Ed.) ... 385, 1101
South America ... 63, 118, 172, 228, 285, 340, 347, 380, 390, 452, 673, 724, 789, 895, 943, 1006, 1058, 1117, 1168, 1293
Spain ... 342, 674
Spanish Sketches, E. Penfield (Rev.) ... 1075
Speaking a Foreign Language (Ed.) ... 333
Speer, R. E., Foreign Doctor (Rev.) ... 708
Spell of Holland, B. E. Stevenson (Rev.) ... 925, 987
Spelling Reform (Ed.) ... 271, 883
Spiller, G., Papers on Inter-Racial Problems (Rev.) ... 647
Spingarn, J. E., New Criticism (Rev.) ... 99
Spiritual Progress, W. A. White (Rev.) ... 488
Spotless Town (Ed.) ... 887
Stability of Truth, D. S. Jordan (Rev.) ... 1070
Stacpoole, H. De Vere, Patsy (Rev.) ... 209
Stahl, Jacob, Early History of, J. D. Beresford (Rev.) ... 148
Stain on Our Flag, H. G. Granger ... 347, 380, 390
Standard of Living, F. H. Streightoff (Rev.) ... 982
Starr, F., Japanese Scenery ... 1132
State: Why, The (Ed.) ... 654
Statesman's Yearbook (Rev.) ... 706
Statesmen of the Old South, W. E. Dodd (Rev.) ... 1458

Stedman, E. C., Genius and Other Essays (Rev.) ..... 1146
Steel Common, Value of, P. V. Davis..... 1063
Steel Corporation (see "Trusts")..... 378, 940, 941, 991
Steel Railway Cars (Ed.)..... 163
Stefansson, V., Indian and Civilization..... 1434
Stephens, D. K., Lyrics of Eliza (Rev.)..... 986
Stephenson Inquiry (see "Politics, Corruption in").
Sterling, G., House of Orchids and Other Poems (Rev.) ..... 1086
Sterrett, J. R. S., Travels and Studies in the Nearer East (Rev.)..... 1210
Stetson, A. E., Christian Science and the Medical Profession ..... 362
Stevenson, B. E., Spell of Holland (Rev.)... 925, 987
Stevenson, C. W., Confirmation (Poem)..... 420
Stevenson, R. L., Letters of, S. Colvin (Rev.) ..... 594
Stevenson, R. L., Life of, G. Balfour (Rev.) 822
Stevenson, R. L., Treasure Island (Rev.)... 1309, 1312
Stirring Interval, J. McCarthy..... 1033
Stock Market (Fin.) ..... 336, 720, 784
Stolypin, P. A., Assassination of (see 620, 665, 674, 716), H. Bernstein..... 756
Stories That End Well, O. Thanet (Rev.).. 548
Story of French Painting, C. H. Caffin (Rev.) ..... 1302
Story of Padua, C. Foligno (Rev.)..... 489
Story of Quamin, M. H. Drummond (Rev.).1203
Stowe, Harriet Beecher, C. E. Stowe (Rev.) 770
Strahorn, C. A., Fifteen Thousand Miles by Stage (Rev.) ..... 489
Street of Today, J. Masefield (Rev.)..... 148
Streets, Beautiful (Ed.)..... 273
Streighthoff, F. H., Standard of Living (Rev.) ..... 982
Strikes, American (see "Various Items"; "Labor") ..... 283, 595, 787
Strikes, British and Irish....6, 65, 112, 283, 341, 396, 397, 453, 552, 619, 673
Strikes, Continental .....283, 398, 508, 619, 674
Struggle Between Lords and Commons at Westminster, Justin McCarthy..... 295
Stryker, M. W., Attempts in Verse (Rev.).. 705
Stuart, H. L., Epochs (Rev.)..... 291
Studies in Galilee, E. W. G. Masterman (Rev.) ..... 43
Study of Versification, B. Matthews (Rev.) 1036
Stuyvesant, A., Vanity Box (Rev.) ..... 548
Submerged, The, M. O. Bigelow (Poem) ..... 687
Success, O. S. Marden (Rev.) ..... 435
Such a Woman, O. Kildare (Rev.) ..... 544
Suffrage, Woman (see "Women's Rights").
Sugar (Ed.) ..... 388
Sumerwell, F. P., Four in Family (Rev.)..... 548
Summer of Love, J. Kilmer (Rev.) ..... 1084
Sun and I, J. T. Sunderland (Poem) ..... 919
Sun Sailor, C. Ryan (Poem) ..... 913
Sunday Mails (Ed.) ..... 1221
Sunday School Literature (Rev.) ..... 878
Sunderland, J. T., Sun and I (Poem) ..... 919
Sunshine Bottling (Ed.) ..... 386
Superstition Called Socialism, G. W. de Tunzelmann, Rev. ..... 1147
Suppose, W. K. Morley (Poem) ..... 1151
Switzerland, O. Kuhns (Rev.) ..... 44
Syndicalism ..... 605, 654
Synge, J. M. (see 219, 320, 1272, 1405), The Aran Islands (Rev.) ..... 44, 1084

Tacoma Stadium, Clarence Green ..... 319
Taft, President William Howard ..... 225, 294, 433, 565, 615, 721, 725, 739, 740, 761, 765, 766, 941, 942, 1063, 1065, 1119, 1143, 1161, 1221, 1252, 1256, 1259
Taft vs. Roosevelt (Ed.) ..... 199
Tale of the Texas, Mrs. J. Lane (Rev.) ..... 1293
Talmud, The, M. L. Rodkinson, (Rev.) ..... 1417
Tariff and President Taft (Ed.) ..... 1218
Tariff and the Exports (Ed.) ..... 1
Tariff Plan Pending (Ed.) ..... 324
Tariff in Congress (Ed.) ..... 1156
Tattlechat, Sarah (Ed.) ..... 779
Tavenner, James A., Folly of Fortifying the Panama Canal ..... 125
Taylor, G. R. S., Historical Guide to London (Rev.) ..... 375
Taylor, H., Origin and Growth of American Constitution (Rev.) ..... 794
Tayler, E. J., Lake Lantern (Rev.) ..... 1294
Teaching Outline, G. O. Ward (Rev.)..... 651
Teasdale, S., Helen of Troy and Other Poems (Rev.) ..... 1087
Telephone, Social Value of the, H. N. Casson ..... 899
"Tell It Again" Stories, E. T. Dillingham (Rev.) ..... 651
Temple of Life, E. Newlandsmith (Rev.).. 489
Ten Great Cities, W. B. Bailey..... 482
Territorial Basis of Government Under the State Constitutions, A. Z. Reed..... 873
Territorial Governors of the Old Northwest, D. G. McCarthy (Rev.)..... 208
Terry, Edmund R., Insurgents at Albany.. 534
Texican, The, D. Coolidge (Rev.)..... 1265
Text Books of the Year (Rev.)..... 254
Thackeray, W. M..... 377, 599, 705
Thanet, O., Stories That End Well (Rev.).. 548
Thanksgiving of Memory, Leonard Hatch...1178
Thanksgiving Song, A. Kohn (Poem)..... 1181
Theater (see "Drama").
Theological Seminaries (Ed.)..... 53
Theology of Schleiermacher, G. Cross (Rev.) ..... 153
Things Seen in Venice, L. Ragg (Rev.)..... 1079
Thomas, E. M., The Flag (Poem)..... 16
——Grief and the Stranger (Poem)..... 745
Thomas, T. P., Some Rights of College Students ..... 695
——Trustees and Professors..... 907
Thompson, H. S., Alpine Plants of Europe (Rev.) ..... 822
Thompson, R. E., Historic Episcopate (Rev.) 210
Thomson, J. A., Evolution (Rev.)..... 489
Thomson, R. M., Travesty (Poem)..... 78
——Fellowship (Poem) ..... 1398
Thomson, W. M., Land and the Book (Rev.) 211
Thorndike, E. L., Individuality (Rev.)..... 1072
Three Lays of Marie de France, F. B. Luquiens (Rev.) ..... 1087
Through Savage Europe, H. De Windt (Rev.) ..... 594
Thurley, Ruxton, P. V. Mighels (Rev.)..... 542
Thwing, C. F., Advice of a Father to a Daughter Entering College..... 473
Timber Property (Ed.)..... 328
"Times," New York (Ed.)..... 663
To a Star, G. Klingle (Poem)..... 45
To Love, M. P. Guild (Poem)..... 1250
Togo, Admiral Heihachiro (Ed.)....330, 390, 444
Toldridge, E., Mother's Love Songs (Rev.).1084
Torchy, S. Ford (Rev.)..... 545
Touring in 1600, E. S. Bates (Rev.)..... 1075
Tourists, Wise (Ed.)..... 659
Tous les Chefs-d'oeuvre de la littérature Française (Rev.) ..... 1212
Tracy, L., Silent Barrier (Rev.)..... 1266
Train, E., Son (Rev.)..... 1203
Tramps, Farm Colony for (Ed.) ..... 269
Transfiguration of Miss Philura, F. M. Kingsley (Rev.) ..... 1266
Traveling by Proxy, W. B. Blake..... 1075
Travels and Studies in the Nearer East, J. R. S. Sterrett (Rev.)..... 1210
Travesty, Ralph M. Thomson (Poem) ..... 78
Treasure Book of Children's Verse, M. Quiller-Couch (Rev.)..... 1311
Treasure Island, R. L. Stevenson (Rev.).... 1309, 1312
Trees for Streets (Ed.)..... 611
Trials of an Encyclopedist, C. M. Francis.. 404
Trine, R. W., Land of Living Men (Rev.) .. 211
Tripoli (see "Turco-Italian War")..... 1440
Trotter, Prof. C. Smythe (Rev.) ..... 700
Trust Decision (Ed.) ..... 1216
Trusts, The.....1, 170, 225, 226, 283, 378, 713, 776, 825, 838, 940, 941, 991, 1056, 1112, 1151, 1162, 1339
Trustees and Professors, T. P. Thomas ..... 907
Truth About Cuba, Sydney Brooks ..... 1193
Truth on Trial, P. Carus (Rev.) ..... 1070
Tuberculosis (Ed.) ..... 111, 158
Tudor Drama, C. F. T. Brooke (Rev.) ..... 927
Turco-Italian Conflict, Sydney Brooks..... 851
Turco-Italian War....675, 715, 725, 727, 773, 774, 790, 791, 793, 843, 851, 861, 896, 938, 945, 964, 1006, 1033, 1050, 1057, 1061, 1108, 1140, 1349, 1428
Turkey ..... 7, 164, 593
Turkey and Italy, W. B. Bailey..... 929
Turkey of the Ottomans, L. M. Garnett (Rev.) ..... 210, 594
Turkey Toward Italy, Attitude of, H. A. Gibbons ..... 964

Forbes's New Method of Composition, H. A. Gibbons ..... 313
Forrestall, Mrs. L., Royal Pawn of Venice (Rev.) ..... 542
Forster, C. C., Romance of Aeronautics (Rev.) ..... 1146
Twelve Minor Prophets, E. E. Slosson ..... 129, 1255
Two on the Trail, H. Footner (Rev.) ..... 98
Two Years in the Forbidden City, Princess Der Ling (Rev.) ..... 1403
Tyler, M. C., J. T. Austen (Rev.) ..... 1208

Unconscious Memory, Samuel Butler (Rev.) ..... 98
Under the Harvest Moon, E. P. Powell ..... 549
Underhill, E., Mysticism (Rev.) ..... 451
Unearned Increment of Art (Ed.) ..... 692
Unitarian Thought, E. Emerton (Rev.) ..... 47
United States Navy, History of, G. R. Clark (Rev.) ..... 435
United States of Brazil, C. W. Domville-Fife (Rev.) ..... 1078
Unknown God, B. L. P. Weale (Rev.) ..... 541
Unknown Isle, P. de Coulevain (Rev.) ..... 209
Unknown Lady, J. M. Forman (Rev.) ..... 97
Upton, M. L., Wonder Worker (Poem) ..... 1029
Urban and Rural Growth, W. B. Bailey ..... 531

Vacation Exercise (Ed.) ..... 55
Vados, Belmont Book (Rev.) ..... 875
Vagabond City, W. Boggs (Rev.) ..... 1204
Vagabonde, La, C. Willy (Rev.) ..... 549
Vaka, D., In the Shadow of Islam (Rev.) ..... 1266
Valley of Aosta, F. Ferrero (Rev.) ..... 769
Van Buren, M., Calendar of the Papers of (Rev.) ..... 823
Van Dyke, Henry, Poems of (Rev.) ..... 1083
Vanity Box, A. Stuyvesant (Rev.) ..... 548
Vardaman, James H. (Ed.) ..... 332, 480
Vardamanism, J. M. Mecklin ..... 461
Various Items (Sur.) ..... 507, 565, 617, 722, 787, 1004, 1056, 1166, 1291
Vasari, Giorgio, R. W. Carden (Rev.) ..... 489
Vaughan, H., Florence and Her Treasures (Rev.) ..... 1079
Ventilation (Ed.) ..... 333
Vernede, R. E., Fair Dominion (Rev.) ..... 1078
Verse, Recent ..... 1083
Vetoes, Presidential ..... 393, 437, 505
Vice Report, Chicago (Ed.) ..... 833
Vice, Suppression of (Ed.) ..... 1049
Victim, The, F. Wedekind (Rev.) ..... 153
Victor Ollnee's Discipline, H. Garland (Rev.) ..... 1265
Village Histories (Ed.) ..... 445
Visioning, The, S. Glaspell (Rev.) ..... 533
Visions and Revelations, J. T. Dean (Rev.) ..... 1273
"Vital Interest, Independence and Honor" (Ed.) ..... 1044
Vocational Education (Rev.) ..... 705
Von Steuben, General Baron (Sur.) ..... 509
Vreeland, E. B., Money and Banking Reform ..... 29

Wace, H., Dictionary of Christian Biography and Literature (Rev.) ..... 1209
Waern, C., Medieval Sicily (Rev.) ..... 433
Wages in the United States, S. Nearing (Rev.) ..... 926
Wagner, R., Götterdämmerung (Rev.) ..... 651
Wagner Stories, F. Young (Rev.) ..... 1272
Walking Tours (Ed.) ..... 333
Wallace, A. R., World of Life (Rev.) ..... 203
Walsh, G. E., New York a Summer Resort ..... 12
Walsh, J. J., Medical Pilgrimage Westward ..... 189
——Our Three New Cardinals ..... 1010
Walsh, T., Hiding of the Graal (Poem) ..... 642
Wanamaker, John (Ed.) ..... 1159
Wanderers and Other Poems, H. B. Binns (Rev.) ..... 1087
Wanted—A National Business Court, G. W. Perkins ..... 1173
War, Conference on ..... 589
Ward, G. O., Practical Use of Books and Libraries (Rev.) ..... 651
Warner, A., When Woman Proposes (Rev.) ..... 1204
Washington, B. T. (see 781), Race Problem in Arizona ..... 909
Water (Ed.) ..... 51
Water, Conservation of, J. L. Matthews (Rev.) ..... 649
Waters, Wealth of the, B. E. Powell ..... 33
Watts, M. S., The Legacy (Rev.) ..... 208, 532
"We," Louise Dunham Goldsberry ..... 1378
Weale, B. L. P., Unknown God (Rev.) ..... 541
Wealth of the Waters, B. E. Powell ..... 33
Wealth, Science of, J. A. Hobson (Rev.) ..... 489
Weapon of Precision (Ed.) ..... 606
Weaver of Dreams, M. Reed (Rev.) ..... 1204
Webster, Daniel, W. C. Wilkinson (Rev.) ..... 153
Webster's New Standard American Dictionary (Rev.) ..... 823
Wedekind, F., The Grisley Suitor, Rabbi Ezra, The Victim (Rev.) ..... 153
Wells, A. R., The Sea Mist (Poem) ..... 857
Wemyss, M. C. E., People of Popham (Rev.) ..... 1203
Wessex Tales, T. Hardy (Rev.) ..... 549
West Indies, Pocket Guide to, A. E. Aspinwall (Rev.) ..... 434
Weston, L. B. N., When Love Came By (Poem) ..... 1068
Wharton, A. H., In Chateau Land (Rev.) ..... 1409
Wharton, E., Ethan Frome (Rev.) ..... 1204
What Is Life (see 992), P. Cook ..... 1450
When Love Came By, L. B. N. Weston (Poem) ..... 1068
When No Man Pursueth, Mrs. Belloc-Lowndes (Rev.) ..... 1265
When Woman Proposes, A. Warner (Rev.) ..... 1204
Whistler, J. McN., Life of, E. R. Pennell (Rev.) ..... 1303
White, W. A., Theory of Spiritual Progress (Rev.) ..... 488
Whitehead, A. D., Introduction to Mathematics (Rev.) ..... 489
Whitin, E. Stagg, Opening of Harriman Park ..... 183
Whittier, J. G., Martyrdom of a Quakeress (Poem) ..... 1361
"Why?" (see 1455), C. M. Sheldon ..... 1142
Wickersham, Attorney-General, as a Socialist (Ed.) ..... 216
Wilder, Burt G. (Ed.) ..... 112
Wilderness of the Upper Yukon (Rev.) ..... 1074
Wiley, Harvey W. (see "Pure Food Reform").
Wilkinson, W. C., Daniel Webster (Rev.) ..... 153
Will, A. S., Life of Cardinal Gibbons (Rev.) ..... 1410
Williams, E. R., Plain Towns of Italy (Rev.) ..... 1079
Williamson, C. N., Golden Silence (Rev.) ..... 96
Willis, H. P., Stephen A. Douglas (Rev.) ..... 318
Willy, C., La Vagabonde (Rev.) ..... 549
Wilson, J. F., Land Claimers (Rev.) ..... 97
Wilson, Woodrow ..... 615, 671, 840, 885, 1347
—G. Harvey ..... 949
Witch-Grass (Ed.) ..... 441
Woman and the Fiddler, A. Norrevang (Rev.) ..... 1087
Woman Suffrage in America, Spectacular, B. D. Knobe ..... 804
Woman Suffrage in Six States, I. H. Harper ..... 967
Women and Street Cars (Ed.) ..... 330
Women in Library Work, J. C. Dana ..... 244
Women's Rights ..... 376, 388, 435, 487, 879, 936, 999, 1104, 1162, 1169, 1217, 1218, 1283, 1349, 1467
Wonder-Worker, M. L. Upton (Poem) ..... 1029
Wonders of the Colorado Desert, G. W. James (Rev.) ..... 1077
Wood, E. D., Queen's Lace (Poem) ..... 906
Wood, M. E., New Italy (Rev.) ..... 818
Woodruff, C. R., City Government by Commission (Rev.) ..... 1038
Woods, H. C., Danger Zone of Europe (Rev.) ..... 593
Woods, W. H., Anteroom and Other Poems (Rev.) ..... 1087
Woodstock Pageant, C. Holt ..... 518
World of Dreams, H. Ellis (Rev.) ..... 1072
World of Life, A. R. Wallace (Rev.) ..... 203
Wright, I. A., Cuba (Rev.) ..... 151
Writing, Craftsmanship of, F. T. Cooper (Rev.) ..... 376
Wu Ting-fang, Chinese Republic ..... 1439
Wylie, I. A. R., The Germans (Rev.) ..... 1079

Yuan Shi-kai (see "China"), 933, 994, 1009, 1119
Younger Choir, The, J. H. Morse ..... 1083
Yen, H. L., Constitutional Development in China (Rev.) ..... 434
Young, F., Wagner Stories (Rev.) ..... 1272
Young, G. F., The Medici (Rev.) ..... 646

Zadokite Document ..... 556
Zahm, A. F., Aerial Navigation (Rev.) ..... 1145
Zangwill, Israel (see 1148, 1210), Jewish Race ..... 288
Zanzibar, In, E. A. Powell ..... 974

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# Survey of the World

**New Trust Prosecutions**

Eighty-three men, officers of wire manufacturing companies that were parties, some years ago, to pooling agreements, were indicted by a Federal Grand jury, in New York, last week, for violation of the Sherman act. Two subsidiaries of the Steel Corporation—the American Steel and Wire Company and the Trenton Iron Works—are involved, and thirty-five other corporations or partnerships are represented. Among the indicted are Herbert L. Satterlee, son-in-law of J. Pierpont Morgan and president of a wire company; Frank J. Gould, president of a nail company; Charles F. Brooker, Connecticut's member of the Republican National Committee, to whom a prominent university has just given an honorary degree; William J. Palmer, president of the American Steel and Wire Company; Erskine Hewitt, grandson of Peter Cooper, and Ferdinand W. Roebling, of the Roebling Construction Company. There were nine pools or associations. Their names follow, with the percentage of the industry which each controlled: Fine Wire Magnet, 85; Underground Power Cable, 95; Horseshoe Manufacturers, 70; Bare Copper Wire, 95; Telephone Cable, 80; Rubber Covered Wire, 80; Lead Encased Cable, 80; Wire Rope, 80; Weatherproof and Magnet Wire, 90. Edwin E. Jackson, Jr., promoter and supervisor of the pools, is indicted in connection with each of the nine groups. The defendants say that the pools were dissolved some time ago because of advice from Washington that they existed in violation of the Sherman act; that one was ended in 1908, that seven were given up in 1909, and that one lasted until the beginning of 1910. ——In February, 1910, a combination of boxboard paper makers was prosecuted. There were about thirty defendants. They pleaded guilty and were fined $2,000 apiece. The Government says that the combination was renewed, and therefore, in New York last week, the boxboard paper makers who are members of the Eastern Boxboard Club —twenty-one officers of nineteen companies—were indicted. It is understood that the Government, in case of conviction, will ask for jail sentences.——The Periodical Clearing House, and firms and persons connected with it, have been sued by the Government under the Sherman act. The Clearing House is an association formed by the publishers of a considerable number of magazines. Among the defendants in this proceeding are Harper & Brothers, the Ridgeway Company, the S. S. McClure Company, Butterick's Publishing Company and the Review of Reviews Company. Frank N. Doubleday, of Doubleday, Page & Co., is a director of the Clearing House. It is charged by the Government that the association was formed to prevent competition on subscription rates. Defendants say that its purpose was simply to maintain equitable conditions at subscription agencies; that they asked the Government for an opinion as to its legality, and that the Department of Justice, having examined all the association's papers and plans, gave assurance that there was no violation of law.——It is expected that the Government will appeal to the Supreme Court from the recent decision upholding the Harriman railroad merger. ——The inquiry by a House committee concerning the Sugar Trust has brought up much ancient history. Last week the chief witness was George H. Earle, who told again the story of the suppression

of Segal's refinery in Philadelphia, attacking President Roosevelt and Attorney General Bonaparte for declining to sue the Trust on account of that transaction.——The first of the three parts of Commissioner Herbert Knox Smith's report on the United States Steel Corporation has been published. It relates mainly to the investment and capitalization. When the combination was formed, in 1901, Mr. Smith says, tangible property worth $682,000,000 was capitalized at $1,402,000,000. At the present time tangible property is $1,187,000,000 and capitalization $1,468,000,000, so that property has been increased by $505,000,000, with a capital increase of only $66,000,000. This part of the report gives a history of the formation of the company, with some reference to conditions which suggested the combination.

**Senator Lorimer**

The Senate committee in charge of the investigation of the charges of bribery in the election of Senator Lorimer remained at work up to the adjournment on Friday until after the Fourth of July. Clarence S. Funk, general manager of the International Harvester Company, testified in support of statements previously made by Mr. McCormick, of the same company. He stated, as he had testified in Illinois, that Edward Hines, of the Hines Lumber Company, came to him shortly after the election of Senator Lorimer and said that it had cost about $100,000 and that he wanted $10,000 from the Harvester Company, and that he, Funk, had refused to give it. After Mr. Kohlsaat, editor of the Chicago *Record-Herald*, had first wormed the fact out of Mr. Funk and had published the story, Mr. Hines came to see Mr. Funk and tried to persuade him that he had misunderstood Mr. Hines's purpose in calling, but Mr. Funk was not to be misled as to what had occurred. Since his previous testimony in Illinois Mr. Funk has been followed by detectives supposed to be set by Mr. Hines or his friends to watch him. Mr. Wirt H. Cook, a Duluth lumberman, testified that he was in a room in Chicago with several other men when Mr. Hines called up Governor Deneen at Springfield and Mr. Cook heard this conversation: "Hello, is that you, Governor Deneen?" Hines said, according to Mr. Cook. "Governor, this is Hines. I am just back from Washington, where I saw President Taft and Senator Aldrich last night. They say that Hopkins must not be re-elected under any circumstances. Lorimer is the man. He must be elected at any cost. You may go as far as you like in putting him over. I'll be down to Springfield on the first train." Hines added that he would go on to Springfield with plenty of money. President Taft has declared that neither Hines nor any other man has any foundation for the statement that he was favoring Lorimer's election. At another session Mr. Hines was put on the stand and said that he had not seen President Taft, but got information of his attitude from Senator Aldrich, and that he had induced Mr. Lorimer to stand for election. Mr. Hines appears to have acted in the interest of protection of lumber, and was quoted as saying that in the election of Mr. Lorimer President Taft had been beaten in his desire for free lumber. It is understood that ex-Senator Aldrich does not admit the truth of Mr. Hines's assertions as to himself, and is ready to go to Washington to testify.——The breadth of the investigation by the Senate committee may be widened, as the charge is made that Senator Stevenson, of Wisconsin, who was so long the backer of Senator LaFollette before they separated, has been charged with gaining his election by bribery. His case has already been before the Wisconsin Legislature in both branches, and, while the report of the joint committee alleges no specific instance of corruption or violation of law, the State Senate, thru its special committee, declared his election had been brought about by corruption. It was charged that $107,000 had been expended in the campaign. Friends of Mr. Stephenson admitted that he had been a liberal spender in his own campaigns, as he had been previously in behalf of his colleague, Mr. LaFollette, but that all the money went for legitimate purposes.

**A Lynching Judge**

The lynching of "Tom" Allen and "Joe" Watts, negroes, in Walton County, Georgia, on June 27, is creating unusual attention in Georgia

because of the question of responsibility for the failure to protect the prisoners. "Joe" Watts had been charged with assaulting a woman some six weeks before and had been protected by troops when brought for trial at Monroe before Judge Brand. The judge was offended because troops were sent, and refused to try the case then, and the prisoner was sent back to Atlanta for protection. When the judge was ready to try the prisoner he sent for him. Governor Brown had heard that there would be a lynching and wrote to both the judge and the sheriff asking if they desired military protection. Judge Brand replied that he did not, that it was not needed. The prisoner was then sent with three officers, but at a station in the country the train was met by 300 masked men, the negro taken from the officers, and hung to a telegraph pole and shot to death. To the very end he denied that he was guilty. When severe criticism was made of the authorities for allowing the lynching to take place Governor Brown told the whole story of his correspondence, saying that under the law he had no authority to send the military unless asked for, and that he had suggested it, but his offer was declined. The sheriff, with apparent justice, says that it was the judge's prior business to ask for troops. Judge Brand appears to accept the responsibility. He said the next day:

"While I want to discharge every duty which the law imposes upon me, I don't propose to be the engine of sacrificing any white man's life for all the negro rapists in the country by assuming a responsibility that the law does not impose upon me. In taking this position I am in perfect accord with my conscience and my God. I would not imperil the life of one white man to save the lives of a hundred negro rapists.

"If I had called the military and some young men among the soldiers were killed or some of the citizens of Walton county were killed I would never forgive myself."

There is likely to be an investigation of the case by the legislature, and it is thought that Judge Brand will be impeached. While hot with the excitement of the first lynching the mob went to the local jail and took out and lynched a second negro who was charged with loitering suspiciously about a house. —There has been a race riot in Randolph County, W. Va., between American and Italian miners, and three Italians were mortally wounded and one American.

**Reciprocity**

The campaign against reciprocity carried on by R. L. Borden in the western Provinces of Canada seems to have been a failure. He was told that the people of Alberta and Saskatchewan are a unit in its favor, as shown by the action of the legislative assembles and the boards of trade. In Manitoba he found the same feeling predominant. In our own Senate the Root amendment to the reciprocity bill was defeated without a division. The amendment proposed to delay the free admission of wood pulp and print paper into this country until all restrictions against the exportation of these products had been removed by the Canadian Provinces. Under the terms of the bill in its present form pulp and print paper will be admitted free from all Provinces except those that maintain export restrictions. An attempt made by Senator Penrose to set July 26 as the day to vote on reciprocity, and July 27 for the wool revision bill, failed of unanimous consent, but it was expected when the Senate took a recess on Friday that a vote would be had before the end of the month.

**Triumphs of Aviation**

Downtown people in New York City were surprised on Saturday to see an aeroplane circling over the skyscrapers near the Singer tower. It was a Burgess-Wright biplane navigated by Harry M. Atwood, who had flown from Boston to New London with a passenger on the previous day to see the Yale-Harvard boat race from above. In the morning he started from New London for Mineola, L. I., but concluded to go on to New York while he was about it. He dropped into a field at Astoria on the East River to get some more gasoline and to inquire the way to Governor's Island. Then he proceeded down over the bridges and ferryboats and took a turn over the town, a feat that had never been attempted before for fear of the eddying air currents rising from the building canyons. Landing on Governor's Island, he was met by Lieutenant

picked and took him on a spin over the bay. This beats the record for cross-country flights in America, for the distance traveled between Boston and New York was at least 275 miles. Atwood is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, twenty-five years old. He has only been flying a month, but has done about 2,000 miles in the air in that time. He is now planning a flight from Atlantic to Pacific, which he expects to make during the summer.——The International Cup donated by James Gordon Bennett, which was taken from France to America in 1909 by Curtiss and taken from America to England by Grahame-White last summer, was recaptured for America by Charles T. Weymann, the only American aviator competing at Eastchurch, England. He made 94 miles at an average rate of 78 miles an hour, using a Nieuport monoplane with a 100 horse power Gnome motor.——Vedrines was the first of the competitors in the Paris-Brussels-London race to cross the English Channel at Calais. Ten other aeroplanes followed him on Monday.——The first hydro-aeroplane built for the United States Government made a satisfactory trial flight on Lake Keuka with Lieutenant Ellyson as pilot. He dropped to the water repeatedly and rose without difficulty.

**Peace in Mexico**

There was peace, last week, in nearly every part of Mexico. Madero issued an address to the people. He promised equitable taxation, and said Governors would be asked to place the greater part of the tax burden upon the large landholders. Foreign capital would be protected, but he hoped that foreign capitalists would not, as in the past, seek to influence the authorities in favor of special privileges. Such efforts would be made in vain. The acts of the Diaz Government, he continued, were to be investigated; for wrongs a remedy would be found, and the guilty would be punished. He urged his troops to treat the Federal soldiers as brothers; they had really been in sympathy with the revolutionists. He asked for the assistance of the press, but said he should look with suspicion upon any paper that approved his every act. In his honor there was last week a battle of flowers in the capital. The procession was several miles long, and perfect order was preserved.——Political parties are forming, and it is expected that one of them will urge General Reyes to be a candidate. Nicolas Miranda, whose candidacy is announced, proposes a long platform. Part of it calls for a pedagogical congress to devise measures for the cure of illiteracy.——To better the condition of workingmen, the Government will create a labor commission, which will consider wages, housing and peonage.——Our Government withdrew from the body of troops in Texas at the end of last week five regiments.——Owing to the surrender or disappearance of the Magonistas, only 200 soldiers were sent to Lower California.——It is reported that the oil interests of Sir Weetman Pearson have been bought, for $18,000,000, by John W. Gates's Texas oil company.——Claims for $250,000 have been laid before the Mexican Government by the citizens of Douglas, Ariz., because of losses suffered at the time of the battle of Agua Prieta.——Not until last week did the Federal forces under Col. Manuel Reyes, at Chinapas, in Southern Chihuahua, lay down their arms. They believed that the report about Diaz's resignation was false.

**British Politics**

Immediately after the coronation Parliament plunged again into the fight over the constitutional question with renewed energy and the same bitterness. The Lords are determined to attempt to amend the veto bill passed by the House of Commons, and on the first division in the Upper House the Government was defeated by a vote of 192 to 48. This amendment was presented by Lord Cromer and intended to prevent the passage over the veto of the Lords of social, industrial and land legislation in the guise of financial measures. According to the veto bill as passed by the Lower House, the Speaker of the House has the right to decide what bills are money bills, and as such outside the power of the Lords. The amendment substitutes for the Speaker a joint com-



THE CORONATION PROCESSION

The King and Queen in the carriage of state passing thru the Admiralty Arch at the entrance of the Mall leading to Buckingham Palace.

mittee of seven members from each house. The next amendment to be taken up will be Lord Lansdowne's. One of these excludes from the operation of the law any measure affecting the prerogatives of the Crown, the right of succession to the throne, or the establishment in any part of the United Kingdom of a separate legislature. This is designed to prevent Home Rule in Ireland. A second Lansdowne amendment requires that in the case of all issues of importance on which the sentiment of the country has not been sufficiently ascertained, the bills shall be submitted to a popular referendum. It is not expected that the Government will consent to any important changes in the veto bills, but its plans for meeting the emergency have not yet been disclosed. Even the Conservatives admit that in the event of an election now the Liberals would come back with an increased majority. But neither party wants to precipitate another election so soon.——The Declaration of London, defining neutrality and contraband of war, which was drawn up by the representatives of the Powers two years ago, in accordance with a resolution of The Hague Conference, is still meeting with opposition in England, notwithstanding the fact that it is supported by the Government and was approved by the Imperial Conference. The admirals of the British navy have come out against it, declaring it may easily bring about "the resurrection of piracy in its most dangerous forms," and at a large meeting in London composed of representatives of chambers of commerce, members of Parliament and naval officers, a resolution was passed to the effect that the Declaration of London concerning the laws of naval warfare most seriously weakened the naval position of the British Empire, was highly prejudicial to its commercial interests, and gravely threatened the food supply of these islands in time of

war. Mr. Balfour, in support of the resolution which he presented, argued from the point of view that "starvation, not invasion, is the danger of this country." He asserted that under the Declaration of London a weak naval power could convert merchantmen into privateers and sink every neutral ship carrying grain to the starving millions in Great Britain without anything to deter them except the possibility that some two or three years after they had starved this country into submission an international tribunal might mulct them for damages. Rudyard Kipling has published a poem denouncing the Government for taking advantage of the good feeling of the coronation time to force thru a measure so shameful and dangerous to the nation. The following are two of its stanzas:

The light is still in our eyes
  Of faith and gentlehood,
Of service and sacrifice,
  And it does not match our mood
To turn so soon to your sophistries
  That starve our land of her food.

Wait till the money goes!
  Wait till the visions fade!
We may betray in time, God knows;
  But we would not have it said,
When you make report to our scornful foes,
  That we kissed as we betrayed.

**The Shipping Strike**

In English ports, especially Liverpool and Hull, the strike has become more serious during the week in spite of the concessions in regard to wages made by the steamship companies. The seamen and firemen have been granted increases in wages by all the trans-Atlantic lines, but when they returned to work they left again because the dockers who struck in sympathy with them were not satisfied. The dockers demand recognition of the union, the discharge of non-union men, and a guarantee that the rise in wages shall not be temporary. Compromises negotiated by the representatives of the strikers have been repudiated at mass meetings of the men, and spontaneous and unauthorized strikes have repeatedly occurred. At Liverpool, on the 28th, the crew of the "Empress of Britain" deserted in support of the shore men, and marching along the docks, called out the crews of all the vessels they came to. The 2,000 coal porters of the Cunard Line joined in, and soon the procession numbered 10,000 men. The "Haverford," of the Red Star Line, was ready to start for Philadelphia in an hour when the seamen, firemen and stewards left the ship. The 600 passengers had to be sent to boarding houses, and the mail taken back to the post office. The Red Star "Zeeland," from Boston, was not able to get to the dock, and her passengers were landed from a tender. The White Star "Arabic" was set on fire in six places. Attempts were also made to burn the "Canada." At Hull there are 20,000 men on strike and there has been much rioting. The strikers attacked the "Albert," which has a non-union crew, but being beaten off here by the police, they marched to the offices of the Shipping Federation and the Free Labor organization and smashed windows. Then they raided a graveyard and broke up the tombstones to get missiles to throw at the police. The Shipowners' Federation held a conference, at which it was resolved to establish uniform wages at all the ports at a moderate increase and compensate by a tonnage levy the owners of vessels compelled to lay up on account of a strike. The demand for recognition of the union was refused. The strike is already having a serious effect upon the food supply, for the vessels from the Continent loaded with vegetables, fruit, eggs and butter are not allowed to discharge their cargoes. The mills are stopped on account of shortage of wheat. and flour has risen almost to famine prices. There are twenty-five ships due this week, carrying 108,000 tons of grain, but if the strike holds their cargoes cannot be discharged. At Liverpool on Monday there were about fifty vessels held up, including several transatlantic liners. At Manchester, 8,000 men employed on the ship canal have struck and seventy vessels are tied up in the canal. At Glasgow the three Clyde liners which had been kept in the port succeeded in getting under way on July 1 with the aid of strikebreakers. The seamen and dockers of Glasgow held a street demonstration followed by a mass meeting, at which J. Havelock Wilson, general secretary of the Sea-

men's Union, who made a speech, said they proposed to make it hot in the House of Commons for Winston Churchill, Home Secretary, because a number of ships were allowed to sail without qualified crews, thus endangering the lives of the passengers. He threatened that if the owners do not come to terms the strike will spread to every port in Europe. It is now feared that the Transport Workers' Federation, which includes 100,000 men, will call a general strike in sympathy with the seamen and dockers. If this plan is carried out, British shipping will be seriously crippled.

**The Caillaux Ministry**

M. Joseph Caillaux, Minister of Finance in the Monis Cabinet, was called upon to form a new ministry and has been successful in getting one satisfactory to the Chamber, tho of doubtful permanence. M. Caillaux took the portfolio of the Interior and selected as his colleagues mostly men who had previously served under Clemenceau, Briand or Monis. Théophile Delcassé, who, when he was Foreign Minister, inaugurated the advance movement in Morocco and so brought France to the verge of war with Germany, retains the same position in this Cabinet that he filled in the preceding, that is, Minister of Marine. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, just now of especial importance, was offered to Raymond Poincaré, but he refused it, so Premier Caillaux chose a new man, Justin G. de Selves, former Prefect of the Department of the Seine, that is, of Paris. When the new Premier reported the formation of his cabinet and outlined his policy to the Chamber of Deputies he received a vote of confidence of 367 to 173. Since the adverse vote which deposed Monis was on a side issue there is no reason why the incoming ministry should not continue the same program. On the most troublesome of the questions with which the former ministry had to deal, the delimitation of the champagne district, Premier Caillaux is content to accept the latest decision of his predecessor, that is, that it is unwise to attempt any delimitation. The income tax bill, of which M. Caillaux is the father, will now be earnestly pushed. It is now held up in the Senate. On the question of proportional representation the new Cabinet is divided and the Premier is necessarily vague, merely promising to search for a project of electoral reform that will suit all republicans. In regard to the railroad question the Premier promises to extend State control and to induce the railroad companies to treat their employees as generously as does the Government on the State-owned lines. Measures would be introduced, he said, to suppress sabotage and the endangering of life and national safety thru the desertion of their posts by railroad men. This last is the most serious matter with which the Government has to deal, for the Syndicalists or militant wing of the labor unionists openly advocate and encourage the various forms of destruction of property or interference with business which go by the name of "sabotage." The railroads in France, ever since the Government supprest the strike, have been notoriously unsafe, chiefly on account of the cutting of the wires controlling the signals and switches. In the last two years there have been 2,268 cases of such wire cutting, sometimes resulting in collisions and derailments. And out of these two thousand cases of malicious mischief there have been only a dozen convictions, and of these six were mere boys. Another trick of the discontented employees of the State railroads, not so dangerous but quite as vexatious, is the mismarking of cars, so that goods are liable to turn up in any quarter of the country instead of their destination. Such practices are regarded by an increasing number of French laboring men as legitimate methods of industrial warfare and find defenders even in the Chamber. The traveling public, however, takes a different view of it, and the recent discovery of a carefully contrived derailment, calculated to wreck on a bridge the express train from Paris to the coast, has strengthened the party of law and order.

**Turkish Difficulties**

The troops engaged in the attempt to suppress the Arabian rebellion in Yemen met

with a severe defeat on June 17, when a Turkish column commanded by Mohammed Ali Pasha was ambushed by the Arabs near Gheesan. A thousand Turkish soldiers were killed and four big guns, two Maxims, 2,000 rifles and a large quantity of ammunition were captured. The survivors fled back to Gheesan, where their losses were increased by the Turkish gunboat, which shelled the town, supposing it to be in the hands of the enemy.——From Albania the news is conflicting. Dispatches from Constantinople report the rebellion as practically quelled and the insurgents ready to submit to the authority of the Sultan. But the news from Austrian and Italian sources tells a contradictory story, that the insurgent movement is spreading thru the country, and that the 50,000 troops which Turkey has concentrated in Northern Albania are devastating the country, burning houses and crops, outraging women and killing prisoners. The Red Cross nurses report that it is impossible to care for the sick and wounded and to keep the refugees who have escaped into Montenegro from starvation. A representative of the Albanian revolutionists is in this country collecting funds for the support of the movement.

**German Intervention in Morocco**

Germany has definitely manifested her intention not to be left out in any prospective partition of Morocco by dispatching the gunboat "Panther" to Agadir or Santa Cruz. This is the most southerly of Moroccan seaports on the Atlantic, about a hundred miles below Mogador. It is reported from Tangier that the German Minister has notified the Moorish Government that Germany has decided to occupy Agadir and the hinterland, but, according to the Paris cables, Ambassador von Schön explained to Foreign Minister de Selves that the "Panther" was merely going to Agadir temporarily at the request of German merchants to afford them protection, and that there was no question of landing troops. M. de Selves exprest his surprise and regret at the action of Germany. Germany, however, has always insisted upon her dominant commercial interests on the Atlantic side of Morocco and only six months ago, when a French warship visited Agadir, a vigorous protest was made in the German press and in the Reichstag on the ground that the act was a violation of the Algeciras convention. Now the newly installed Foreign Minister will have to decide whether France will regard a similar action on the part of Germany as a violation of the convention. At any rate, it is obviously intended as Germany's response to the French occupation of Fez and Mekinez. Agadir has only about 700 inhabitants, but an excellent harbor. Mogador, which the Germans regard also as within their sphere of influence, is a fortified seaport with a population of 15,000. The hinterland is rich and fertile, and on account of its altitude is habitable to Europeans. There are said to be rich copper mines in the interior, but the chief importance of these towns to Germany is that they will afford an Atlantic naval base on the most westerly point of Europe, commanding the British ocean routes to South Africa, India and Australia, and within four days' sail of Brazil, where German emigrants have settled in large numbers. The responsibility for the decision as to what action should be taken to check German aggression rests ultimately upon Great Britain, for it is by her permission that France is in Morocco, and formerly, when the French policy of "peaceful penetration" was interrupted by the visit of the Kaiser's yacht to Tangier, the British navy stood ready, it is believed, to back up France in case of war. The jingo papers of Germany compare the sending of the "Panther" to Agadir to the Ems telegram, which, as worded by Bismarck, precipitated the Franco-Prussian war, and they obviously hope for the same result. The possible attitude of Spain in such an event is a source of anxiety to the French Government, for it would be too much of a strain upon the country to have to defend both frontiers at the same time. Germany and Spain are apparently acting in concert in their simultaneous advance on Morocco, and the Spanish newspapers are jubilant over the German move, because it gives support to the recent seizure by Spain of El Araish and Alkazar.

# Concerning Sea Power

BY DAVID STARR JORDAN

[The president of Leland Stanford, Jr., University is well known as a powerful advocate of the cause of peace. His little book, "The Human Harvest," considering war from the eugenics standpoint, has had a wide circulation and a wider influence.—EDITOR.]

THE purpose of the vast naval expenditures of the world is the development of sea power, as a factor in national strength. For this, most of the nations, little and big, spend more than the cost of all their civil equipment, extravagant as this often is. Its purpose is defined as (1) national defense, (2) the maintenance of peace, (3) marine insurances, the protection of commerce from pirates and belligerents, (4) the circumventing of the wicked schemes of designing nations, (5) the protection or subjugation of alien dependencies, and (6) the control of the sea.

The first item may be regarded as negligible, as fortified towns are impregnable to battleships, unfortified towns are now immune under the rules of war, and no army can subsist in an enemy's land without a tremendous train in the way of supplies. Since Napoleon's time, no army has lived on the enemy's country, because this country does not supply smokeless powder, the latest in muskets, machine guns and modern rifles, nor the materials for disinfected camps and antiseptic surgery.

The second element we may neglect as a figure of speech. Sea power makes for peace thru fear only, and the fear is strongest on the side having most machinery. On that side there is most to lose.

The third reason is based on passing conditions. Nowadays "trade follows the flag" only as the flag forces entrance into new abodes of savagery. Most savage races have been already exploited, and even are able to trade and to pray under police protection in almost every corner of the globe. This is the "Pax Britannica," the British Peace, which the whole world enjoys today, with extensive allowed satisfaction. Otherwise the navy meant little to commerce. The trade of Norway and of Holland, without sea power, is greater per capita and in relation to wealth than that of Great Britain or Germany. Even the trade of Switzerland stands, in proportion, above that of the great sea-faring nations.

The fourth reason given above involves the old fallacy that each nation is an individual, mean, brutal, grasping, ready at any instant to pounce on its unprepared neighbors. All this in face of the fact that nations are composed of multitudes of people each with will and opinions of its own, and each intent on his own affairs, while no move of any importance can be made without their co-operation and consent. And whatever else they want, they do not want war. Commerce in civilized nations is a mutual affair, and in almost every cargo that crosses the ocean men of all nationalities are interested. In the single matter of insurance the whole civilized world is bound together by the closest of ties.

The fifth reason, the preservation of the Pax Britannica, and of its cousin the Pax Germanica and the maintenance of crown-colonies and coaling stations, has been already noted. It does not take a thousand-million-dollar navy to accomplish this, and if it did it would not be worth while. Some good men have doubted whether it is worth while anyhow. Others have called it "the White Man's Burden."

The sixth reason rests on the perennial fallacy that sea power means control of the sea. Control of the sea is a meaningless phrase, invented for use in such discussions. No nation can ever control the sea. Its authority is bounded by the three-mile limit. The open sea is a highway belonging to all peoples alike. In time of war it may be a bit

dangerous to vessels of belligerent nations. But war is not an enduring condition. It is now beyond the resources of any nation to carry on war with an equal nation for more than a few months. Then the lanes of traffic are open again and cannot be closed unless thru channels of commercial competition. This has nothing to do with sea power.

To say that the United States must fight Japan for control of the sea, as some of our armament promoters have claimed, is the acme of idiocy. There is nothing to fight over, and nothing is settled when the fight is done. The sea is still open to every comer, and there is space for a thousand merchant ships where one now exists.

Moreover, one of the next moves at the Hague Conference will be the neutralization of all merchant and passenger vessels. When this is done, war will no longer hold piracy in the long list of its evils.

Sea power is a device for doing injury at a distance. All such injury reacts on the nation which does it. Even bombarding a village of Senegambia costs more for powder than a dozen such villages are worth. The greater the sea power, the weaker the nation. The strength of a nation lies in paying its way. It is weakness to be in debt. In all society, in all history, the creditor controls the debtor. We are told, however, that the monstrous war debt of the nations of Europe is a blessing, because the interest money is paid out at home. The gold does not go out of the nation, to be sure, but there are nations within nations. A little group may be a parasite on a great one. It is time that the Rothschilds in London are recorded as English, those in Berlin as German, those in Paris as French. So with the other houses, a dozen or two, of the "Consortium" of bankers, the Unseen Empire of Finance. But in every nation this Consortium is an alien affair. Its members work together. The Unseen Empire in each nation considers its own interests alone. Its business is to loan money to nations, the usury paid in advance, the bonds "absorbed" and placed where they will do the most good. The gold paid out in interest and usury does not leave the country. It merely flows from one class to another, from the pockets of the common man to the vaults of the powerful, from those who waste money to those who can make money work, in whose hands the confluence of a million little streams can swell to a great river. The progress of events drains the earnings of the common folk to build up this unseen enemy. And the great holdings in foreign lands possessed by the chief nations of Europe, do not represent the people's savings. They represent the interest on war debts and armament loans voted by the people in excess of fear or of patriotism.

It is not by the wealth, the power, the enterprise, the culture even, of the few that the character of a nation should be judged, but by the opportunity it offers to the common man to make his life count. It is not true because "wealth accumulates" that "men decay." Men decay is where wealth accumulates in the hands of those who have no constructive part in producing it. The parasites of a nation are no part of its actual life. The cancer victim does not rejoice in the vigor of the monster which devours his tissues.

In one of his many discussions of sea power, Admiral Mahan suggests that the growing unwillingness of the people, the world over, to pay for it may be due to their "degeneration." Degeneration, as thus used, is a word without meaning. The only "national degeneration" known to science is found in the reduction of the average force of the units of which the nation is composed. The value of a nation depends on the value of these units. Such reduction can be due as a temporary matter to poverty or to failure in education; or as a permanent matter it may be due to emigration, to immigration or to war. Emigration from many parts of the world has lowered the average at home by taking away the best. Immigration may lower the average in a land, by filling it up with poorer stock, "the beaten men of the beaten races," in the continent from which they come. War destroys the strong and bold, leaving the weak and commonplace for the work of parentage. Everywhere and under all conditions, as war exists today, it brings about the reversal of selection.

We can find better explanations of the growing aversion of the people to borrowing more money for more sea power. Their growing poverty on the one hand, their growing intelligence on the other, and the increasingly murderous cost of the whole thing, seem to furnish adequate reasons. It may be true, as Admiral Mahan indicates, that the growing cost of armament no more than keeps pace with the increase of national wealth. Of whose wealth? In this discussion we may set aside the swollen wealth of those who produce these armaments and that of these people of no nation who loan the money these armaments cost. All these rest on the people's shoulders. In the long run, it is the common man, the ultimate producer, the ultimate consumer, who pays for all. For all waste production and for all waste consumption, the cost falls on the worker at last.

The greater the sea power, the weaker the nation which buys it on borrowed money. It is agreed that to strengthen Great Britain's army would weaken her navy, even destroy her sea power. The greater the sea power the greater the national debt. The weaker the nation, the greater her need of sea power. In these paradoxes we find a clue to the constant state of alarm in England, whose sea power outweighs that of all her rivals put together. She is weak, because her people have been strained past the limit. England is rich, if you look at her from above. The dukes got her land—for nothing and free of taxes—in the early merry days when a county was given to a favorite, free of taxation, except for his duty to raise so many troops on call. And from his duty, these great Lords, Westminster, Norfolk, Bedford, Cavendish, Devonshire, Argyle, Sutherland and the rest have been long since released. In spite of the menace of the terrible Lloyd-George, they still hold half of England in their grip. And the people cannot help themselves.

The Unseen Empire of Finance has already "absorbed" and "distributed" $26,000,000,000 of war bonds for the States of Europe. On this sum the people pay $1,150,000,000 each year in interest. In its turn it guarantees the peace of Europe. It will not let its creditors fight. Kipling tells us the story of Dives in hell, who was set free on condition that he would bring peace to all the nations. He sold them sea power and land power, and bound them in the bonds of debt so that they could not fight. This is a parable. His real name was not Dives, and he was not in hell when the story begins, merely in a dingy, high-gabled, four-story building in the Judengasse at Frankfort-on-the-Main, a pawnbroker's shop with the sign of the Red Shield. From this he set forth to bring peace among the nations. He was at Waterloo, and he rode the wave of British gold which wrought the downfall of Napoleon. To him and to his assigns his Great Britain still pays $150,000,000 interest money per year for his powerful assistance. His spirit still rules. He plays no favorites, and the armament syndicates know him as their best friend. He is still the "uncle of the kings."

Behind and beneath all this stand the people. They do not count for much in grand affairs, and their final end according to Gambetta is a "beggar crouching by a barrack door."

The defense our nations need is not protection from each other, but rather defense from the money lender and from the armament syndicate.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CALIFORNIA.





TENNIS IN CENTRAL PARK

# New York as a Summer Resort

BY GEORGE ETHELBERT WALSH

NEW YORK CITY is one of the most popular summer resorts in the country, and statistics show that more people come here in the vacation season than, with but few exceptions, visit any typical mountain or seaside summer place devoted exclusively to the entertainment and accommodation of transient vacationists. Several hundred thousand people spend a part or all of their vacation in the metropolis every year, and they come from the four corners of the earth—south, east, west and north. Some combine business with their pleasure, using a business engagement as an excuse for journeying to the city, but the great majority choose the metropolis in preference to other places for spending a vacation.

The popularity of New York as a vacation resort for tens of thousands of people living in the country for the rest of the year has steadily grown in recent years, and the hotels, boarding houses, rooming houses and owners of furnished apartments cater to this incoming crowd every season. Many of the hotels offer more favorable rates to summer patrons than can be obtained at any other season, and the same is true of boarding houses and those who rent furnished rooms to outsiders. Every summer hundreds of furnished apartments are rented at considerable less than the regular price, unfurnished, on lease by the year. There are thousands of college students whose rooms are vacated in summer, and these can be had for much less than the standard winter prices. Boarding house keepers cater to the summer vacationists by offering better tables and further inducements in the way of lower prices.

For the accommodations given New York in summer is the cheapest resort

probably in the country. Of course, there are extremes, the high-priced $5 and $10 a day hotels and the third-rate boarding houses that give you a hall bedroom and an apology for meals at $4 and $5 a week; but between these are many respectable places that cater to the visitors in a satisfactory way at reasonable prices. For $8 to $12 a week one may secure excellent board in quiet, well-ordered houses, and in good family hotels, the rates begin at $12 a week or $3 a day, and run up to $25 a week and $5 a day. Furnished apartments, with kitchen or kitchenette, suitable for two or four, can be rented for the summer months at $40 a month up to $100. Furnished rooms in apartment hotels with restaurant attached run from $50 a month up. At these prices one is sure of getting more fresh fruits and vegetables on the table than at three-fourths of the country boarding houses or hotels, for New York, after all, gets its choice of all the products of the land, and all the delicacies of the season are often cheaper here than at the places where they were produced.

New York is favorably situated for catering to the varied tastes of an army of vacationists, and in summer a new world of sight and sound is opened to the visitors. Excursions by water and rail radiate from the city in all directions. Few places could offer a greater bewilderment of sights and scenes. The beaches alone within an hour's ride of the city are worth recording. Coney Island, with its blaze of light and multiplicity of shows, cheap and otherwise; Rockaway, surrounded by bay and ocean and fanned by every passing breeze; Brighton Beach, with its hotels, music and excellent ocean bathing; Midland and South Beach, on the outskirts of Staten Island, and North Beach and several others on Long Island Sound, where boating and still water bathing are unsurpassed, are all within easy distance of the metropolis either by boat or trolley.

Water excursions up the Hudson as far as West Point; up the Sound beyond City Island and Great Neck; down the Bay to the Jersey beaches, Sandy Hook, and beyond to the Long Island beaches and the fishing banks, and around Staten Island, thru the Narrows and Kill von



BY THE SHREWSBURY-ES ROUTE FOR ASBURY PARK



THE OLD POLO GROUND



LUNA PARK—CONEY ISLAND

Kull, circling the Statue of Liberty, are of daily occurrence, and for half a dollar one can spend the greater part of the day on salt and fresh water. Those piscatorially inclined can indulge in their sport in a day on the fishing banks, where all deep-sea fish are caught in numbers to suit the most exacting followers of old Izaak Walton. Altogether, two score excursion boats leave the city daily in the summer season, with bands playing, flags flying and refreshments served aboard. Excursion boats completely circle Manhattan Island to give visitors a bird's-eye view of the city, passing up the East River to Hell Gate, thence up the Harlem River and thru the old Ship Canal to Spuyten Duyvil into the Hudson, and down that river to the bay and the starting point.

New York is today flanked by great parks which offer about every outdoor amusement that one can imagine. Golf links at Van Cortlandt and Pelham Bay Park, tennis and baseball at Central Park, and picnics, and any of the quieter amusements at the Bronx and outlying recreation centers, form endless attractions for those interested. In the Bronx, in addition to the natural scenery of the place, there is collected the finest assortment of wild animals, birds and reptiles in the country. In Central Park the two great museums—the Metropolitan Art Museum and the Museum of Natural History—must appeal to any lovers of art and natural history. Their wide, spacious halls and galleries are as cool in summer as a beach facing the ocean.

Catering to the visitors is a special function of more than two score amusement companies. The sight-seeing automobiles take in Fifth avenue, with its fine collection of millionaire mansions and palatial clubs; Riverside Drive, with its view of the Palisades, Hudson River, Grant's Tomb and many other sights of historical value; Broadway, with its mammoth hotels and skyscrapers, apartment houses and great department stores; and the lower part of the city, where the aliens of every nation are crowded in congested quarters like bees in a hive. The roof gardens are in full swing on summer nights—gardens which overtop all except the loftiest buildings. Music, song and refreshments in these gardens are rendered more attractive by the costly arrangements of imported shrubs, trees and flowers, which combine with the electric lights to form an illusion of fairyland.

Even the great department stores are alive to the interests of the visiting summer tourists, and their doors are thrown wide open to attract those seeking diversion and recreation in bargain hunting. Cool reception rooms, inviting tea rooms and parlors lavishly fitted out are no less attractive than the real bargains offered. It is a well-known fact that in the dull summer season the stores reduce prices to attract trade, and thousands of summer visitors take advantage of these mid-season bargains. The average American woman likes to "go a-shopping" at least once a week even in the hot season, and the city stores, instead of being deserted, are often as well patronized as in the spring and fall.

There are few places whose round of amusements cannot be exhausted in a week's time, but it would take a month or two to follow up all the trails in the metropolis, and some are so interesting that one wishes to repeat them several times. The visitor would go to Brighton or some of the other beaches many times in the course of a summer to take a dip in the ocean. A trip up the Hudson to the top of the Palisades for a day's outing will be repeated more than once if he is a full-blooded American, in sympathy with the beautiful in Nature. Under the shadow of the Palisades camping colonies have sprung up in recent years, and one might even choose to pitch his tent there on the shores of the lordly Hudson as the Indians did before the "Half Moon" sailed up it and discovered the river to the white man.

Even in boating opportunities New York is not far behind seaside resorts. On the Harlem there are numerous rowing and canoeing clubs, where these sports can be indulged in to the heart's content. On the Hudson are half a dozen yacht clubs, and several others on the Sound and Gravesend Bay. The sailboat and motorboat are as common sights as the gulls which float in great flocks on the bosom of the river and bay. As all roads led to Rome, so all highways and trails radiate from New York. Whether one owns an automobile, a motorcycle, or is content to walk, the

opportunities for exploring a country-side filled with picturesque views and historical associations are unsurpassed in the world. There is no monotony in these walks or day tours from the city, and whether one tramps the towpaths of the Morris and Essex or Raritan canals across the river in New Jersey, or crosses in his automobile to the fine highways of Long Island, or takes a spin up in beautiful, rolling Westchester County, there is always variety and picturesque surprises in landscape and sky.

These are but a few chief reasons why New York attracts thousands of vacationists in summer—people who come from all parts of the country to find pleasure and recreation mingled with business and education. And frequently it is the transient visitor who discovers the real beauties and opportunities of the metropolis. The old resident is always waiting for the day off to take in a complete tour of the sights, but the visitor is not guilty of this procrastination, and after a week's sojourn here he is often able to give the typical New Yorker points on the advantages of his own town as a summer resort.

"I've spent five summers in New York and enjoyed them," a Southerner remarked.

"And I never spent one, except to work in my office in the day time and rush for the train at night," replied his friend, who had lived in the city for thirty odd years, "and all that, you know, I hate."

The point of view is everything.

NEW YORK CITY.



# The Flag

BY EDITH M. THOMAS

THERE were three colors in the banner bright
  On which the maidens stitched and stitched all day.
Their needles glanced, for with the morrow-light
  Each saw her hero-lover march away.

Save one, the maidens stitched with fond, proud haste;
  And her they chide: "Why do thy fingers lag?
Think but how fair will gleam by farm and waste
  The red, the white, the blue, of their loved flag."

The maiden lifted not her hands, her eyes:
  "The red of flowing blood I see," she said;
"The white of faces upturned to the skies,
  The blue of heaven wide above the dead."

NEW YORK CITY.

# A Dangerous Political Hybrid

BY PORTER J. McCOMBER

United States Senator from North Dakota.

WE arrive at most of our conclusions in life thru a sense of observation, and we acquire certain convictions which cannot be shaken by arguments. But if we study facts and statistics in the light of all surrounding conditions we find that they generally agree with what observation teaches us. It is difficult to divest ourselves of the influences of our life's environments, especially of those convictions engendered during the formative period of our existence, when we were first brought face to face with a world into whose conflicts we were sometimes prematurely hurried by the necessities of the situation.

I admit that I carry a deep interest in favor of my early companions and of all those who labor in fields—whether thru inclination or because controlling conditions have chained them to the reluctant soil—thru the influence of a backwoods farm, the memory of whose hardships and limitations always touches into vibration every chord of my sympathy.

In considering the so-called reciprocity pact with Canada, I started out with the conviction that never within the period of recorded history, never since cities were known, has the tiller of the soil lived on a plane of equality, measured by comforts, luxuries and opportunities, with dwellers in the cities, and that the wealth and grandeur of the cities of today represent a tribute exacted from the tillers of the soil. I have an abiding conviction that there is a wrong to be righted which can only be accomplished by increasing the profits of country occupations till they equal those of the trades, so far as governmental agency can properly bring about such a result. When I go thru the country and compare with those of the city, the homes, the furniture, the clothing, the opportunities and environments, the expenditures for luxuries and unnecessaries, I know that the farmer and the farmer's family receive far less for their labor than any other equally intelligent workmen in the United States.

It is the economic laws which in this age of enlightenment permit such a condition to remain that need amendment. We cannot by legislative enactment remove great natural barriers, or utterly overcome the great economic conditions of the world's supply and demand, as they affect the general level of values. But every great country, thru its revenue laws, does affect the value of the products of its important industries within its own borders, and does protect, stimulate, and make profitable, industries which otherwise could not stand the test of international competition. To that extent I would invoke legislation *favoring* the American farmer. If I could raise his financial condition so that his life would more nearly correspond with the life of the average inhabitant of the cities, I would do so.

So, after the reciprocity agreement had been consummated by the American and Canadian negotiators, and its terms were for the first time made public, I carefully studied all of its details. I found it so onesided in its intended benefits, and so harmful to the interests of our people, that I am forced to believe that this treaty, if enacted into law, will not only postpone for many years the consummation of a hope indulged in by farmers of the country—a hope held out to them by every speaker and writer who ever sought to secure their votes for the protective policy of the great Republican party—but that its ultimate result will be to destroy the policy itself. The enactment of this pact into a law will grievously injure the agricultural interests of every Northern State and will benefit the agricultural interests of *no* State. It will strike a blow—and a hard blow—at all our agricultural interests.

In his position on this subject, as outlined in his Chicago address of June 7,

I am sure that President Taft wishes to be fair. But it is evident from his address that he has been imbued with many misconceptions; for example, with the very general error that Liverpool fixes the price of our wheat. It is easy to refute that fallacy and to show that the proposition has no possible application in localities where the home demand is greater than the supply—which is always the case in the vast area drained by the demands of Minneapolis milling interests.

In his address the President says:

"The only real importation of agricultural products which we may expect from Canada of any considerable amount, will consist of wheat, barley, rye and oats. The world's price for these four cereals is fixt abroad, where the surplus of the producing countries is disposed of, and is little affected by the place from which the supply is derived."

Take, for example, the great Northern wheat producing States, yielding the particular grade which is necessary to the mills of Minneapolis. As a matter of fact, the actual total cost of transporting wheat from Minneapolis to Liverpool, allowing nothing for profit, is about 15 cents a bushel. If Liverpool fixes the price of wheat in these States then the price in Liverpool must be at least 15 cents a bushel greater than the price in Minneapolis, for the same kind of grain. But the Bureau of Statistics, of our Agricultural Department, shows that for the year 1909 the average price of No. 1 Northern wheat in Minneapolis was $1.20, and in Liverpool $1.29—only 9 cents more, and that for 1910 the average price in the two cities was precisely the same. How indeed could the price in Liverpool fix the price in the Minneapolis market when, as for the past three years, there has not been a day when there was a surplus bushel of the kinds of wheat required by the Minneapolis mills and produced by the great Northern States, to ship anywhere. The supply has not fully equaled the demand; and such local conditions, anywhere, will fix the local price, regardless of the world's market.

If the President had said that the price of the vast production of the same grade of wheat, in Canada, is fixt in Liverpool, he would have been correct. For the Canadian product is nearly all surplus, and must be sold on the world's market, at the world's price. As it is the same grade as is raised in Minnesota and the Dakotas and required by the Minneapolis mills, it is easy to see that if the existing tariff wall of 25 cents a bushel were removed, it would flood the Minneapolis market, instead of going to Liverpool. It would instantly destroy the present conditions, where the local demand consumes the entire product of our great Northern States—the conditions which now hold the Minneapolis price from 10 to 15 cents higher than Liverpool; and also 10 to 15 cents higher than Canada. Without raising the price of Canadian wheat it would reduce the price received by our farmers to just the level of the world's market. And while the duty is left on flour, to protect the milling interests, it is equally obvious that the reduction in the price of wheat would *not,* in the remotest degree, reduce the price of bread to the general consumer. Whatever benefit there may be will revert to the Canadian farmer, in a nearer market, and to the American mills; while the inevitable loss must all be borne by the farmers of the United States.

With all his manifold duties the President cannot possibly investigate the details of every question, and his address simply demonstrates the fact that those to whom he has looked for information have not given him the actual status. In explaining the difference of 10 to 15 cents a bushel between the price of wheat in Canada and our Northern States he says:

"Canadian wheat nets perhaps 10 cents less a bushel to the producer than wheat grown in the Dakotas and Minnesota, due to the fact that the cost of exporting that wheat, warehousing it and transporting it to Liverpool is considerably greater than the cost to the Dakota farmer of disposing of his wheat."

It is apparent that the President is laboring under a mistaken idea that this difference in price applies only to places where there is a difference in the cost of transportation, etc.; whereas the truth is that the difference of 10 to 15 cents exists all along the border line, where the

expense is exactly the same, and where the Canadian wheat goes right thru the United States, under bond. While back in the interior of Northwestern Canada, where the cost of housing and transportation *is* greater, the difference in price is just so much more.

Certainly the President will not contend that it costs more to transport wheat from Port Arthur, on the Canadian side of Lake Superior, than from Duluth, on the American side of the lake. Yet for several years the Duluth market has been from 10 to 15 cents better than the Port Arthur market. All that is necessary is to remove the protection on wheat to bring it over the line and instantly wipe out the 15 cents now reverting to our farmers.

It is not at all sure to raise the price of wheat in Canada or even to give Canada the greatly increased market which they expect. The demands of Minneapolis are not greatly in excess of the supply. The two products will simply be put in competition, inevitably reducing the price of our wheat to the world's market price. There are statesmen across the border who realize this and who are lifting up their voices against the ratification of the treaty. Their speeches are quoted by those who indorse the measure, in this country, as tho the fact that some in Canada object to it was proof that there must be something in it of benefit to us. They have reason to object to it and so have we. The only absolute and unavoidable result of the treaty will be to reduce the profits of our farmers without any material compensatory benefit to the country at large, in reducing the cost of living or increasing our trade with Canada. Whether a bushel of Canadian wheat ever crosses the line or not, if the duty is removed the prices on each side of the line will be the same—and with her vast reservoir of surplus wheat the Canadian price must always be regulated according to the world's market.

The proposition amounts to the assumption that the farmer is now receiving unjustifiable compensation for the labor and capital he invests. Can this be possible? On the authority of our Agricultural Department there is an average profit of $2 per acre to the farmer in the States of Minnesota and North and South Dakota. This estimate entirely leaves out the depreciation of buildings, machines, and horses, and interest on mortgages, and insurance. Neither does it include the year 1910 when, on account of drought there was almost an entire crop failure. The farmer is allowed simply board and lodging—and mighty meagre board and lodging it is.

Out of his 160 acres if he has 120 actually in crop, and escapes losses by fire, hail, drought, etc., he will make a profit of $240 a year, to renew his farm machinery, buy new horses when old ones die, clothe his family, educate his children, pay their doctor's bills when they are sick and to buy cheap coffins for them if they die; and if he starts on nothing, as other ordinary laborers, and begins with a mortgage on his farm, he has that to carry, as well. Is there any other intelligent labor in the United States which reaps such mean return? Reduced to a mathematical statement he receives 6½ cents an hour for his work. The bricklayer in the city receives 62½ cents an hour. If any industry in the United States deserves and requires protection it is the agricultural industry; while this treaty deals a deathblow to all hopes and possibilities beyond the common lot of the poorest class of people—the producers—the world over.

I have spoken of agriculture and illustrated it by wheat simply to put in concrete form an argument that can be most readily understood. There are many other ways and many other matters in which it is condemnable.

It is not a Republican measure. It is not protection. It is not a Democratic measure. It is not for revenue. It is a hybrid which inherits none of the good qualities of one parent and only the bad qualities of the other. It is a dangerous measure, insuring benefit only to exclusive interests but insuring certain damage to the most important class of citizens in our own country. The Republicans in Congress are almost solidly against it in sentiment and a majority will be against it in the final vote. It will win by Democratic votes. It cannot be charged to the Republican party except that it is supported by a Republican Executive. It will win from the fact

that the Democratic party, thru its representatives, after conferences and caucuses, has espoused it. It is really an opening wedge toward free trade, and no one with the interests of the laborer at heart can fail to dread its effects, as time goes on, upon the status of the working man, in America. Neither can a political party supporting a measure in exact antagonism to its cardinal doctrines long hold supremacy.

For selfish ends the great press of the country created a false and prejudiced impression and nearly overthrew the Republican party at the last election. For selfish ends it proposes, now, to support the party, next year, provided this reciprocity agreement is enacted. But there is a limit even to the power of the press. It is a difficult task to make wrong look right to the man who is himself suffering the wrong, and it will be beyond the power of the press to bring out the enthusiastic agricultural vote which in all time past has saved the doubtful States to the Republican party, in support of its policy of protection, when everything on the agricultural schedule must compete, unprotected, in the open markets of the world, with what is destined, in a few years, to become the greatest agricultural producer in the world—our neighbor, Canada.

Surely the agricultural vote cannot consistently turn to the Democratic party, by whose adoption this treaty will be passed, destroying every vestige of agricultural protection, but it will see to it that its representatives are those who will stand pledged to right or adjust the wrong inflicted upon them. In other words if their products are ruthlessly placed on the free list, our protective policy will lose its ancient support.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

# Events in Great Britain and Ireland

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY, M.P.

THE sad news of the death of Sir William Schwenck Gilbert must, I feel well assured, have created as startling a sensation thruout the United States as here in England, the land of his birth and of his career. He had indeed a most interesting career and the manner of his death was in keeping with some of the most characteristic qualities and peculiarities of his nature. He was drowned in his effort, at the age of seventy-five, to save a young woman from drowning in a pond in his country seat near London. Few men, if any, in our days can have made his influence more thoroly and more genially acknowledged in its own fields than was that of Sir William Gilbert thruout the music-loving public here, there and everywhere. For many, many years the names of Gilbert and Sullivan were thoroly associated in the minds of all men and women who loved music and drama and who appreciated the combination of song and story. Gilbert was personally one of the best known and the most widely popular in the vast and various world of London society and among many classes who are not always recognized as coming within the ordinary social limitations of London's ruling sets. It was a rare and beneficent stroke of fortune indeed, not merely for Great Britain and Ireland and all the English speaking lands, but for the whole of the music-loving world, which brought two such men as Gilbert and Sullivan to combine the musical endowments of the one with the literary and the dramatic conceptions of the other. Many of the songs of Gilbert and Sullivan have found their way and made themselves beloved companions of numberless humble homes whose occupants had never known the delight attending a musical theater. The names of Gilbert and Sullivan are, I feel sure, destined to live together in the story of England, long after some of England's achievements in other fields of conquest shall have been wholly forgotten.

The visit of the Kaiser to England is coming to be more and more generally

regarded by the more intelligent observers as a genuine success. I do not mean now a success of mere sensation evidenced and illustrated by the rushing and struggling of curious crowds, the crowding of gorgeous carriages, and the paraphernalia of courtly and civic demonstrations. But I think it brought home to the minds of the British public in general the beginning of a genuine conviction that the public at least of England has for a long time been doing its best to make Germany an enemy and not a friend of this state. I hope and believe that England has got over the infatuation and is working her way toward not merely a proclaimed but also a sincere and an enduring peace between the two peoples in so many ways instinctively allied and who yet have so long been to all appearance drawn or drifting into proclaimed hostility. England has now for several years been daily instructed by her newspaper press in the national duty and the national necessity of making the most extensive, practical and self-proclaiming preparations for resistance to the inevitable invasion of her coasts by a German fleet and a German army. Yet I always knew that among educated Englishmen and women German literature has for generations been regarded with the warmest admiration and sympathetic affection. The music of Germany held its sway over the tastes and the hearts of successive generations in Britain. I know well that in my own native country, Ireland, we young men were as enthusiastic about Goethe and Schiller as about any of the poets who wrote in the language which formed our own vocabulary. I find it very hard to understand how the British public can ever have been led to look upon Germany as England's natural and determined enemy and feel convinced that she is forever plotting an invasion of the island as one of her predestined duties. I have good reason to believe that the visit of the Kaiser was arranged for on both sides as the most decisive evidence that the German sovereign and the German people have not and never had any such sentiments of irrational hatred toward England or any dreams of adding to the military triumphs of the new Empire by a sudden invasion of the old kingdom's coasts. The Germans, and more especially the inhabitants of Prussia, now the leading Germanic State, were drawn or driven into their two great wars by the most intelligible and indeed obvious causes. The earliest was the long impending struggle between Prussia and Austria for the leading place in the rule of German affairs. Prussia was always going forward in the ways of education and civilization and Austria keeping up the policy of the past ages and endeavoring to force all those who spoke the same language and cultivated the same literature as she to accept her political guidance. The world outside both countries had long been expecting some struggle for superiority between the two dominions, and it came at last and with the foreseen result—the defeat of Austria and the proclamation of Prussia as the leading German state. Then followed in due course the struggle between France under Louis Napoleon, for the time Emperor of the French, and the new and very formidable power of Germany which ended in the complete overthrow of the French Empire. Now I fail to see in all this passage of troubled history any reasonable explanation for the at present rather popular theory that the German Empire can feel in any way tempted to undertake such an enterprise as the invasion of Britain. England is not ruled by a Louis Napoleon nor has she ever been occupied in modern times by a conquering invader of her seaports. The Germans are too well instructed a people to be captivated by a policy such as that for which Charles XII of Sweden might once have yearned. The German Kaiser undoubtedly intended his visit as an errand of peace and as such I can have no doubt the British public have accepted it. I sincerely hope that we shall hear no more about the threatened descent of the German war-vessels or the German airships on the coasts of Britain.

Meanwhile the great parliamentary struggle of England herself drags slowly on and seems at the moment to have practically disappeared from general consideration. It is hardly now even a common topic of daily conversation. Even the Tory party seem to have made up their minds that events must go their best way and that there is nothing to be gained by talking about them. The House of Lords is foredoomed and the

most sanguine conservative does not believe that there is the faintest chance of its being restored to the position which it held for so many centuries in British political life. The British Tory may also be said to have made up his mind to the almost immediate passing of the legislation which is to give to Ireland her National Parliament by the passing of the Home Rule act. The vast majority of the English public have long been growing more and more resolutely reconciled to the principle which inspires the Home Rule movement. I do not say that the recent converts to this principle among Englishmen have all been thus influenced merely by a conviction that the principle is in itself one of right and justice. I know and know of many indeed who have been thus and not otherwise won over and who have become converted to the principle of Home Rule by the recognition of the fact that a people as intelligent as the Irish and on the whole as well educated may be safely entrusted with the management of their own affairs within their own boundaries. But on the other hand there are many Englishmen who have come to regard the agitation for Home Rule as a necessary attribute of Ireland's national right or at any rate of one which is not to be got rid of by any mere force of argument from hereditary opponents. I cannot but think too that the attention which has been for many years or even generations drawn toward the everincreasing growth in the prosperity and also in the loyalty of the independent British colonies has had much to do with the change of feeling thruout England, Scotland and Wales on the whole subject of Home Rule for Ireland. I have been day after day more and more encouraged and delighted by the increasing impression created thruout these countries by Mr. John Redmond's recent article in *Reynold's Newspaper*, one of the most thoroly popular of British journals, on the Home Rule question. I quote the opening sentences of this masterly article. "The opponents of Home Rule are neither logical nor consistent. In one breath they say that so intense is the desire of the Irish for Home Rule that nothing less than total separation will satisfy them, while in the next they say that Ireland does not really want Home Rule, which is merely a cry got up by interested agitators, and that all the Irish want to make them happy and contented is the settlement of the land question. Now, a very little acquaintance with facts of Irish history since the Act of Union makes it clear beyond the possibility of doubt that great, pressing, and urgent as were the questions of Catholic Emancipation; of the Tithe system, and of Protestant Establishment, of University Education, of Municipal and Parliamentary Enfranchisement, of Local Government, and of the Land, no other Irish question has been or is of such great and urgent and overwhelming importance as the question of Home Rule —the right of the Irish people to full self-government in all purely Irish affairs. The settlement, or partial settlement of all these other questions has not in the smallest degree altered the character of the demand for Home Rule, or lessened the intensity of the devotion of the masses of the people to their national ideal. In fact the opposite is the case. As the material prosperity of the people



MR. AND MRS. JOHN REDMOND

has increased, and as education has spread, their insistence upon Home Rule has become, if possible, stronger year by year. Never was there so insistent and consistent a demand made by a nation generation after generation. The reason is that the demand for Home Rule does not rest merely upon grievances, but upon the sentiment of nationality. Ireland is not a British province, nor an English shire, but a nation with a strongly-marked individuality differentiating it from England, Scotland or Wales, and which it is impossible to suppress or to ignore. Home Rule means the recognition of Ireland's nationality, and a concession to the national sentiment of the country. But, apart from the sentiment of nationality, the Home Rule argument based upon grievances is overwhelming. Home Rule is a practical question for Irishmen, because foreign rule has meant home ruin for Ireland. Even if Ireland were as prosperous and contented under the Union as she is the reverse she would still be entitled to, and would demand, Home Rule, for as Sir Henry Campbell-Bannermann wisely said, 'Good government is no substitute for self-government.' If the Parliament at Westminster had all the knowledge necessary for the good government of Ireland instead of being made up of men, the overwhelming majority of whom never laid foot in the country, or studied her history or her problems—if in addition to this, Parliament were animated by sincere determination to remedy every Irish grievance, neither the knowledge nor the good will would avail for aught because of the simplest of all reasons—the want of time. The amount of work which the Imperial Parliament is supposed to do and of course does not do is appalling. The necessary result is the work is not done, because it cannot be done. Three days a year only as a maximum, and sometimes, in times of stress, one day or no day at all constitute the provision for discussion of all the revenue and expenditure of Ireland, amounting to many millions, and covering the whole field of administration and government. It is ludicrous, but it is also criminal. It has led to the wholesale robbery of a poor nation tied up, in partnership with a rich Empire, of whose every need and extravagance she is forced to pay a share." This extract from Mr. Redmond's very effective article can hardly fail to impress the mind and the judgment of any reasonable Englishman. I believe, however, that the leaders of the present Liberal Government have long since made up their minds to crown their work this year by restoring to Ireland her self-government, her National Parliament and thus making her for the first time in British history a self-governing, a prosperous and a happy dominion of the new Sovereign, King George V, whose coronation we celebrate.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

# If We Could Tell

BY KATHARINE LEE BATES

If we could tell this dog of ours, this dog who loved you so,
That you have journeyed from us by the road which keeps no tread,
No bending of the asphodels, no print upon the snow,
Perchance your voice might reach us from the dead.

If knowledge cast in human speech could answer his surprise,
His trouble at your silent door by bark and bound unstirred,
The question yearning up to us from brown, beseeching eyes,
We, too, might comprehend celestial word.

But untranslatable to him remains our little lore,
And incommunicable unto us of earth-bound brain
The crystal tides of wisdom your compassion longs to pour
Upon our pleading and bewildered pain.

WELLESLEY, MASS.

# King of Field Games

BY JOHN R. FLANNERY

[Mr. Flannery is the world's greatest figure in lacrosse. For many years a potent and busy official of the Standard Oil Company, he has spent his time and money as a zealous missionary of the game and has well earned his fame as "Father of lacrosse in the United States." Forty years ago he was a member of the Shamrock team that won the world's championship. Twenty years ago he organized and drilled the lacrosse team of the New York Athletic Club, champions of the United States. Time has taken some toll of him as of others, nevertheless he is still an agile, alert, dexterous player, capable of "showing" his juniors. He sees his plentiful harvest sprouting all about him, yet, like other true missionaries, is not satisfied. He wants more.—EDITOR.]

LACROSSE is undoubtedly king of the field games. It is the most graceful and beautiful, and it is also best for both players and spectators. In all the years that it has been played by white men, it has never directly caused one fatality, and I don't believe that there can be found an instance in which a player died of consumption, tho consumption carries off so many other athletes. Also it is the real original American field game—in fact the aboriginal American game. The Indians played it before the white man came.

Lacrosse may look rough at times when one player chases another down the field, lathering away at him with his stick. But the stick is only about a pound and a half in weight, and is lightest in the part used for striking. It is also netted, which takes away from its availability as a weapon. If a player deliberately tried to injure another by blows of his crosse, the worst he could inflict would be superficial cuts. The play is so open and referees so sharp that the foul is almost eliminated. In football the men often pile up in a heap, and sly fouls of a very serious nature may be and often are inflicted, but that can't be done in lacrosse. There is no piling up. The ball is a soft rubber sponge which does not hurt, even tho thrown full in one's face. As to the body check, no one was ever hurt by it. The worst foul worked is done by tipping a man's foot while he is running so that it catches on the other foot that he has thrown forward. This causes a bad fall. I got that one time, and it gave me water on the knee that put me out of business for about two months. But that foul requires great skill in the one who applies it, and it is very rare.

Taken on the whole, lacrosse is a notably clean game, and men may play it all their lives with great physical benefit. It is the finest thing in the world for the spectators. They don't have to be players in order to appreciate and understand. I've taken baseball and football cranks to see lacrosse games, and heard them in half an hour discard all their old athletic gods and worship only lacrosse, saying: "The other games are not in it. Lacrosse is far and away the best of them all." Al. Spalding, a thirty-third degree baseball fan, saw a good lacrosse game in Canada, and when he came back here, he said to me: "Why, lacrosse is the very best game that ever was played." Ladies understand it in a minute, and follow its struggles and perils and changes and swift vicissitudes with breathless interest. Spectators can always see and understand.

Lacrosse is democratic. Every player has his innings all the time while the game is proceeding. In baseball the catcher and pitcher are the most important men, and in some games they do almost all the work. But in lacrosse each player has a chance to shine to the full extent of his ability. Wherever the ball goes the battle for it rages, and every man who can get to the spot can dig in and do his prettiest for his side.

I have been working for thirty years to make the game go, and perhaps ought to be satisfied, because there is twice as much lacrosse in the United States today as there was ten years ago. And I am optimistic, for there are many cheering signs, especially in the High Schools

But when I compare what is with what ought to be, I always feel blue.

Lacrosse would do such a vast amount of good to the young men of the country if they would only take it up. It would put them in fine physical trim. A man must be careful of diet and temperate if he is to play good lacrosse. An hour's play three times a week would regenerate many of the anemic-looking specimens whom we see on the cars, and give them vigorous health.

And it is good for the head as well as for the body. In a hard match game much of the play is lightning fast, and the player's thinking must be even quicker. Lacrosse can use to advantage every good quality that a man has.

I was especially anxious that the army and navy should take it up, and worked to get it going at West Point and Annapolis. During 1907 I got the Johns Hopkins and Mount Washington teams to play exhibition games at Annapolis in order to show the Middies. The sport took and now Annapolis has a team that beats its teachers. It would have done well at West Point—they have a fine team there. But the military authorities in their wisdom decided to have six parades a week, and lacrosse had to go at least temporarily in spite of the fact that the schedule for the year had been made out.

That was a bad set-back, because matches between West Point and Annapolis would draw the government officials and their ladies, and spread the game far and wide. But I believe the difficulty will be surmounted. The boys want lacrosse, and as soon as the authorities see what it will do for the army, they will want it too.

There is a barrel of money waiting for the man who will present lacrosse as a regular spectacle to the American people. I believe that it can best be done in connection with baseball. When the baseball team is away on its travels, the lacrosse team should occupy its place. And here I mean professional lacrosse, organized in leagues, the teams representing cities. In the first year the baseball club paying the expenses of the la-



QUICKNESS IN MENTAL AS IN PHYSICAL ACTION IS ALL IMPORTANT HERE



DEFENDING THE GOAL

crosse teams would get their money back. In the subsequent years they would nearly double their receipts. It would only take about a year to make hundreds of thousands of lacrosse fans quite as devoted and enthusiastic as those who follow baseball.

The additional expense caused by the lacrosse teams would be very small. The baseball leagues already have their plants. Canada has professional lacrosse now, and it is doing well. Salaries are small when compared with pay drawn by the great baseball players—good men could probably be hired at thirty dollars a week for the season.

Some say: "Lacrosse is not like baseball. It is too hard a game. Men could not stand it to play six matches a week." That is all nonsense. I simply know better. My own experience has taught me that there is not great hardship in playing lacrosse two hours a day for six days in a week. Each team would require a few substitutes, and injuries are so rare that the substitutes could be managed so as to give any member of the regular team a day off when he really needed it.

My business of late years has been so engrossing that I could not afford to give lacrosse the time and attention I desired, and I was obliged to refuse an offer of a large salary to organize and manage a professional league. But there lies the opportunity waiting for the right man to grasp it. There is a barrel of money in it.

If I were managing the thing I would not bother to try to organize teams down here. I should go to Canada for my men. Up in Canada the boys begin to play lacrosse when they are four years of age. You could go to a town like Brantford and pick up all the men for one team without stirring out of the place. Professional lacrosse has not injured the amateur game in Canada any more than professional baseball down here has injured amateur baseball. Rather it has stimulated amateurism, developed possibilities, given better models.

Wherever there are good professional baseball teams the boys become enthusiasts, scores of amateur clubs start up, and you can see the youngsters practicing pitching, and playing ball all over the lot. Professional lacrosse would have the same effect. Amateur clubs would be formed by the admirers and followers of the game. There are only about fifty clubs in this country now. There ought to be a thousand.

England is doing much better. Oxford and Cambridge, and the other great colleges have taken it up, and it is spreading fast there. Experts are being developed, tho the London *Times* expresses the belief that their best will never be equal to the Canadian best.

An article in the Brooklyn *Eagle* of April, the writer of which evidently knew the game, declares that lacrosse is going ahead so fast in England that it may within ten years become the national game there. It is all amateur over there, and free from fouling. The writer says:

"The swift, straightforward onslaughts which are a feature of the English style might well be imitated by Canadian teams. The last two Oxford vs. Cambridge matches have confirmed this belief in a striking manner. The superior combination of the Canadian Rhodes scholars, who are missionaries of lacrosse at the elder university, and ought perhaps to be rewarded with 'half Blues' proving on both occasions less effective than the dashing frontal attacks of practitioners of the English style from the Leys School."

I agree entirely with that doctrine. Every time a player passes the ball he risks losing it. Of course against a raw team it might be all right for the home players to dance about in front of the goal, making all sorts of feints. The defense men might get rattled and rush out at their tantalizers, giving opportunity for a clean shot. But against veterans, such tactics are of no use.

The frontal attack is right. Shoot while you can. Men are all mortal, and the home player with the ball does not know how long he can hold it. Shoot while you can—that's what I've been preaching for years. I've seen the home players of the Cornwalls dash around, passing the ball from one to another for four or five minutes in front of goal. Beautiful, beautiful, clever, pretty work—but not war, as the French officer said. Shoot while you can. No matter how clever a goal keeper is, the ball is small, and there are holes all around in the goal space, any one of which will suffice for the home player to win the game, if he shoots straight and the goal keeper misses.

Lacrosse has become easier to play than it was when I began about fifty years ago. The crosse used then had netting as hard and flat as a board. It was quite four feet long with netting twenty-eight inches long. It was quite an art to keep the ball on the crosse, even when a man had it all to himself. It was a greater art to catch the ball thrown from a distance on the hard flat surface



PASSING THE BALL

[illegible] crosse suggestive of a scooped out snow-shoe

of the netting. The new player then found many discouragements. Some tried for years and never learned how to play.

This flat netting, with no pocket allowed, was a departure from the old game as the Indians played it. Some of the Indians used two sticks, but in Canada where the white man first found the game the Indians were playing it with one stick and a deep pocket in the netting. The white men made the game their own, and flattened the netting, eliminating the pocket. The advantage of the pocket, of course, is that it makes the ball easy to catch and carry, enabling the player who has it to do brilliant dodging. The advantage of the flat netting is that it makes for long throwing. I threw 135 yards at an exhibition on the Boston ball grounds.

Now the deep bag has come back, and the players who are used to the long stick with the flat netting will swear that there has been degeneracy. But I don't think so. The game is easier to play on account of the new fashioned stick which is somewhat like the old Indian crosse—but it is quite sufficiently difficult even at that.

How long does it take to make a good player? It depends on the man. I've seen novices become experts in the course of a year, and I have seen others who never could learn to play a good game. It depends largely on what sort of a head-piece the man possesses.

Who are the best players? White men now undoubtedly. Indians were originally, for it was their game. The Shamrocks won the championship from them first. The Indians did three times as much running as the Shamrocks and tired themselves out, and then the white men went in and beat them. White men have retained the supremacy ever since.

Indians don't live right, eat right, train right. They haven't enough good food. Nor have they perfected the game as the white man has. Go to St. Regis or Caughnawaga and watch their players preparing for a match The only practice they get is two or three of them throwing the ball to one another. That won't do. Preparation for an important match should mean hard, persistent training, including well worked out team strategy.

As to the best white men, that is a question. The French-Canadians have the championship now. They won it by the Nationals beating the Montreals before a record-breaking crowd last fall. They won by 4-0. The French-Canadians were the first white men to learn the game from the Indians, and they have always had plenty of good players, but the English-speaking Canadians coming later into the field beat them and held the championship for many years. Now they have regained the championship, and it will be interesting to see how long they keep it. The Nationals team is made up entirely of French-Canadians, while the men of the Montreal team are mostly of Scotch and Irish blood. It was a great victory for our lively neighbors the French.

The big clubs in Canada are not as representative today as they were forty years ago. Then the Shamrocks stood solidly for Ireland, Canada, and Democracy, the Montreals for Scotland, England, Canada, and Aristocracy. The Torontos resembled the Montreals. When the Shamrocks went to Toronto to play they found the players gentlemen, but the same could not be said of all the spectators, many of whom were Hibernians and young Orangemen, who took sides and poured foul abuse on the players. The Orangemen called us all the evil names that any one could think of, while the Hibernians paid similar attention to the Torontos.

During one of these games there was a villain who sat on the fence screaming curses at us. When I pursued the ball near him he gave me an awful broadside. I paid no attention, but Hoobin, coming after me, received a similar dose, and then there were consequences. Hoobin was never celebrated for sweetness and light, and he made a whack at that Orangeman's legs with his stick. The wretch, forgetting where he was sitting, drew up his legs, lost his balance, and fell outside with a dull thud.

Some of those old games were so bitter that they reminded one of the lacrosse matches between the Indian tribes of which Catlin tells us, when there were

five or six hundred players a side. The ball was of wood, and bloody murder raged all over the field.

All that is gone now. Religious differences are much less acute in Canada today than they were forty years ago. And the great clubs no longer represent localities as they did then. The Torontos do not really represent Toronto, the Shamrocks don't represent Griffintown, and the Montreals don't represent the silk-stocking district. They get their players where they can. On the Montreal team now are five ex-Shamrocks. Professionalism has killed the intense localism that once prevailed. When Torontos and Montreals play now, it is no longer a serious battle between rival cities.

The championship fluctuates. A club will perfect a team, win it and hold it a while. Then some of the players go away, and another club wins.

I hear that lacrosse is going well in New Zealand and Australia. Good! There can't be too much of it. As I said in the first place, it is king of all field games—the very best. And I know what I am talking about, for I have played baseball and football also.

Football, in comparison, I say it in all kindness and charity, belongs to the Stone Age.

New York City.

# Money and Banking Reform

BY EDWARD B. VREELAND, M.C.

Vice-Chairman, National Monetary Commission.

THE reform of our banking and currency methods, in the United States, is really of greater interest and importance to business men and to the thousands of laboring men than it is to the bankers. Banking is a close organization. It can be quickly limited. Loans can be called in, new loans shut off, and cash accumulated in the vault when a storm threatens; to the salvation of the bank, but to the great disturbance, danger and disaster of all other business, which is helpless. Banks were not so much injured in the panic of 1907 as were the business men and laborers, tho I admit that — including myself — bankers were nearly frightened to death.

The manufacturer cannot quickly take in sail. He contracts for his material far ahead. His enormous payroll keep right on, involving immediate cash consideration. What does the most careful [illegible] constructed credit avail the business man if he finds when a test comes that the banks thru which he must use it are unable to grant him the ordinary facilities? The money systems of every other commercial nation on the earth have been revolutionized to meet such contingencies. Only the United States, the greatest commercial nation on the globe, has remained behind. We continue to suffer because we continue to use the old system which was hurriedly adopted in the middle of the Civil War, half a century ago.

This is the more astonishing because panics are the very nightmare of American business life, and because the experience of all the other nations has proved conclusively that these destructive convulsions, which have brought us more misery and suffering—except in loss of life—than all of our wars, are due directly to our defective system of banking and currency and are entirely preventable. Why then should we alone, the greatest in resources, the greatest in the possibilities of our country, permit ourselves longer to suffer from these constantly recurring destructive business convulsions?

The American people have been slow to believe that it was all due to our defective banking system. Many other excuses have been advanced. In 1873 it

was too rapid expansion in building. In 1884 it was over-speculation unduly inflating prices. In 1893 it was the prospective tariff changes. There have always been excuses which have been accepted as the cause; but they were only excuses—literally excuses. Other nations have the same conditions just as frequently. They have had bigger single failures, as the result of these same excuses, during the past fifty years, than we, in the United States. But while, under their system, they have been able to meet the emergency, confine it to the locality where the trouble originates and to those directly interested, on the other hand, with us, the first sudden danger signal sends fear and panic from one end of our country to the other, with runs on banks everywhere, calling in of loans, refusal to extend credits—at the only time when they are a life-and-death necessity—throwing of stocks, regardless of loss, on the exchanges, factories closing, railroads in the hands of receivers millions of laborers out of employment and millions more under reduced pay; because the banks, which should be the safeguard of credit, and which are everywhere else in the world—especially in time of stress—because the banks, under our faulty system, have been forced, for self-preservation, to temporarily suspend, until the storm is over. The banks can emerge all right, but millions of dollars have been lost and inestimable damage done which years will not rectify, to the business interests of the country which were in no way concerned and in no way responsible.

The banks simply followed the course of absolute necessity under the law as it stands. There was money enough in the country, but it could not be made available. The excuse, whatever it was, which started the panic would have failed as completely, as the same excuses always fail in other countries, except that thru our defective system the banks are rendered powerless at the moment when their strength is a vital necessity. They know it. The people know it. And only for this reason do we live in constant fear of every depression lest it develop into disastrous panic.

In many respects we have the best banking system which could be developed to meet the needs of our great country. We have over twenty-four thousand individual banks in the United States—more than exist in all the other countries of the world put together. And in my judgment, this free banking system whereby every city and every town may supply its own banking facilities has been one of the great means of building up this country. We should not for one moment advocate any measure of reform which can impair, destroy, or tear it down. Whatever merits there may be in the system of branch banks—and there are many—it is not for us. We must not for a moment consider the possibility of reorganizing our present system in that respect, for it is too great a safeguard of local interests as it is and is too thoroly in accord with the customs and characteristics of our great country. But splendid as our system is in many respects, it fatally fails in time of trouble, and it even fails, as in 1907, to bear the weight of our prosperity. This is where we must reform it.

First, and most obviously, we lack leadership. We need it in our system more than any other country on the earth, for the very reason that we have these twenty-five thousand individual banks, where other nations count their independent banks by tens and twenties. I do not mean a self-appointed leadership, capable of not always being disinterested; but a leadership under regulation of law, which is public and open and responsible to the people for its conduct of business. Every bank in the United States is bound first of all to look to its own safety and its strict observance of our banking laws. If danger threatens it must call in its loans, hoard its surplus, lock its vaults against extending credit. It must do this for self-preservation, lacking any lawful leader to take precautions for the general good, and in the very act it precipitates the panic against which it would guard.

We have no leader in this country to conserve and protect our gold supply for the general good. The reserve system of the United States is practically one to *compel* panics when there is the slightest excuse. We are the only great nation in the world where the law requires the individual banks to keep their own

cash reserves and where there are so many banks that means the locking up of an enormous sum. There are $14,000,000,000 on deposit in the banks of the United States, which means a cash reserve of $1,400,000,000, scattered about in small sums and by law and conditions made utterly useless in time of trouble.

During the panic of 1907 we had in the Treasury of the United States nearly $1,000,000,000 in gold—the greatest and most useless store of gold in the world. Under any proper system of the central issue of bank notes we had gold enough right there to supply all of our needs many times over; but in spite of it and of the billion and a half dollars stored in the vaults of the banks we were obliged to turn in dire distress to the little nation across the sea for help and draw gold from the Bank of England to save us. The gold reserve in the Bank of England, which is the reserve of all the great banks of the country, was only $165,000,000. The rest of the banks carry only till money in their vaults. The $165,000,000 was not only the reserves for all the deposits of Great Britain and the deposits of the banks' own customers, but it included the gold upon which the bank notes were issued.

With all the millions upon millions locked up by law in the Treasury and the bank vaults of the United States we had to draw $100,000,000 in gold from the Bank of England to help us out of our distress. The people of England knew it, and they knew that their individual banks had only till money in their vaults. But did it start a run on any of those banks? Did the holders of those notes rush to present them, to see if they could get them redeemed? Not in the least. The Bank of England, as the official leader, responsible to the people for the credit of the country and the stability of its banking system, simply began raising its rates of discount—bids for gold—till it finally reached 7½ per cent., and gold flowed into the Bank of England from twenty four countries glad to take advantage of the opportunity.

Our people do not have confidence in our system because we have no responsible head. Neither have our bankers confidence in it, because each bank must be its own defense, because, under existing laws, there can be no official, legal leader, responsible for protecting the gold reserve and sustaining the credit of the whole country.

There are other vitally important functions performed by the great central banks of the world, from the loss of which we seriously suffer—the note-issuing power, for example. We must depend upon the note-issue for elasticity in our currency; but our system absolutely lacks flexibility. Our supply of bank notes to meet the reasonable demands of business bears not the slightest relation to those demands, because the note-issue is hooked by law to bonds. Banks take out circulation or reduce circulation simply for the reason that there is profit in the sale or the purchase of bonds required by law as the security for notes. If, in 1907, $100,000,000 could have been promptly thrown into New York City, at the inception of the panic, it would have been like throwing a bucket of water on a lighted match. But there was no bank with the right to, the power to, or the incentive. All of our banks are legitimately money-making institutions. The great banks of New York are, today, the ultimate reserve agents of the country. The centralization of banking is as inevitable as the law of gravitation. But these banks are not fitted to perform the functions of a central bank. They should not be forced to. They fail, of necessity, in time of stress. It is their business to pile up dividends. They are not equipped for the duties of a central bank and it is a legislative impossibility to so equip them.

The $100,000,000 which we imported during the panic was in gold, but it was worth no more to us than so many greenbacks. It did not bring quite so high a premium in New York as bank notes. Under a proper system, that gold, in a central bank of issue, would have been the requisite basis for the issue of nearly three times the amount in notes—or one-third of it, held as a central reserve, would instantly have served the purpose of the whole, without waiting for the panic to spread.

Of course, it is much easier to agree upon the defects of our system than to agree upon a remedy. The average

American citizen scouts the idea that he cannot, over night, develop a perfect monetary system. But whatever the details, two things which we lack are absolutely indispensable. The basic principles of all the systems of every commercial nation of the world, except our own, are the centralization of note-issue and reserves. And some time, I do not know how soon—I hope it may be next year, but it may not be in ten years—some time, as surely as the day follows the night, the United States is going to be compelled to adopt those principles to meet the absolute necessities of the great and growing business of America. We must have a central institution to hold the reserves of the country and issue the currency, under the strict supervision of law and responsible directly to the whole country alike. It must be a bank of banks—of all of the banking institutions of the nation, under proper restriction of law. The stock and voting power should be restricted to and distributed in even proportion among all the banks associated. Treasury officials should be upon its board of directors. Its dividends should be limited to 4 or 5 per cent., at most. It should pay no interest on deposits. It should have the discount power—the power to extend credit liberally in time of stress, where it is deserved. Such an institution would be in no way a competitor of banks but rather a keystone to our banking arch, for the mutual benefit of the banks and the people.

Only those who have given the matter little thought can raise the objection that we would be setting up again the Bank of the United States which Andrew Jackson strangled; for the central institution which I have outlined is exactly opposite to the central bank which existed in Andrew Jackson's time. That bank was a great private monopoly. No charter could be given to any other bank during its existence. It was solely a money-making machine. It was the enemy and competitor of every other bank in the country. It had branches in every city and did a regular banking business with the people, with the prestige of the Government as a stockholder. And yet, with all of these defects—for which, if they could not be cured, Andrew Jackson did well to strangle it—with all its faults, its score of years of life covers the only twenty years in our history without a financial panic.

Equally absurd is the cry against monopoly. There cannot be a dangerous monopoly on an income limited to 5 per cent. If by law, tomorrow, we were to limit the income of the Standard Oil Company to 5 per cent. and say that all over that should revert to the Treasury of the United States, we should instantly do away with any danger from a Standard Oil monopoly.

Some say that Mr. Morgan and the great combinations of wealth would control the situation and dominate the country if we set up such a central institution. First it might be well to ask who dominates the money situation in the country now? Then I assert that if the American people have not brains and ingenuity to put upon the statute books a law creating such an institution in a way to render it impossible for any interest or combination of interests, financial or political, ever to gain control of it, we do not want it. We shall all agree there.

We have centralization, today, largely in the hands of the Standard Oil Company and Mr. Morgan. We are bound to have centralization of some kind. What we need and what we are endeavoring to secure is centralization under the law; under conditions which will make it directly responsible to the people; clothed with power which shall operate for the benefit of the people, the integrity of the banks, and the credit of the whole country, at home and abroad, under all circumstances, always. Such an institution is as possible as it is necessary. Sooner or later we shall have it.

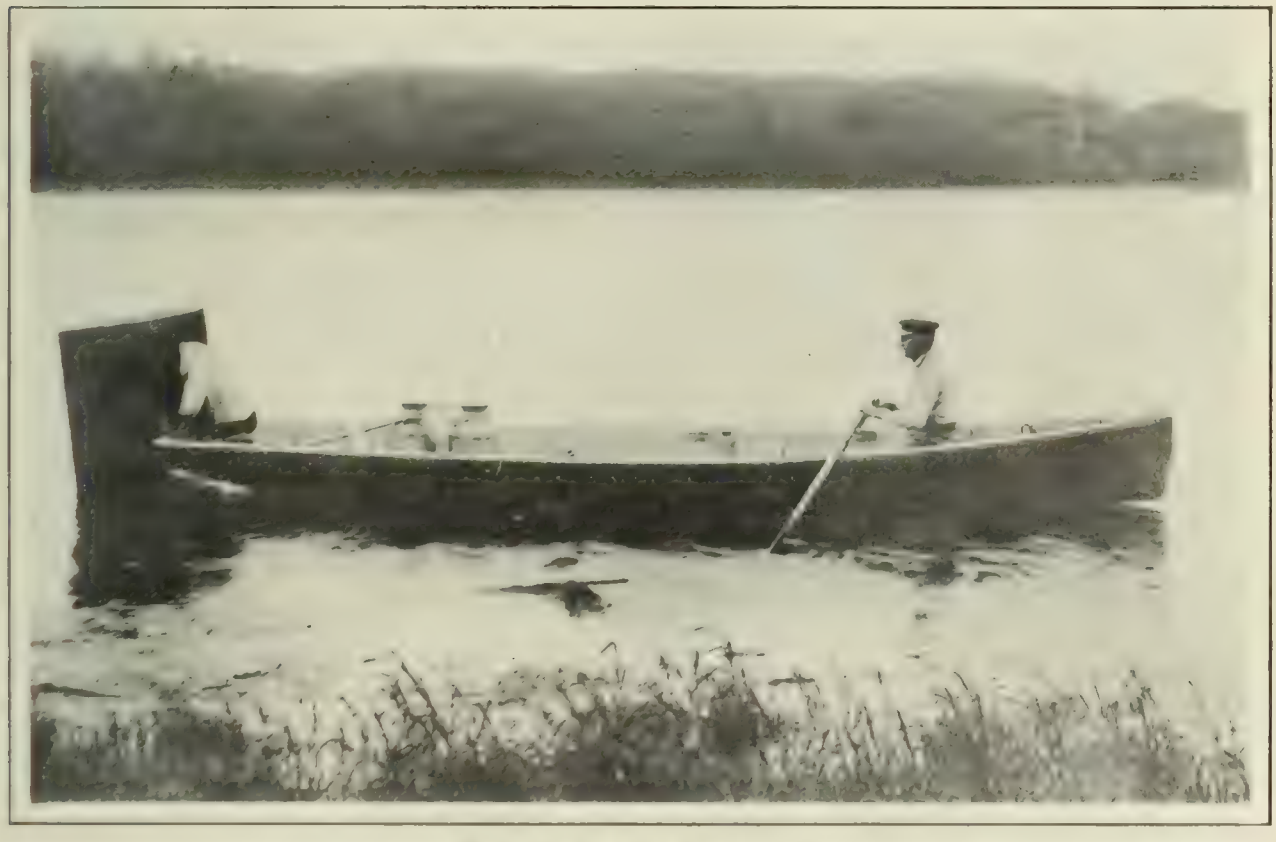
The sooner the better.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

# The Wealth of the Waters

BY B. E. POWELL

WHOEVER adds to the fish population of our waters adds materially to the money value and incalculably to the joy value of the world. Yet civilization has decreased rather than increased the fish population. The conditions that make for prosperous fish life, particularly in the rivers, are not yet thoroughly understood. Mysterious failure has very often attended efforts to increase the fish population.



ON THE BREEDING GROUNDS

Little effort has been made to understand the conditions governing the fish life of streams. Ever since the days of Darwin men have gone to the seashore to study; lakes have been industriously investigated; but a river with its varying situations has seemed too complex a subject for study. At present there are but two river biological stations in the world. One is in Russia, the other upon the Illinois. The one upon the Illinois is the older, having been established in 1894, and the work accomplished proves that a river is not only a possible but a profitable subject of study.

The man whose thought found expression in this laboratory which like certain brands of soap is unique because "it floats" is Dr. Stephen A. Forbes, Professor of Entomology in the University of Illinois and Director of the Natural History Survey of the State. The work is done with a view to economic as well as educational applications. Because the Illinois is broadly representative of most of our large rivers the results obtained from the study upon it are of moment to every one interested in the fish life of streams.

The Illinois is two hundred and seventy miles in length, and has in its basin twenty-nine thousand square miles. By reason of geographical and physical peculiarities it is one of the great fish-



FILLING THE LIVE BOX FROM THE SEINE

producing streams in the world. One hundred and twenty-eight of the one hundred and fifty fishes found in the state of Illinois are found in the Illinois River. About three dozen of these have a value in the market, and at least half a dozen are among our most prized fresh water fishes. In one year recently eleven thousand pounds of the delicious wall-eyed pike or jack-salmon, were taken from the Illinois. Twenty-four million pounds of fish this stream yields annually. The greater part of it is bought by eastern markets and its wholesale value is about $748,000. Only $283,000 in capital is invested to catch this return and employment is furnished 1,767 men.

One of the most important facts of fish life was settled definitely in the Illinois laboratory. This was the importance of plankton to the fish population. Plankton is the minute plant and animal life held in suspension by all waters. All fish-producing waters hold an enormous amount of plankton. Quantitative examination of the plankton moving down stream past Havana, where the floating laboratory was stationed, revealed the fact that the plankton reached the astounding aggregate of seventy-five thousand tons each year, about fifteen times the weight of the fish taken from the stream during the same period. Now Nature was not amusing herself when she was producing this plankton; she was preparing baby food. For it was found that when young virtually all fishes feed upon plankton; consequently the number of young fishes that can survive depends upon the plankton nourishment held by the swelling bosom of their big wet nurse. It follows that, since plankton is the baby food of practically all fishes, all which hatch at about the same time in a given situation enter into competition for food at the most helpless period of their lives. Hence worthless fishes, that is those which are of no value in themselves nor as food for others, are a distinct menace in that they lessen the supply of available baby food. Such fishes are the worthless and tough-hided gars with which the Illinois teems.

Now Mother Nature if not interfered with arranges marvelous harmonies. One of these had to do with fish life. The greatest development of the plankton, the flood times of the streams, and the spawning of the bulk of our fishes, all occur at the same time or in quick succession. In the low waters of midsummer it was found that the plankton of the stream fell off to little or nothing; but as the fishes were past the "baby food" stage the waters could be lazy with safety. But why was the plankton more plentiful in the spring when it was needed? Only this last summer the Illinois investigators succeeded in establishing the fact that the most of the plankton is produced in the backwaters. This explained why, after the opening of the Chicago Drainage Canal in 1900, the plankton content of the Illinois was enormously increased. The level of the river was raised about two and one-half feet, which enlarged the extent of the spring overflow, and the greater the supply of plankton, the better the prospect for a heavy fish population. While flowing streams often carry an immense amount of plankton, this presently perishes in our great silt laden rivers. The fish-producing capacity of a stream is thus proportionate, other things being equal, to the extent and fertility of the backwaters accessible to it at the hatching time of fishes. The plankton content of a stream at that time is an excellent index to the productive capacity of the waters as a whole.

Since this importance of the backwaters to fish life has been established, one can see that civilization with its reclamation projects may mean death to vast numbers of fishes. Civilization alters the face of the earth, but it changes the very "innerds" of the waters. A farmer may drain a few acres of bottom land and raise enough more corn in the course of years to buy an automobile; but many,



WHERE FISH FEED AND BREED
Permanent overflow of the Illinois River bottoms

many thousands of dollars worth of fishy babies may have gone to pay for that automobile. They come into the world to find no nourishment ready for them and they wriggle out of life as silently as they wriggled in, and unknowing humanity is the loser. It is fortunate for our fisheries when these bottom lands come under the control of hunting or fishing clubs, for then they are insured against human ignorance and avarice. Another device of civilization to do away with backwaters is shutting a stream into its main channel. There are those who would recall the Illinois from its comfortable wanderings and confine it in its channel in order to make of it a great artery of commerce. Those who should know say it could not be done, that commerce will have to get along without the help of the meandering old Illinois; yet there are many who would hazard the experiment. The loss to our fisheries would be very great, were the attempt made. Indeed, it makes one willing to say with Dr. Forbes that

"the time has come when the State should consider seriously the policy of preserving adequate breeding grounds and feeding grounds for our river fishes, even if it has to acquire and maintain them, since these waters are in imminent danger otherwise of being practically depopulated."

A word as to the commonest method of attempting to increase the fish population of streams, that is hatching and throwing into the waters large numbers of fishes to find life or leave it, as they may. An understanding of the importance of plankton shows that this is lamentably ignorant and cruel. The plankton content of the waters may be insufficient to support an additional life and the attempt is foredoomed to failure. The presence of baby food for the fishes should be ascertained before their lives are sacrificed to the experiment; moreover, attempting to populate streams with fishes without knowing the situations they affect is ignorant and deserves failure. Many fishes, for instance, cannot live in turbid waters. Throwing them into it is careless waste.

The Illinois laboratory has found interesting results in its investigation of the effect of sewage upon the life of the waters. When one thinks of the tremendous outpouring of sewage into the Illinois River from Chicago, not to mention the other very considerable towns along its banks, one wonders if any fish that swims it can be a fit candidate for the frying pan. It is, thanks to the ceaseless activity of certain minute organisms, very fit. These organisms are the bacteria and protozoa which as soon as the organic wastes enter the waters lay hold of them and begin the work of transformation. This transformation continues step by step until the wastes are changed into the flesh and bones of fishes and man opens his purse in the fish market to buy that which in another form aroused his disgust.

There is, however, danger in sewage. Streams may be loaded with more than they can digest and poisonous gases may be produced in injurious quantity; decomposing masses may accumulate and contaminate the waters continuously; the life system of the stream may be up-set and fishes suffer as a consequence. It is for this reason that careful, expert studies are needed, that no serious mischief may arise without due notice to all concerned, and such studies the Illinois station is engaged upon.

The opening of the Chicago Drainage Canal has in more ways than one influenced the fish life of the Illinois. Mention has been made of the increase in plankton; it has also cleared and cooled the waters making the river a more acceptable home for certain fishes. Of these is the ringed or American perch one of the best pan frys under Heaven. It is deservedly popular for it can be caught by the veriest tyro of a fisherman, rising to almost any kind of bait in any kind of weather. If the fishing fever attacks a man in winter he can chop a hole in the ice and be reasonably certain of a few ringed perch. But the Drainage Canal also threatens danger thru the establishment of manufactories along its banks. Pennsylvania and Massachusetts have poured chemical wastes into certain of their streams until they are completely depopulated. The States are now seeking thru legal restrictions and administrative control to restore the conditions of nature.

In many of our streams a biological revolution is taking place as fraught with

interest in finny annals as the Norman conquest in our own. This is due to the introduction of the prolific and aggressive European carp. Just how far the forced multiplication of any fish may proceed without upsetting the balance of life in the waters and thus reacting against the very kinds for which protection is sought, is still a partially unsolved problem. The Illinois laboratory has, however, the record of several years of observation upon the habits of the European carp. The laboratory has also gained in the course of years a fairly exhaustive knowledge of the fishes of all descriptions to be found in these waters, together with an approximate knowledge of the relative abundance of each in average years; a knowledge of the preferred haunts and usual range of the various species of fish and some acquaintance with their annual migration movements; a mass of data concerning their associations one with another in the same situations and at the same time and the competition for food and other necessities which the associations express; a fair acquaintance with both the average and the exceptional food of many of the species including most the really important kinds; a considerable body of information concerning their breeding habits and their spawning times and places. Of the interest of the work listen to Dr. Forbes:

"By such studies one gets a vivid idea of the individuality of the river as an organism, of the complexity of its structure and the sensitiveness of its physiological reactions. A stream like the Illinois with its flowing current, varying in rate in different parts of its course, variously fed by streams, by lakes, by marshes, and by underground springs, temporarily influenced and often profoundly affected by local storms, by drought, by floods is a very different subject of study from a lake, and to me a far more interesting one. A lake is sessile, simple, stolid, coelenterate; a river is motile, complex, sensitive and articulate; a lake has an aspect, a constitution; but a river has a character, a behavior. The river has also a special attraction to the student of biology in that it is more readily analyzable than a lake into distinct and largely independent sections or states, which can be studied separately and as a series."

URBANA, ILL.

# The New Citizen

BY MARY BRECHT PULVER

He comes with neither pageantry nor pomp.
No embassy of welcome waits for him,
No outstretched hand in greeting, hails him here,
He comes unsung, a simple daily thing
Here where the great ship docks in homeward flight,
Where all the air is filled with lusty sounds;
A babel-blend of motley jargoned tongues,
Of creaking wheels of derricks shriek and groan,
Of throbbing engines, siren, whistles, gongs
Nor cares he. Naught to him the alien sights,
A velvet-eyed brown baby boy, asleep,
Close nestled on his swarthy mother's breast,
Her kerchiefed head protecting bent to his.
Long lashes curled on rounded cheek repose,
Nor lift—save at his mother's crooning voice
Here at a moment's halting on the deck

"Close thine eyes, bambino,
Little son of mine,
Mother's arms are round thee
Her cheek pressed close to thine
Goat-bell on the hillside,
Children's voice at play
All these sounds are silent
Vanished with the day."

O little boy who come across the sea
To seek a newer land—new destiny,
What shall we give you? Civic love and pride?
A fair and open chance? An equal hope?
A righteous land well governed, well regimented?
Just courts of law?—unpurchased equity?
A flag that stands for freedom and uplift?
Take, then, for welcome all the hope of these
And may your hands find fitting work to do,
To play a noble part however small
In weaving the fair fabric of the land.
And for the rest we join the lullaby
Your mother whispers in your drowsy ear,
Here on the threshold of your unknown world

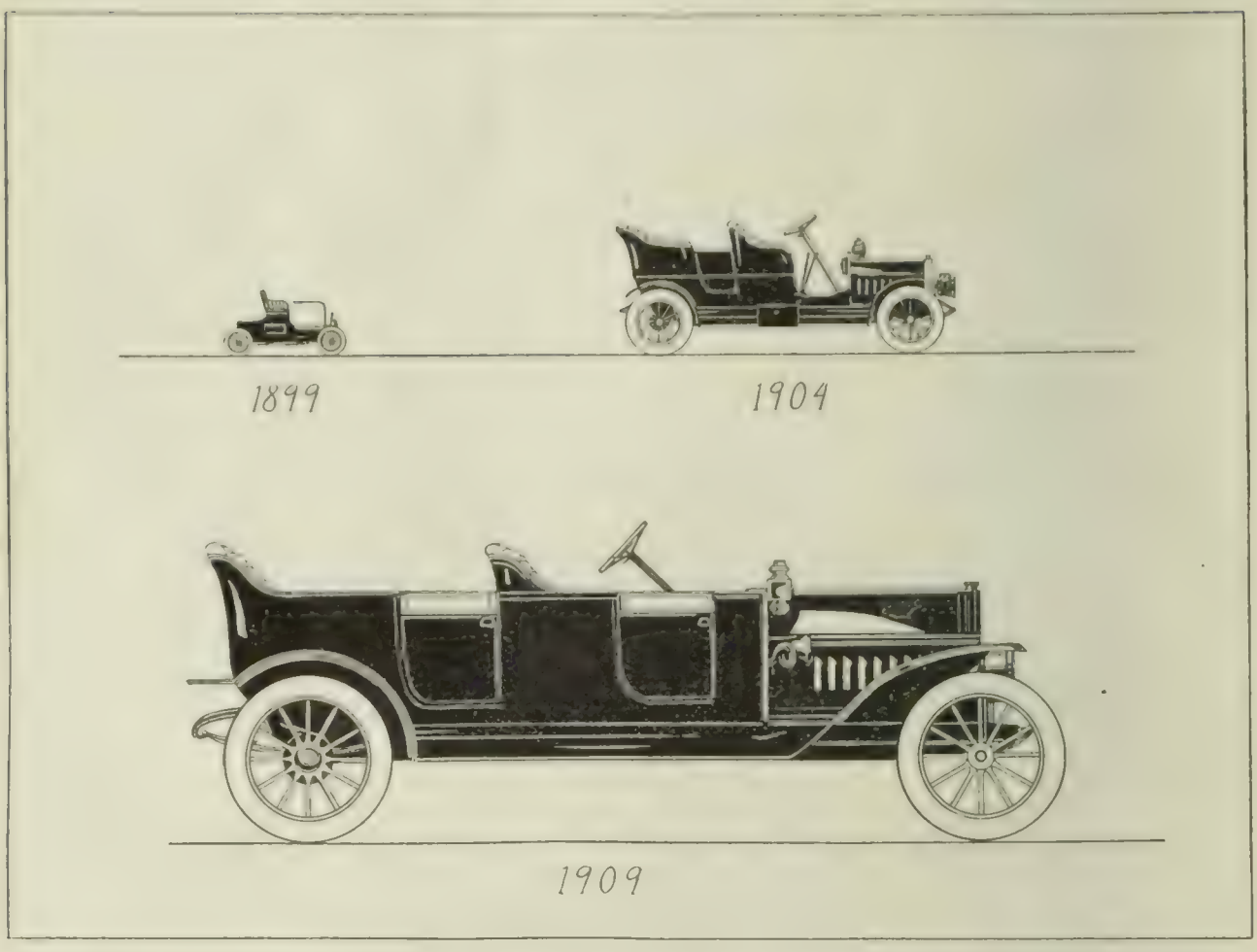
"Sleep! For Mother watches,
Jesu watches too,
And the pretty angels
Up amid the blue.
So till dawning cometh
Lie thou on my heart,
The Madonna keep thee
Her little one, thou art."

DEPOSIT, N. Y.

# The Automobile Industry

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of Political Economy in Yale University.




NO industry shows a more remarkable growth than that of the manufacture of automobiles. In 1899 the value of the machines produced was $4,500,000. The value of the annual product for the year 1904 was $24,600,000, and during the year 1909 it reached the tremendous total of $165,100,000. The increase therefore from 1899 to 1909 was over 4,000 per cent.

In 1899, 3,723 machines were manufactured, while in 1909 127,289 were placed on the market. More than half of the machines in 1909 were manufactured in Michigan, and this accounts for the remarkable growth of Detroit. The next three States in order of size of production are Ohio, Indiana and New York. Of the machines manufactured in 1909, 121,000 were gasolene, 3,600 electric, and 2,400 steam. The principal change in the last few years has been that while the steam machines exceeded the electrics in 1904, they have now fallen to third place. That the manufacture of business vehicles is still in its infancy is shown by the fact that in 1909, out of a total of 127,289 machines, 102,505 were pleasure vehicles and only 3,288 were business vehicles. The most common form of pleasure vehicle is the touring car, of which over 76,000 were manufactured in 1909. Next comes the runabout, with over 36,000. Over 50,000 of the pleasure vehicles had horsepower of between 30 and 50.

The statistics for the manufacture of most of the articles in this country for 1909 are not yet available, but some idea of the magnitude of this industry can be had when we realize that in 1900 the value of all the ships built in this country during that year was less than $75,000,000; of locomotives about $27,000,000; of carriages and wagons $121,000,000; of bicycles $31,000,000; of sewing machines $21,000,000; of typewriters $7,000,000.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

# Literature

## The Long Roll

Every admirer of Mary Johnston is advised to read her new story.* If you do not like it, the fault is with you, not with this advice nor with the book. It is not only her masterpiece, it is probably the most remarkable description and interpretation of certain military events that has appeared since Hugo wrote of the Battle of Waterloo in "Les Miserables," and it contains what probably no other writer has come so near giving, a dramatization of what may be called the private life of a great army, with the heart of it in one man's bosom and the head of it on one man's shoulders. God is certainly no respecter of persons when He takes a notion to endow one with a minie-ball power of words and the gift of dramatizing blood-stained dust. Miss Johnson is a small, exquisite-minded woman, and said to have the usual Southern woman's passion for fine lace and diaphanous effects. But the genius that conceived and worked out this story is unshaved, masculine, ragged, barefooted, powder-grimed, hoarse with battle cries, ferocious and unconquerable. It is a sort of psychic phenomenon, the survival in a delicate woman of the same spirit which marched in men along the Valley Road with Stonewall Jackson's troops fifty years ago, swearing, singing and fighting victoriously against tremendous odds. *The Long Roll* could no more have been written by an ethically trained New England maiden than Homer's "Iliad" could have been written by a school teacher. And, of course, God only knows which, in the long run, will prove of most service to mankind—the "Iliad," or the poor pronoun teacher of mere adverbs!

The scenes of this book are laid up and down the Valley of Virginia with Stonewall Jackson's troops. The time covered is the first three years of the Civil War, thru the Battle of the Wilderness, and ending with the death of Jackson. The three principal characters in the story are General Jackson, his army and the Valley. The Federal army appears, but it is merely the blazing background upon which the mysterious personality of Jackson is thrown from time to time, a dark and tremendous figure in vast relief. The effort to interpret the real mind and character of this man is the leading purpose of the author. He is the one hero the South has ever produced that showed no distinctly Southern traits in the quality of his heroism; he was simply a cool incarnate military genius who might have been born anywhere in the world and at any period of its fighting history; his nativity might have been anywhere upon the flank of a hostile army. He had a sharpshooter's relation to Providence, very real, very pious. A man with a conscience so exacting and so military that he might have demanded a court-martial for himself in Paradise, at the same time so elastic where his enemy was concerned that his unscrupulous efforts to deceive and divert attention from his own movements and to take advantage of the foe are often appalling.

The question raised by Miss Johnston's story is whether Jackson was not at times more than half a madman. And it has often been raised before. When a man is born with sufficient will power to perform the impossible and the incredible, he is too severely sane, to say the least of it, to be accepted as a normal man. And this was the truth about Jackson. He had a theory that if he could train his soldiers to stand before great odds, and to keep on standing, and not to retreat even when they ought to retreat, these soldiers would become invincible. You may kill such men, but you cannot conquer them. And he put his theory into practice with a success that proved it and left him forever under the suspicion of madness.

So far as this writer knows never before has the talk, the natural man-talk of soldiers, on the march, in the trenches

*The Long Roll. By Mary Johnston. New York. Houghton Mifflin Co. Price

advancing, retreating, fighting, resting, all, been set down and kept up from page to page throuout the story as it has been done in this book. The effect has been to impart a humanness to a great body of men as vivid and natural as if she portrayed in Jackson's army one marvelously interesting composite character. And the Valley itself is their faithful lady-love whom they adored, and who stripped herself and starved herself to nourish them. The individual men and women who appear are merely the symbols of this great whole, delightfully delineated, and sufficiently interesting to hold the attention even of the mere novel reader. But the significance of the book lies in the power with which the author has resurrected the past, fitted it to history, and brought life and a great manhood out of what has been dust for nearly fifty years. MRS. L. H. HARRIS.

## Jeanne d'Arc

*La figure de Jeanne, debout aux confins de deux âges, s'illumine d'un double reflet, baignée aux dernières lueurs du moyen âge qui tombe, dorée des premiers rayons de la Renaissance qui se lève. Sa vie est une suprême chanson de geste; mais, quand elle fleurit, Louis XI, le maître des grands réalistes, est né.*

THESE words, quoted from the preface of M. Hanotaux's biography of the Maid,[1] may well serve as the epigraph of this insufficient notice of several new books inspired by her career. Incidentally, they serve as some slight indication of the style of the historian, who, whatever he may have said about "scientific" history (we do not remember how he has exprest himself on this question of "high actuality"), at least does continue the tradition of treating history as an artist does the human figure—an artist, that is, who respects truth as well as beauty of line.

M. Hanotaux tells us that his study of the heroine is not by any means definitive. He adds that what we know of her is almost nothing; that the definitive life must be the work of one who has checked up the monumental *Procès* of J. Quicherat, and who has delved deeper than Quicherat himself in Italian archives, especially those of the Vatican and the religions orders. It is to be hoped that we shall have this final work at one time or another. Its authors must in any case have studied the English and Scotch archives, thus far neglected by historians of Jeanne d'Arc. Meanwhile, M. Hanotaux's book comes very near to making us forget the lack of the ideal one.

For one thing, he is no partisan, tho the nobility of Jeanne is by no means wasted upon him. We confess to being weary of polemics on this theme, even when Anatole France on the Continent and Andrew Lang in Great Britain have put on armor and entered the lists, and tilted, too. An echo of the controversy comes to us in the volume of Léon Denis, *La Vérité sur Jeanne d'Arc*—an attempt at refutation of France, Thalamas, Berenger and the other mouthpieces of disparagement.[2] The keynote of this last volume is struck in the sentences: "Most phenomena of the past, affirmed in the name of Faith, denied in the name of Reason, can henceforth receive a logical, a scientific explanation. The extraordinary events which filled the existence of the Maid of Orléans are of this order." M. Denis presumes to add that his chapters "become, as it were, an echo of her own voice and of the voices of Space." For him, at least, the phenomena of the Maid's triumph over men and matter, and her visions themselves, "are explained today by the laws of mediumship." But she was "neither hysteric nor neurotic." Michael, "God's might"; Marguerite, "the precious pearl"; Catherine, "the pure virgin"—in fine, "her voices" were all "symbolic names characterizing a moral beauty, a superior force, and reflecting a ray of God."

In M. Denis's book one reads this sentence quoted from Jeanne's reply to the clerics who examined her at Poitiers: "I read in a book where there are more things to be found than in yours!" It is the theory of a third writer on the Maid that, while she was, at Poitiers, the illiterate peasant girl of fervent faith and aspiration described in all the histories, she learned, in the course of the winter of 1429-1430, how to read

[1] JEANNE D'ARC. *Par Gabriel Hanotaux, de l'Académie Française.* Paris: Hachette et Cie. 7 francs 50.

[2] LA VÉRITÉ SUR JEANNE D'ARC. *Par Leon Denis.* Paris: Paul Leymarie. 2 francs 50.

and write. This is the hypothesis of the Comte de Maleissye, a descendant of Charles du Lys, grand nephew of Jeanne and a contributor to the *Deux Mondes*. He treasures three letters of hers, the only ones which bear her signature, and comparing them with two other (unsigned) letters of her dictation, he adduces strong circumstantial evidence that she was not, at the time of her capture and trial, the ignorant peasant of tradition. His contribution is one of vivid interest. We recommend it to those students who have access to the original documents and can judge it upon better grounds than plausibility.



Our last word must be of M. Hanotaux's life. It is far more than a life in the narrow sense of the word, for he undertakes to render the times as well as the principal figures in the *chanson*. He succeeds, too — and far better than M. France, in one respect. There is no distortion of the image by a too malicious, too cynical interpreter. (Anatole France creates literature, but not history.) The writer enriches his volume, which is typographically admirable, with a great number of woodcuts. "Those old-time artists, are they not the best of illustrators?" he asks. The woodcut of which we offer our own reproduction here is, however, after a Spanish engraving of 1562.

And if any one ask the question of Villon—

*Et Jehanne, la bonne Lorraine,*
*Qu'Anglais brûlerent a Rouen,*
*Où est-elle, Vierge souveraine?*

—the answer is: in Hanotaux.

❧

**Artistic Homes. Handicrafts in the Home.**
By Mabel Tuke Priestman. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $2 each.

The name of Mabel Tuke Priestman is authoritative in matters of artistic home making, both from the outside and from within. Her work is well known to the public thru the magazines of country life, the women's periodicals and art journals. From these much of the material forming the two volumes under consideration is reprinted. In *Artistic Homes* the author has followed the practical scheme of presenting homes already existing instead of giving a theoretic treatise on building. The material covered is wide in range: historic homes, homes of distinguished people, styles of architecture, from the purely colonial to the Jersey bungalow, the inevitable house remodeled from a stable, the "barn that found itself," the seaside home, the suburban home and the commonplace city house, and how to make it attractive. The author's avowed endeavor in the introduction to her *Handicrafts* is "to show how certain crafts may be done quietly in the home by mother or daughter, in town or country, as a relaxation." Perhaps; at any rate the present volume is invaluable as a supplementary aid to practical training. Yet one cannot help feeling that a danger threatens us in the general and superficial dissemination of craft work; namely, that modest homes shall be flooded with objects no less ugly than the enormities of the past. The whole theory of arts and crafts is opposed to such a calamity, but the actual fulfilment is toward it. Nevertheless, this volume is a guide to much beautiful work in a large number of handicrafts, of which the weaving, the stenciling and needlework on fabrics, and the pottery, promise desirable results.

❧

**The Japanese Letters of Lafcadio Hearn.**
Edited by Elizabeth Bisland. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $3.

There have been few letter-writers in our literary history who stand higher than Hearn. Incapable of maintaining friendship for life, and thus in strong contrast with that equally eccentric genius, Edward Fitzgerald, the author of "Japan, an Attempt at Interpretation,"



AN IMPRESSION OF JAPAN BY LAFCADIO HEARN
Examples of the writer's wholly amateur sketches have been published only in the "Letters from a Raven," of some years ago, and in the "Japanese Letters." (Houghton-Mifflin Co.)

and "Kokoro, or the Heart of Things," had in unusual degree the gift of expressing his friendship in long letters full of beautiful pictures and earnest discussions of life and of the arts. Hearn the author toiled laboriously; his surprising methods are described in one of the confidential letters to Professor Chamberlain. Hearn the correspondent, on the other hand, seems to have found refreshment in composition. One who was always so ill paid for good work as was Hearn can have had little thought of writing for publication in addressing his friends. His letters gain thereby. The editor of this collection, who is the editor of the two earlier volumes of correspondence, has not considered it to be her duty to suppress passages wherein Hearn cries out, in disillusion, against the fading of the cherry-blossom Japan which he first found; against the discovery that this people is not all song-cicada and sunset, courtesy and beauty and altruism. Hearn would not have been lastingly happy anywhere. His was the incurable nostalgia of the romantic poet —the decadent. But his *Japanese Letters* fill one of the three or four really indispensable volumes published in the last year or two. As criticism, philosophic thought and self-revelation they richly reward that portion of the public intelligent enough to appreciate them.

**China's Story, in Myth, Legend, Art and Annals.** By William Elliot Griffis. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.

Dr. Griffis's popularity as a lecturer and writer on Japan and China has a double reason: his unusual knowledge of life in the Far East and his unusual appreciation of our ignorance of the subject. Consequently he is able to provide the average American with just what he wants to know at the time when he wants to know it. We are beginning to realize that it is not only of interest but also of importance that we gain some information about how China came to be and what it is likely to become, and this

compact and comprehensive volume is well adapted to that purpose. Of particular interest are Dr. Griffis's views of recent events. He is very emphatic in his approval of the action of Admiral Kempff in refusing to join with the European Powers in the bombardment of the Taku forts, which attack resulted in converting the Boxer riots into a national anti-foreign movement.

**Studies in Galilee.** By Ernest W. Gurney Masterman, M. D., F. R. G. S., F. R. C. S., Jerusalem. With a Preface by George Adam Smith, D. D., LL. D. The University of Chicago Press. $1.12 postpaid.

Dr. Masterman's long residence in Palestine, his familiarity with the literature on his subject, and his frequent journeys thru Galilee, both in the practice of his profession and as a student of archeology and geography, have given him unusual qualifications for writing this interesting and informing book. His descriptions of the life of the people are limited mainly to those industries and customs which have a bearing upon biblical subjects, but his discussions of the physical features of the land, its ruins and resources, especially in the region around the northern end of the Sea of Galilee, are very full and clear, giving the careful reader a most entertaining picture of that part of Palestine. Dr. Masterman's arguments for the identification of Tell Hum, or, as he believes it should be written, Telhum, with the site of ancient Capernaum, are quite convincing, based as they are on a study of the literature as well as a careful investigation of the topography and remains of this and other places which have been put forward as claimants for this honor. Perhaps the most valuable part of the book is the chapter on the ruins of the ancient synagogs in Galilee, for this is the fullest and best account of the subject we now have in English. Some few parts of these old synagogs, with their pagan architectural features, are still standing, but they are destined soon to vanish under the devastating regime of the Arab population. These interesting relics ought to be thoroly explored before their characteristic fragments are broken to pieces or disappear altogether in the lime kiln. The many well chosen pictures are of great value in illustrating



STONE CAMELS OF THE CHINESE PRAIRIE
From "China's Story," by Dr. W. E. Griffis

the text, but the absence of suitable maps is a considerable drawback in using the book.

**The Real Captain Kidd.** By Sir Cornelius Neale Dalton. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.25.

These writers of "real" biographers are very disconcerting. They would leave us neither heroes nor villains. Time was when historic characters were painted in black and white, but now the muckrakers and the white-washers have left us no names which we may hold up for veneration or obloquy without fear of contradiction. Marat, we are told, was a true patriot; Judas, an over-zealous disciple or a mere symbol; Francesco Cenci, a maligned gentleman, and now it appears that Captain Kidd was the innocent victim of political intrigue. Next somebody will be saying that the devil himself is not so black as he is painted. The author of this volume, a prominent British barrister, for twelve years Comptroller-General of Patents, produces evidence to show that William Kidd was not hanged for piracy but for murder, as he had struck down one of the mutineers who had vainly tried to force him to become a pirate; that he was not allowed an opportunity to defend himself; that the judge showed bias in his charge to the jury; that the Admiralty suppressed the papers that would have proved his captures legitimate; and that the real financial backers of Kidd's expedition were four of the King's Ministers; and that it was the influence of the East India Company which brought about his condemnation. On the whole we are inclined to think that the exceptions taken to the ruling of the court by this new counsel for the defense justify an appeal.

**The Aran Islands.** By John M. Synge. Boston: John W. Luce & Co. $1.25.

For the casual reader John M. Synge's book on *The Aran Islands* is a travel narrative full of zest, vivid portraiture and admirable descriptions of nature. The islands are a sea-washed, wind-swept group of rocks off the Galway coast of Ireland, and it was on them that Synge "found" himself—and found, too, the material for his dramas (see THE INDEPENDENT of April 13). In fact, the plot of more than one of the plays is directly adapted from stories repeated to the traveler by Aran Islanders, stories duly reported in the present volume. The illustrations from drawings by Jack B. Yeats are taken over here from the Irish edition, and an interesting introduction is contributed by Edward J. O'Brien, who has had the luck to interview, in America, some of the Islanders known to Synge himself.

**Switzerland.** By Oscar Kuhns. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $2.

Professor Kuhns's *Switzerland* is a charming gift book. It tells little, if anything, about Switzerland that hasn't been told before. It has this advantage over many books on the same subject, however, that it bears every evidence of being thoroly trustworthy. The author sets out to give a concise account of the land of his own ancestors, its history, scenery and literary associations. He has accomplished his task within modest space, and the thirty odd full-page illustrations are without exception unusually beautiful.

**Memories and Impressions.** By Ford Madox Hueffer. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.60.

Pre-Raphaelism and the un-Victorian estheticism of the Victorian era seem nowadays to belong to ancient history: much more so, indeed, than do the Renaissance, or the real pre-Raphaelism, or the sculptures of the pagan Greeks. Ford Madox Hueffer, grandson of Madox Brown, seeks in his *Memories and Impressions* to revive the period and its art, at least in the personalities of its practitioners and devotees. For mere facts, however, the writer has a proud contempt. Mr. Hueffer makes an especial effort to persuade us that the real pre-Raphaelites were lusty, profane men, heavy eaters and redder-blooded than today's self-conscious iconoclasts. It was only the imitators of the seventies and eighties, he would convince us, who were frail and fastidious and absurd. Incidentally, he retails many good stories and puts to paper an invaluable store of

reminiscence. In these particulars his book is decidedly acceptable. We like his impression of Joaquin Miller in London, and his occasional lines of mild satire. "In gloom and amid horror they sang on bravely of Launcelot and Guinevere, Merlin and Vivien, ballads of Staffa and Scrips, of music and moonlight," he writes of the poets of the "movement." They did not, he continues, "much look at the life that was around them . . . they were not brave enough—that, I suppose, is why they are very few of them remembered, and few of them great." It is equally difficult to believe that pre-Raphaelism was once called blasphemy, and that Charles Dickens cried out loudly that the Brotherhood be clapped into prison. And to believe that we were once somewhat enthusiastic over the works of the men persecuted then, and today ignored.



SIR EDWARD BURNE-JONES

From the portrait painted by G. F. Watts, R.A., and furnished by courtesy of Frederick Keppel for illustrating "Memories and Impressions," by Lord Walter Hamilton. Copyright, 1911, by Harper & Brothers

## Literary Notes

....Florence Hull Winterburn's *Vacation Stories* (New York: Fifth Avenue Book Company; 75 cents, 50 cents and $1) is a pleasant, bookish book, and not in the least useful or "practical."

The Pilgrim Press has made another valuable addition to its series of *Modern Sunday School Manuals* in a small volume by Prof. Irving F. Wood, discussing the problems of *Adult Class Study* (75 cents).

....The latest "Home Life" volume is D. S. Meldrum's *Home Life in Holland* (Macmillan; $1.75): a thoroly informing, pedestrian account of a little kingdom dear to tourists and old-fashioned painters. There are interesting illustrations.

....Sportsmen big and little will read with zest Caspar Whitney's *Jungle Trails and Jungle People:* "Travel, Adventure and Observation in the Far East" (Harper; $3). Large type and occasional illustrations from photographs are the grateful adjuncts of a lively style and a subject matter finely and exotically adventurous.

....In *The Temple Series of Bible Handbooks* Rev. W. H. Carslaw, D. D., has written a popular sketch of the life and work of *The Early Christian Apologists* (Lippincott; 30 cents). As far as space allows characteristic extracts from the writings of the more important Fathers are given and their lines of Gospel defence are stated.

....A movement is under way to purchase the Louisa M. Alcott homestead at Concord, Massachusetts, and to endow it as a memorial to the writer. The house stands about as it was in Miss Alcott's lifetime, but it needs thoro repairs. Subscriptions to the fund are invited, and may be sent thru Little, Brown & Co., the Boston publishers.

....If any one cares to try once more to demonstrate that Walt Whitman was a giant, we recommend the story of Whitman's imitators and disciples. Beside them, at least, Walt was divine. Such is one's conclusion after conning the pages of *The Great Companions*—a little book of prose and verse by Henry Bryan Binns (New York: Huebsch).

....A book of love, with chapters on the various kinds and ages and stages of the passion, compiled from poets and prose writers—what say you to that? Perhaps we may each of us be counted on to make our own book of love—but if not, here is a catholic selection ready made. There is an introduction by Madison Cawein, and decorations by Wladyslaw T. Benda, and writers so recent as Zona Gale, Owen Wister and H. T. Finck are represented. (*The Book of Love.* New York: Macmillan. $1.25.)

....In Putnam's "Heroes of the Nations" series appears a one volume history of *William the Silent, Prince of Orange, and the Revolt of the Netherlands* ($1.35) by Ruth Putnam, author of a two volume life of this prince. The book is conscientiously and interestingly wrought.

....Duffield & Co. are the publishers of Augustus Thomas's *As a Man Thinks:* a play in four acts of which we spoke a word while it was still on the stage of the Thirty-ninth Street Theater in New York. The printed copy ($1.25) does not alter our opinion of the play as then exprest. It is well written and of real interest.

....*The Story Girl,* by L. M. Montgomery (L. C. Page; $1.50), is one of a group of eight thoroly nice children who live on a farm in Prince Edward Island the wholesome life of field, forest and orchard, picking berries and apples, telling stories by firelight, writing down their dreams in their dream books "to have them to read and laugh over when old and gray." No better or cheerier octet has appeared in fiction since Miss Alcott's "Eight Cousins."

....John Galsworthy's *The Little Dream,* "An Allegory in Six Scenes" (Scribner; $.50) is not an easy piece of work to qualify. It is not dramatic—but we are asked to accept it only as a fantasy. Its verse is commonplace; there is nothing novel in the ideas involved. Briefly, it is the dramatization of an Alpine maiden's yearning for both mountain peace and urban excitement—with a mountain lover and a transient mountain climber as exponents of the two ways of life.

....Minnie D. Kellogg's *Flowers from Mediæval History* (San Francisco: Paul Elder; $1.50) is an attractively made volume, of content somewhat helter-skelter, and to just what purpose we know not. The spelling of proper names is somewhat peculiar. We read, "Mt. San Michele," of an abbey in Normandy; some of the French names which escape Italianization are Anglicized ("August" Rodin; Rheims) while others remain conspicuously and even anciently French ("Duc de Bourgoyne").

....From the Neale Publishing Company come volumes entitled *Genealogy of Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, and of Samuel Davies, President of Princeton College,* by William H. Whitsitt, and *A Study in Alexander Hamilton,* by Fontaine T. Fox, one dollar each. There is in the former volume an offering of new documents; the latter is a running commentary upon earlier essays on Hamilton, and an attempt to blacken (or at least darkly represent) his moral character.

....A new edition of Dillon on *Municipal Corporations* is announced by Little, Brown & Co. Six years were spent by John F. Dillon, then a judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa, in preparing the first edition. The present edition consists of five volumes and cites 40,000 cases. (Octavo, law canvas, $32.50.) Judge Dillon has devoted in all over forty-five years of his life to the preparation and revision of this monumental work.

....The versatile Arnold Bennett once edited a woman's magazine, and some papers which he wrote for that journal are now gathered up under the title, *Mental Efficiency, and Other Hints to Men and Women* (Doran; 75 cents). Like the author's *How to Live on Twenty-four Hours a Day* this book is replete with common sense tersely put, and well. Mr. Bennett's subject matter is attractively forecasted in the table of contents: besides the chapter on Mental Efficiency are others on Expressing one's Individuality, Breaking with the Past, Settling down in Life, Marriage ("The Duty of it"; "The Adventure of It"; "The Two Ways of It"), etc.

....Another little book of flowers, this time of verse alone, is Alfred Noyes's collection, *A Poet's Anthology of Poems.* (New York; Baker & Taylor.) Mr. Noyes's introduction is somewhat baffling, but yet suggestive. "Great poetry," he writes, "brings us into touch, into communion, with that harmony which is the basis of the universe, the harmony into which all our discords are resolved." One of his selections is from William Blake. "Every flower," says Blake, "every tree—

[illegible]
numerable dance,
Yet all in order, sweet and lovely. . . ."

There is in Mr. Noyes's anthology a rather more definite expression of taste than most anthologies of English verse can boast.

....Prof. Ephraim Emerton of Harvard has written an outline of *Unitarian Thought* (Macmillan; $1.50) in which he seeks to avoid negations and present the positive doctrines of Christianity as generally held among Unitarians. It must be said, however, that the author's attempt has not been wholly successful, although his book is clearly written and contains much of an apologetic character drawn from [illegible]. In spite of his expressed determination to the contrary, it seems that Prof. Emerton could only set forth the positive in small quantities after dealing at great length with negations and criticisms. The method of contrast may serve to make more distinct certain issues and phases of Unitarian thought, but its continuous use leaves the impression that party opponents and the worthless of each doctrine oppose it are more important than the search for truth. Readers within the fold may read the book with smug satisfaction, but it does not contribute to our understanding of the deeper things of religious experience, nor will its perusal create enthusiasm for the Christian interpretation of the mysteries of life.

## Pebbles

PEACE is now raging in Mexico.—*Columbia State.*

MEXICAN suffragettes have begun to attack Madero. The insurrecto leader will now get a taste of real war.—*Baltimore News.*

REDOLENT.

You may break, you may shatter
The trust if you will,
But the scent of the grafting
Will hang around it still. —*Life.*

THE oriental peril is a real peril, but it menaces our national honor in an unexpected way.

Already the Japs have crossed the sea, disembarked on the Pacific Coast and marched inland as far as Salt Lake City; already they have fought a battle and won a victory.

The baseball nine of Waseda University walloped the team of the University of Utah—6 to 4.

Banzai. —*Boston Globe.*

SPECIMENS OF PROSE COMPOSITION.
By Robert W. Shameless.

As they stood there among the pulsating olive trees, with the scented black-and-gold butterflies crashing slowly about among the languorous clusters of the floating, nerveless gardenias, he took her slim, listless, curved ear in both his firm hands and crushed it tenderly, luxuriously. When the faint, fragile fragrance of hybrid hibiscus, mingled with the soft, heavy odors of hysteria and rotunda, drifted dreamily from her thick coiled hair to his, Deville, draped sensuously over a bit of glimmering silk, threw back his fine head and bayed like a hound. It was her own personal fragrance.

"And you—."

"I—know!"

"But—you will try—to care—Celerie?"

Her quivering face flushed rhythmically against his throbbing chest. He tossed his head lightly toward her. Slowly, unresisting, she picked it up in her slim, fragrant little hands, and for one supremely long pulsating hour held it over her head in both listless palms, glorious, superb in her surrender.

"It—is—all—over—with—us!" she cried. He kissed her eyes, her nose, her pink elbow, the tiny pale veins behind her delicate ear, as he crushed her deeper and deeper and deeper into the pulsating bookcase. And while every atom of her rhythmic being beat a confused pink assent, she wrung her lips, smothered little by little in the overwhelming, fragrant, agreeable, delicious, throbbing, pulsating, dreamy, nerveless, [illegible], quivering [illegible]. —*Harvard Lampoon.*

# The Independent

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## After the Coronation

KING GEORGE may now rest a little after his strenuous days of celebration and exposition of himself to the millions of his nominal subjects; and now the representative rulers, the two Houses of Parliament, have their turn to draw the attention of the real rulers, the people. England loves a fine show, and it has had it. A King is but a show, no more real than is the star actor in a play. He plays King; he does not rule, Parliament rules and he does what Parliament bids. Now Parliament takes a hand, and, having given the people a respite during the show, it must now settle the question what shall be done with the House of Lords. Out of courtesy the Lords are asked to consent to the suppression of their power of veto of a bill passed by the House of Commons, after suitable process, but they are plainly told that they must submit. Will they do it, or will they fight to the very last? That is the question which now agitates Great Britain.

Why should the House of Lords, consisting of only a few hundred gentlemen, all rich men, set themselves up to have their own way and thwart the will of the entire people of the Kingdom, as represented by the members they have chosen? It is abnormal; it is feudal; it is archaic; it belongs to the ages before the people had discovered their rights. Not one of the British colonies, inhabited by Englishmen, has a House of Lords. Canada and Australia and New Zealand and South Africa create no titled peers; their citizens are all peers—only the Mother Country lags behind its age. It is a matter of grace undeserved that the people, represented by the House of Commons, do not absolutely and utterly abolish the House of Lords and the whole system of titled dignities on which it is founded. What possible excuse is there for accepting the fiction that because a man is born rich, or has acquired riches, therefore he shall have the right to rule over all the moderately rich and the poor; and what nonsense it is that his eldest son, very likely the stupidest of the family, shall inherit the right to rule, to the farthest generation!

This simple idea, self-evident one would think, is beginning to be beaten into the thick British skull. But the people are not yet ready to take the really radical step; they will only insist that the Lords, who have no real right to rule, shall finally submit to the people, after resisting for a year or more and clogging unmercifully the wheels of government. Their final, ultimate veto of legislation shall be abolished. That seems reasonable, only decent, but the peers call it revolution and they threaten to resist.

Over the question of resistance the Unionist party is divided. There are those who insist that the House of Lords refuse to accept the bill, and declare that they will hold to all their ancient privileges as if they were actual rights. There are others, and the wiser ones, who see farther into the future and would yield in the hope of saving something. They know what the result would be of resistance. There might be once more an appeal to the people and the election of a new Parliament. But what good would that do? The people have just spoken and would certainly speak again in the same way. The coronation splendor has not drugged them. Once more and in desperate earnestness, the new House of Commons would present

to the Lords the same, or an even more drastic bill and they would force its acceptance even at the risk of the necessity of abolishing the House of Lords absolutely. But that would not be necessary; the Lords can be made ridiculous by swamping them with as many hundreds of peers created for the purpose as might be necessary. The King would have to create them if the House of Commons gave the order. He has no option and the Commons will be in dead earnest. Having thus first abolished the Lords' veto they would then proceed to reform the House of Lords itself, not as Lord Rosebery or any other Lord or Earl might wish, but as it pleased. It might take away the right of hereditary rule altogether, and constitute the second chamber of members elected for life or for a term of years, like the French Senate and ours. It is impossible to forecast which horn of the dilemma the House of Lords may take. Insanity may rule the hour rather than prudence, and it is an old saying that even Jupiter cannot foresee what fools may do. But this is absolutely certain, that the coronation truce is ended, like the truce of the animals at the river in a time of distress that Kipling tells of, and now the killing is on again, and will continue till the power of the Lords to estop reforms shall come to a total end and the House of Lords shall be utterly transformed so that it shall represent the people.

Lord Rosebery was right, but they would not listen to him. It is too late now to talk of reform such as he proposed. It is well for England that they refused when they might have averted the crisis. Lord Rosebery was their true prophet and adviser when the Lords rejected the Education bill. Their time has past. They can talk of refusal, of amendments against home rule or disestablishment, but they will not be accepted. Will there ever be another coronation when the people will have no part, the House of Commons slighted, and the Lords of the Realm and the Lords of the Army and Navy, and the Lords spiritual shall anoint the King, as if he were their King, and not King of the people? And when the Lords go how long before the King will follow? When will the farce end?

## Relations with Canada

CANADA and the United States are not to go on as greater strangers to one another than the United States and England or the United States and France. For one son of Uncle Sam who has seen Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec, a dozen have seen London and Paris; and at least five hundred daring Englishmen and a hundred or two of Frenchmen have landed at New York and ventured as far West as Chicago for every English Canadian who has "seen the States." French Canadians have found their way in large numbers into New England, to remain as American citizens, but that is another story.

This separateness of English Canadians from their kindred south of the lakes is not so much conscious aloofness as a habit, which they never think about at all. The great highways of the world's commerce pass thru London and New York, not across the Canadian and Mexican boundary lines. Americans make the Continental tour partly because it is "the thing" to do, and partly because of a real and fortunate craving to see something of the beauty and ripened civilization of older countries.

Trade relations account for more than we are commonly aware in the social life of a people. It is the rapid evolution of new economic relations between Canada and the United States that will bring about a much closer acquaintance within the lifetime of another generation.

The Grand Trunk Railway has obtained terminal facilities at Providence, R. I., and the Canadian Pacific, it appears, is for all practical purposes to come to New York thru control of the Erie lines. Some interesting problems of railway control are bound to arise in consequence of these developments. More important, however, will be the unnoticed changes of habit that will follow upon the actual acceleration of commercial intercourse between the two nations.

The tariff wall has been in fact a more effectual barrier between Canada and the United States than between the United States and Europe. How wide will become the breach that the probable reciprocity arrangement will make no one

can foretell by a mere study of schedules and the terms of treaties. It remains to be seen how people on both sides of the border will act. But it is a fairly safe prediction that they will discover that trade between Ottawa and New York or Michigan is much like trade between Ottawa and Manitoba or between New York and Pennsylvania. In the course of time the pressure to level the tariff wall completely and permanently will become too great to be resisted.

Meanwhile, significant shiftings of population are determining a new structure of society in both Canada and the United States. American farmers from the Mississippi Basin continue to find their way into the Northwest and Canadians into New England. One who studies the redistributions of ethnic groupings since the beginnings of European history is imprest by the strength of the tendency which, in spite of profound and repeated disturbances, holds the Mediterranean stocks to southern latitudes, and the Baltic stocks, in the main, in northern. It is on the whole probable that this tendency will continue to assert itself on the American continent. The English, Germanic and Scandinavian additions to our population will probably dwell north of the latitude of New York and St. Louis, extending northwestward thru British Columbia into Alaska. Our Latin and our Slavic immigrants from Southeastern Europe will, for the most part, live south of New York, and will probably more and more find their way into the industrially developing Southern States.

Then some interesting political changes may be looked for.

## The Address of the Class of 1885

THE Class of 1885 of Amherst College made itself famous thru the entire realm of American education by an address nearly a year ago to the trustees of the college. It is not a common thing for a class at its twenty-fifth anniversary, after its members have had time to know what they believe and want and are ripened by their experience, while yet remaining very loyal, to tell those who direct their alma mater that they fear they are following false lights, and to call them back to the tried paths of scholarly culture. This address was, as Colonel Roosevelt has said, one of the most notable educational papers of the day.

The substance of the argument and appeal was that our colleges and universities are wandering away from what was their chief purpose—that of giving a liberal education, one of general culture, and are tending rapidly to a technical education whose purpose is to specialize with a direct view to gaining a livelihood. It is proper, they said, that universities should turn out engineers, chemists and professional men in other branches, but there should be one college whose aim would not be to help its graduates to earn their bread and butter, but to gain general intellectual training and culture as the basis for a broad life and service to the state. For this, they declared, the humanities, so called, are essential; the old classical studies, based on Latin and Greek. They regret the passing of these languages in the preparatory schools, and the substitution for them of the "useful" studies. They asked that Amherst be solely a cultural college, that it put culture first, before practical studies, and before athletics. To accomplish this they asked that the number of students be limited to about five hundred, that the effort to secure larger numbers be declined in favor of the aim to secure the best and more earnest select youth, who should be admitted by a strict examination, and the indifferent ones rejected. They asked that only the best teachers be sought and retained, men competent to teach rather than to seek renown for their original work, and that they be held by such a generous wage that they shall not be drawn off to other institutions. The degree of Bachelor of Science, which definitely discriminates against the classics and appears to be established to help lazy students, when it is not intended to give instruction for a trade or business, they would abolish. They ask thus for a college that should be earnest to do intensive work and such as will train broad men, with a large outlook on life and service for the public.

It is a grand thing for a college when its graduates possess such ideals of education. How would the trustees and the faculty meet such an address, which seemed somewhat to criticise and more to urge and prod them to reach the higher rather than the more immediate aims of education? How did they receive it?

On the whole, well and gratefully. They accepted the true aim of a college to give a broad culture as their purpose, rather than the ability to make a hasty living. They admitted that the giving of the degree of Bachelor of Science had been a mistake and would be given up, because it had come to be associated with the technical and practical courses rather than with culture. They believe in the old classical studies, Latin and Greek, but they found that it is impossible to insist on Greek, so long as the high schools cease to teach it. But they will insist on Latin for admission, the full preparatory course, and not less than two years in college for all students. Latin is compulsory. But if Greek is given up they will require a good reading knowledge to be acquired of both French and German to take its place. They also recognize that in these days for culture a general knowledge of science is absolutely necessary, and not less, or even more, of the social sciences which have to do with government and the problems of city and country life. They also accept gratefully the thought that college teachers are inadequately paid, and they announce that they have, in the direct line of the urgency of the class, this year secured $400,000, whose income will be devoted solely to the increase of salaries, in addition to as much added shortly before. They regret that the study of Greek has lost so much public favor, and they announce that they have secured Sir Gilbert Murray, Regius Professor of Greek in Oxford University, and an unsurpassed scholar and teacher, to come to Amherst next spring for from four to six weeks, not to lecture, but to teach and train the choice Greek students, and that a conference of Greek teachers will be called to meet him while there. The trustees and faculty do not say that they would arbitrarily limit the number of students to about five hundred, but they allow that this number is about as large as can be properly instructed without a considerably increased teaching force. They would have students admitted not wholly on the basis of their immediate preparation at a superior fitting school, but also on their character, purpose and ambition.

This response seems to be about as fair an answer to the address and admonition of the class of 1885 as can be given. It cries halt to the excess of easy or practical electives. It holds up the true aim of the college, which is no trade school, but a school of manhood and wide, sane thought. We would have it read by parents and teachers; and the attention thus called during the year to the true principles of education will be of value to many other institutions besides that in the Hampshire hills of Massachusetts.

## Water

THIS is the season of the year when we appreciate the fact that our bodily substance is mostly composed of water. Lucky for us that it is, for water is not only the most abundant, but the most even tempered of liquids. It is slowest to cool and, what is of more interest just now, it is slowest to heat. We may have to make an exception to that statement in favor of liquid hydrogen, but then liquid hydrogen is altogether unsuitable as a beverage. It is this thermal conservatism of water, otherwise known as its specific heat, that keeps us going regardless of the weather. For we can only live within the narrow range of two degrees Fahrenheit, and it requires a delicate adjustment of the mechanism to maintain that temperature as we roam from the equator to the pole, or as the climates of these regions alternately roam over those of us who live in the north intemperate zone.

It is water that keeps all parts of the body at the same temperature in all weathers by circulation, and then in hot weather like this reduces the temperature by evaporation. So as a man on a pleasure excursion has to put a bill into his pocket from time to time to compensate for the sum imperceptibly evaporated in small change, so we require frequent invoice

of water to keep up with the increasing retail output. The body in summer time is a steam engine, constantly taking advantage of the high rate of exchange between liquid and gas. For water is twice blessed. It gives us a blessing as it comes and as it goes. And the later is the greater, tho we are not so grateful for it. We appreciate the coolness of a glass of ice water, but it does us fifteen times as much good afterward as it escapes thru a million pores. A cup of hot tea, that also may cool us off, for it takes away with it in evaporation from the skin fifty times as much heat as it brought to us.

Water is really what is wanted, altho we add various flavors, call it by various names, and charge various prices for it. And it does not matter much what its initial temperature is, it will serve its purpose just the same. The only important thing is to get enough of it at all times, before meals, after meals, between meals and at meals. One can hardly get too much of it, but one usually gets too little. In the old days, when the principle prevailed that anything you liked was not good for you, it used to be thought unwholesome to drink at meals. In support of this idea the theory was invented that it retarded digestion by diluting the gastric juice. It was a good theory—only it was not so. It occurred to a man in the University of Illinois recently that it might be well to find out if it was true, and he found out, by a series of practical experiments, that the drinking of water at meals promotes digestion instead of checking it.

The regulation of the strength of the various fluids of the body is as nicely adjusted as the equilibrium of temperature. But both are dependent upon an abundant water supply. Taking away the cups from public watering places unless they are replaced by other and free means of drinking is likely to cause more disease than it prevents. An excess can be easily disposed of but a deficiency upsets the machinery. A pound of water a day is about what the body can manufacture in its internal laboratory from the hydrogen of the food and the oxygen of the air, but this is not nearly enough to run it. The automobilist cools down his combustion cylinder by wrapping it with water and keeping this in rapid circulation. We also are propelled by an engine using food as fuel in much the same way and we use the same device to prevent overheating. But we have to evaporate the water to get the full cooling effect and this tends to dry us up, to make mummies of us, to leave us stranded for want of water.

Our thirst is thus the longing of the salt that is left behind for the water that has departed. It is a sort of homesickness, a longing for an ancestral habitat. For Venus Anadyomene is a verified myth. All life sprang from the sea. And the tide that ebbs and flows thru our heart is composed of the same elements as the ocean from which it was originally dipped. If we are wounded and lose blood the surgeon fills our veins with salt solution of the proper strength and thus makes a satisfactory substitute.

So water serves us as a double gyroscope; it maintains the body in thermal and osmotic equilibrium, both necessary for health and life. The adjustment is automatic, fortunately quite beyond our reach so we cannot meddle with it directly. But we can and sometimes do interfere with its work by refusing it the necessary medium. Then the circulation coils become clogged; the vital fluids become thickened. Then comes up a cry for more water which is not a perverted desire. Quite the contrary it is an aspiration for the isotonic norm, akin to the longing of the soul for righteousness, and should not be denied.

## New Fruits and Plants

VERY few of the people of the United States have any means for apprehending the work done by the Department of Agriculture, in the way of introducing new plants and trees and fruits into the United States. The report for a part of 1910 has been published in the form of Bulletin No. 207. It contains considerably over one thousand new plants, many of them of very pronounced importance to horticulture and agriculture. There are over one hundred varieties of alfalfa, brought in from Mongolia, Turkestan, Russia, Mexico and other parts of the world, all varying in their hardiness and productiveness as well as other qualities;

with the promise of giving to our farmers in the far North and to others in the far South forage plants adapted to their specific soils and climates.

The Department has already added greatly to our list of hardy apples, and is now trying to turn over to us something that will furnish high quality fruit in Florida and Texas. Corn has already been developed that can be planted in June or July in the Gulf States, and yield a crop equal to that grown in the Middle West. One of the latest importations from the Caucasus is a very large white apple, often weighing several pounds each; while another variety from the same section is able to stand the high summer temperatures of the lower South. Working with our common stock it would be many years before, by cross breeding, we could widen the apple belt down to the Gulf, as we have already widened it well up into Minnesota. This work was done by a few enthusiastic men, like Gideon.

The persimmon, which in our native stock is rarely of much value, has been brought in from all quarters of the world as a fruit quite as large as a Northern Spy apple, and of delicious quality. So far we have not obtained varieties that will endure the climate as far north as Kentucky, but among the recent importations are those that are probably hardy north of the Ohio River. The plum-apricot, secured in Russia, is a good rival for Mr. Burbank's plum-cot. There are dates that are certainly much hardier than the varieties known to commerce, and some of these are ready for testing in our Southern States. One beautiful palm has been found that will endure a climate where the ground freezes slightly. The list of seedless grapes has been widened lately so as to take in all colors and improved qualities. There is really no reason why grapes should be placed on the market with very large seeds and many of them.

Drought resistant fruits are of immense importance in some of our Southern States where irrigation is not a system, but dependent upon individual enterprise. The Government is making special efforts to fill the need. It has found five varieties of pears in Manchuria, besides clovers and other forage plants that it is testing in the more arid sections of the country. It is notable that a race of olives has been found that will stand a temperature of 2 degrees below zero. This will add an exceedingly valuable fruit to the list now cultivated in California, Texas, Florida and Georgia. The only question that crowds on us as we study these bulletins is whether the Government can secure capable agents among our farmers and country folk to give all these new things adequate tests. The work is enormous, looked at from any point of view, but the promise ahead is immeasurably hopeful.

## Theological Seminaries

By the courtesy of Charles E. Waters, of the Washington Bureau of Education, we received some fuller figures than we have already given as to the increase in the number of theological students in the United States, with some comparison between Protestant and Catholic seminaries.

In the year 1870 the whole number of schools of theology that reported to the Bureau of Education of the United States was 93, viz., 83 Protestant and 10 Catholic schools. The whole number of students reported as enrolled in the 93 seminaries was 3,334, viz., 2,569 in the 83 Protestant and 765 in the 10 Catholic schools. The number of graduates was not reported in the statistics for that year.

In the year 1910 the whole number of schools of theology that reported to the Bureau of Education in the United States was 184, viz., 154 Protestant and 30 Catholic schools. The whole number of students reported as enrolled in the 184 schools was 11,012 (included in which number are 491 women. The number of students (including 491 women) reported as enrolled in the 154 Protestant schools was 8,337, and 2,675 (men) in the 30 Catholic schools. Average number of students per school: Protestant (including women students), 54; excluding women students, 50.9; Catholic, 89 (men). The total number of graduates reported by the 184 divinity schools was 1,759, of which number of graduates the 154 Protestant schools

(including 33 women graduates) furnished 1,410 and the 30 Catholic schools furnished 349 (men). The per cent. of graduates (including women graduates) in the 154 Protestant schools was 16.9, entirely eliminating women students and graduates the per cent. of graduates in the 154 Protestant divinity schools was 17.55, while in the 30 Catholic divinity schools it was 13. But it should be borne in mind that among the graduates of the 154 Protestant schools there are included a number of both men and women who are more particularly graduates in the Bible school (fitted for evangelist and missionary work) rather than graduates in theology. In the 30 Catholic schools it is reasonable to suppose that nearly the entire number of graduates entered the priesthood.

The religious denominations represented in the 184 theological schools reporting to the Bureau of Education in 1910 were as follows: Advent, 1; Baptist, 18; Roman Catholic, 30; Disciples, 17; Church of New Jerusalem, 1; Congregational, 11; Evangelical, 2; Hebrew, 2; Lutheran, 29; Moravian, 1; Methodist, 22; non-sectarian, 12; Presbyterian, 21; Protestant Episcopal, 12; Universalist, 3; Unitarian, 2.

Of course, in these statistics a number of denominations are included under such titles as Lutheran, Presbyterian and Methodist; but it is evident that there is a great waste of effort and expense. Every Catholic bishop does not need a diocesan seminary. There should be scores of Protestant seminaries united or closed up. So many is little less than a scandal. They are beginning to do things better in China.

**The Delay of the Senate**

The extreme heat of July, which Washington feels at its fiercest, is a blessing to the country if it compels the Senate to cut short its unnecessary speeches and come to a vote on reciprocity with Canada. The people have spoken; they want the fence between our people south and our people north of the border lowered, and would be glad to have it removed altogether. We are one people, having the same interests, and to keep us apart is a disservice to both. It is clear by this time that American agriculture has no reason to fear the effect of the measure. Canada is pouring into New England, and the United States is pouring by the tens of thousands into the western Provinces of Canada. On neither side would we make the fellowship of business any more difficult. We believe the two commissions made a fair deal, but even if the Canadians had got a bit more than we, that would be no real reason for objection. Good will is an asset as well as money, and it brings money in the end. The two countries are one in interests. The railroads make us one, and so do the lakes. The sooner the Senate finishes its tedious speeches, and the sooner Mr. La Follette gives us a pause and allows a vote to be taken, the better the country will be pleased.

**The Alaska Coal Lands**

It is a tremendous victory for Mr. Pinchot and ex-President Roosevelt that the General Land Office, after full investigation, has canceled the Cunningham claims to 12,800 acres of coal lands in Alaska. It was because of the contest over these claims that Mr. Glavis was recalled when he had not finished his investigations, and Mr. Pinchot was retired from office, with a rebuke from President Taft, who depended on the judgment of his Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Ballinger had to go, and his support by the President was the chief error of his administration thus far. It is now clear that the claims were really fraudulent, and the purpose of the capitalists and speculators was to gain possession of lands that belonged to the people. They are now retired, under law, and we must await now the much needed action of Congress, so that these coal lands can be opened for mining under proper limited leases. Alaska is suffering for the delay.

**Lynching by Officers of Law**

There is a gradation in the heinousness even of lynchings. Some sins in themselves, and by reason of several aggravations, are more heinous in the sight of God and men than others; and while lynching generally comes among the more heinous sins, the last lynching in Walton County, Ga., is heinous in a special degree. We get the facts from

the Atlanta *Constitution*. When the victim was first put on trial, the Governor was notified that the negro would be lynched if he was not protected by troops; and three companies were sent to see that no violence was done. The trial was put off till June 27, and the negro taken to the Atlanta jail for safe-keeping. It was common rumor, and everybody in Walton County knew, that an attempt would then be made to lynch him, and that an organization had been effected for the purpose. The judge of the court openly declared that without military protection the trial would be prevented. The sheriff knew perfectly well that the law would be defied, and he so told the judge, and yet he refused to write even a line to the Governor asking the protection of the law, having full knowledge that the Governor would honor his requisition. The Governor knew that the prisoner was likely to be lynched if sent without military protection, but he held that he had no authority to send troops without a request from the sheriff. Now let the *Constitution* tell the rest of the story, for we need to add nothing more:

"Notwithstanding this full knowledge of the situation by every official, from the highest to the lowest, charged with the sacred responsibility of maintaining the law, two prisoners presumed to be in the safe-keeping of the State, and solemnly guaranteed a fair trial under its constitution, were *openly, wilfully and deliberately* sent to death at the hands of a mob.

"If officials in Georgia are going into the lynching business, it is time for those who believe in law and order to sit up and take notice!"

**Holding the Hindus at Home**

Canada, Australia, and the rest of the self governing British possessions may be loyal enough, but they are determined to have their own way, whatever may be the wish of the mother country. This appears not only in the present reciprocity negotiations, which are carried on quite irrespective of any preference for British trade, but even more sharply in the discussions in the Conference of the Premiers in London. It is the chief concern of imperial policy to safeguard India preserving that populous and potentially mighty country as a loyal British possession. In London the Indians, Moslem or Hindu, are treated as equals, but the British colonies rigidly exclude them from their shores, a treatment which gives great offense. Accordingly, in the sessions of the Conference Lord Crewe gently suggested to the Premiers a relaxation of the laws of exclusion; but not one of the Premiers would listen to the idea. Their own British people will not submit to it that the immigration of Hindus any more than of Chinese should be free. From all the four dominions of Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand came the same reply, that their economic conditions would not allow it, that is, the labor unions would not permit. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said for Canada that the insistence on the admission of these Eastern people might even strain the loyalty of Canada to Great Britain. He meant that Canada would have her own way, no matter if it meant separation from England. So the connection of India does not concern one of these dominions when their local interests are concerned. They are just as determined that the immigration of Japanese also should be forbidden, no matter what the treaty between Great Britain and Japan. So slender is the cord which binds the self governing colonies to the mother country.

**Vacation Exercise**

It is a matter of importance to most of us to take advantage of our vacation for recuperative purposes. What best to do with ourselves during this period is sometimes a problem. Dr. Gulick, in *Lippincott's Magazine*, undertakes to tell us what we can best do for better circulation, better respiration, better digestion. He likes baseball for its effect on the limbs and back, only it has a sort of one-sidedness. The trained pitcher, however, generally has a good physique and all around strength. A person who is not nervous can safely devote himself to lawn tennis, but the doctor thinks that this game requires too intense attention for some people. Those who are eager for every point are in danger of putting into tennis too much nervous energy. Chasing butterflies and climbing mountains he considers about equally valuable. The main essential is to keep out of doors and satisfy the in

stinct of action. In winter he would advise skating because it involves deep breathing, and the jolts are of a decided advantage to the stomach and bowels. Playing billiards is a fairly good exercise so far as it leads to walking and bending, but it is a very limited field and is all indoors. The doctor has not much to say in favor of Indian clubs, which on the whole he considers of little more value than typewriting—for typewriting really does give a good deal of work for a large number of muscles. The game which he considers pre-eminently well suited for recreation is that of golf. He likes it better for old people than for boys and girls. A man who plays eighteen holes on a golf course has walked two miles and a half and has stooped down a good many times, and done some hill-climbing. The subject is one of much importance, but we are inclined to think that the answer depends largely upon the constitutional temperament. The little old game of quoits has in it most of the elements of good exercise and sweetening the spirits. Croquet has the advantage of bringing all of the family together. What we want is to affect the whole organic life, just as the whole body and mind are affected by hunting and fishing.

**Our Domestic Foes**

It is remarkable how large a share of our modern struggle for existence is a matter between ourselves and the most insignificant things. The fly has become a great competitor of humanity in the possession of the house as well as the stable, and he will down us if we do not completely control his movements. It is not a very pleasant fact to have thrust at us that this insect would scarcely exist on the earth but for our own filthy habits. Keep your stables clean and your kitchen slops utilized and the fly will be out of the question. It is easier to get along with the mosquito, because he does his breeding scientifically, and shifts his garments first in pools and stagnant ponds. A thoro campaign will master him without question. Dust becomes a third of these minute foes, and not a bit to be despised. Its character is best shown in a microscope. It contains about every imaginable poison detrimental and destructive to the human organism. You can scarcely collect a pinch of it on a parlor floor that is not charged with both mineral and animal poison. In our cities the two chief enemies are smoke and noise, not very powerful from one standpoint, but terribly efficient for all that. The two combined make havoc with our nervous systems, and ought to be abated. Millions of dollars annually spent in the battle with minute fungi do not control the invisible germs that destroy our groves and orchards, and reduce our fruit crop by at least one-tenth. So the battle goes on in every direction, and we have no sooner one infinitesimal scale under subjection before another appears. Bacteria is a word that was unknown fifty years ago except in scientific circles; today it means that every schoolboy must learn something very practical about the invisible enemies that he is to contend with or he will be beaten in the life struggle.

**Establishment of a Mission Seminary**

We are pleased to hear at the same time of the establishment by Protestants and Catholics of a special seminary of instruction for candidates for the field of foreign missions. The Catholic archbishops at their late meeting in Washington decided to establish, probably in Washington, a college and seminary for the education and training of priests for missionary work in foreign lands. Hitherto the Church has given all its energy to home extension, but it feels it now time to take its part in foreign missions. There is scarce a foreign missionary from this country now in that great service, which has been left to the French, Belgians and Italians, altho our assumption of the Philippines has compelled the American Church to send its missionaries to those needy Catholic islands. Already for Protestants a separate department of missions has been organized at Hartford Seminary, and Mr. Edward W. Capen, son of the president of the American Board, is at the head of it. It would be difficult to find a man better fitted for the task by his extended visit to the mission fields and his study of the methods and problems involved. The plans had been well developed, and we may expect that to such an

institution will be attracted not a few young men and women who, as ordained missionaries, physicians and teachers, feel called to this work. One advantage that will appear will be the opportunity to test the quality of applicants, and to weed out those whose idiosyncrasies would render them unfitted for this peculiar and difficult service.

M. Ashby Jones, D. D., gave the baccalaureate sermon at the commencement of the University of Georgia. His father was staff chaplain for Stonewall Jackson, and later chaplain of Washington and Lee University, where General Lee spent the last years of his life as its president. A good part of his baccalaureate address was devoted to a plea for intellectual liberty in the South, and he doubtless had in mind such cases as that of the removal of Professor Banks from the University of Florida for an article in THE INDEPENDENT on the semicentennial of secession. The South, he said, must free herself from the slavery of self consciousness, and be ready to allow her people to vote their convictions without fear of social ostracism. Equally the newcomers should feel free to speak and vote as they please, and to differ from the prevailing sentiment as to politics. He concluded with a plea for honesty of purpose in the search for truth and fearlessness in acting accordingly. This represents a new and better spirit, of which we see many indications.

The excitement in St. Louis over the case of Mrs. Collins, who was discovered to have an invisible stain of negro blood and whose husband therefore repudiated her and her infant child, led to very foolish action on the part of half a dozen young men in the Christian Brothers' College, who refused to receive their diplomas if a colored youth was allowed to graduate with them. They had for three years suffered the association and their action was belated. The president was firm, and we are pleased that *The Western Watchman*, the Catholic journal of the Archdiocese, supports him. These youth, when they go to Rome to study for the priesthood, will have black negroes from Dahomey or Zululand in their classes. The Church claims to know no distinction of race.

Doubtless the Poet Laureate has done his duty with the coronation, altho we have not seen his verses; but another poet of a similar name, Austin Dobson, has given us his accustomed ode for the occasion. There are six verses, and the rimes run from one verse into the next. We give the third, which continues the aspiration for a glorious reign:

"That our State 'Dreadnought' once again
May cease in broken seas to veer,
And shape her course direct and plain,
With Thee to steer."

The steersman is George V and not the Divine Being, and none of the verses reach a lyrical quality. Probably the other Austin would do better.

The commission plan of city government has a hard struggle for acceptance in cities in which the bosses have a strong organization. Such is the case in Hoboken, N. J., where last week the business and professional men strongly favored it, but it was defeated overwhelmingly by the votes of the adherents of the two political organizations. The police and the firemen opposed it—and they understand politics—because they feared a commission government might reduce their pay. In New Brunswick, N. J., the commission plan was also rejected by a similar majority.

It is good news that only minor details remain for the final formulation of the general arbitration treaty with Great Britain. The important thing is that the treaty as now being drawn up, after having been submitted to London, includes in the list of arbitral controversies those of vital interest and national honor. The rights of the Senate are preserved by granting to the Senate the right to pass upon the protocol or statement of the questions at issue.

In this country we expect to pay to our gas companies as much as $1 per thousand feet. In Birmingham, England, it can be had for a half that amount; but there the city owns and operates the gas plant, which contributed $368,012 to the reduction of taxation. But Birmingham owns and operates the gas, street railway, electric supply and water services, and they contribute $443,012 to the relief of taxation. Why not here?

# Insurance

## Fire Company's Building

THE Continental Insurance Company, for many years located at 40 Cedar street, New York, will move into a new building on April 1, 1912. The new building, which is to be known as Eighty Maiden Lane, will be one of the largest and finest office buildings in downtown New York. The structure will be erected by the Fire Companies Building Corporation, controlled by the Continental and the Fidelity-Phenix Insurance Companies. The contract has been given to the Thompson-Starrett Company and



THE NEW CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING.
80 Maiden Lane, New York City.

work is already well under way. The cost will be approximately $3,000,000, exclusive of the price of the ground.

The building is to extend from Maiden Lane to Cedar street, and will include the street numbers from 78 to 88 Maiden Lane and from 13 to 27 Cedar street, with a frontage of 143 feet on Maiden Lane and 173 feet on Cedar street. The total area of the plot is 20,500 square feet. The rentable area of the floors will vary from 13,000 feet to over 16,000 feet, according to the subdivisions. This will give Eighty Maiden Lane a rank as one of the largest downtown office buildings in floor area.

The structure will contain 700,000 enameled bricks, and 5,000,000 common bricks. The building will have 32 miles of electric conduits, 10 miles of heating and plumbing pipes, 50,000 square feet of marble floors, 10,000 square feet of marble staircase, 2,000 windows and 75,000 square feet of glass. It will be illuminated by more than 10,000 lights.

Eighty Maiden Lane, which has been designed by D. H. Burnham & Co., architects, of Chicago, will be as architecturally attractive as it is practical to make a modern office building. The base of the building will be of Bedford limestone, and all the exterior walls will be faced with cream colored enameled bricks. The ornamentation will be terra cotta with an enameled surface. A hall will run thru the building from Maiden Lane to Cedar street, connecting the two entrances. There will be six express and six local elevators. The building when completed will be 308 feet in hight, and will contain twenty-four stories. All the foundations go to bed rock, which is between 50 and 60 feet below the street level.

The Continental Insurance Company was founded in 1853. The premiums received since the organization of the company amount to over $142,000,000, and the losses paid to over $75,000,000. The present capital is $2,000,000, and the net surplus $13,646,478, which is the largest of any American fire insurance company. The Fidelity-Phenix Insurance Company, which is a consolidation of the Fidelity Insurance Company and the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn has received in premiums $187,000,000, and paid in losses $94,000,000. The present capital is $2,500,000 and the net surplus $3,385,745. Henry Evans is president of both companies.

From England comes a report of curious claims put in for accidents. We select a few from the list:

Cow, whisking her tail, causes injury to milkmaid's eye.

Bell-ringer ruptured during ringing of wedding bells.

Barmaid severely hit by flying cork.

Nurse's finger bitten by toy dog.

Agricultural laborer stung by a bee.

Man-servant sprained leg thru stamping on rat.

Domestic, fetching coal out of cellar, collapsed from fear caused by silent appearance of washerwoman and broke her arm.

Parlormaid, walking across lawn to fetch in garden chair, slipped and sprained her back.

Coachman, proceeding from stable, struck on face by master's slipper, intended for a singing cat.

Cook, breaking coal, piece went down her throat.

The New York Life Insurance Company will hereafter limit the acceptance of new insurance on an individual life to a maximum of $100,000 within any twelve months period, with smaller limits for impaired risks, female risks, hazardous occupations, and risks on ages over fifty-five. These limitations have been in force to a certain extent before, but from now on will be strictly followed without exception.

After considerable litigation and discussion the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has finally been granted permission to construct a tuberculosis sanitarium in Saratoga County, N. Y. This worthy object should have been approved by the State authorities long ago, and it does not reflect credit on them that they should have blocked so beneficial a plan.

The Rochester Chamber of Commerce calls attention to the fact that "all fires are the same size at the start." The great Chicago fire was started by a cow kicking over a lamp.

According to the State Fire Marshal there were 2,094 fires in Connecticut last year. Of this total 69 were alleged to be of incendiary origin.

# Financial

## Bank Safeguards Attacked

The present Legislature of New York has not made a good record, and among its shortcomings are bills, passed or favorably considered, weakening the safeguards of banking. With the help of Governor Dix a law has been enacted which reduces the required cash reserve of State banks by virtually allowing them to substitute bonds for a part of it. There is now pending a more pernicious proposition. These bad banking bills are the work of a Tammany Senator, Thomas F. Grady, the least worthy of all the Legislature's members. The bill now under consideration practically forbids State banks and trust companies to enter the New York City Clearing House Association. There has recently been a movement for the admission of trust companies to the association, and seventeen of them, with $420,000,000 of deposits, have become members. Among the older members are sixteen State banks, whose deposits amount to $240,000,000. The requirements of the association concerning cash reserve are more severe than those of the State law, but they are not excessive, and the admitted State banks and trust companies have willingly conformed to them. Grady's latest bill forbids any State bank or trust company to be a member of any association whose reserve requirements are greater than those of the State law. The quality of this unworthy legislator is indicated by his remark that the Clearing House Association is "a gang of highwaymen." The State institutions which are in the association have adopted resolutions declaring that the only purpose of the reserve requirements is to safeguard deposits and promote conservative banking. And this, of course, is true.

The grand record of the New York Clearing House Association as a safety agency in time of peril is known to all intelligent and fair-minded Americans. Admission of the trust companies was to be desired, in the interest of the depositing public and for the strengthening of the entire banking fabric. Our latest panic showed the need of the reserve conditions which the association imposes. The influence of all who desire ample protection for depositors should be exerted to prevent the enactment of this Grady bill.

## Reichmann Found Guilty

Joseph B. Reichmann, formerly president of the Carnegie Trust Company, was found guilty in this city, last week, of making a fraudulent report to the State's Banking Department, and was sentenced to be imprisoned four and one-half months in the penitentiary. The investigation showed that the conduct of the trust company, under Reichmann's direction, was characterized by many kinds of objectionable banking. All who desire that the banking institutions of New York shall be clean should rejoice over this enforcement of a good law.

....The Government closed the fiscal year with a surplus of $28,000,000.

....More than half of the 625,000 miles of steam railroad in the world are in North America.

....It is expected that the Canadian Pacific will acquire a controlling interest in the Erie road.

....Increase in the number of orders from many sources has caused improvement in the steel business.

....Dividend and interest disbursements this month, as compiled by the *Journal of Commerce*, are $233,739,730, against $212,871,833 a year ago.

....The National City Bank has decided to form a subsidiary security company with a capital of $10,000,000, which will be supplied by a cash dividend of 40 per cent. on the bank's stock.

....In 1910 we imported 264,000,000 pounds of wool and produced 321,000,000 at home. In the last ten years imports were 1,932,000,000 pounds, valued at $324,000,000, and the home product was 3,051,000,000 pounds, worth $607,000,000.

# The Independent

VOL. LXXI NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1911 No. 3267

## Survey of the World

**Reciprocity in the Senate**

It is now expected that a final vote on the Canadian reciprocity agreement will be reached in the Senate before August 15, and that the bill (as it came from the House) will be passed without amendment. On the 8th there was a significant test. By a vote of 32 to 14 the Senate rejected Mr. Cummins's amendment putting meat and meat products on the free list, and unanimous consent was obtained for a vote on the 10th upon his other amendments. In this test, 20 Democrats and 12 Republicans were counted in the negative. Voting for the amendment were Messrs. Bailey, Simmons and Thornton (Democrats opposed to reciprocity); Sutherland and Clark, regular Republicans; and nine insurgents. The most important amendments to be acted upon after the 10th are those of Mr. Bristow, relating to sugar, and an extensive program of revision proposed by Mr. La Follette, in support of which he will speak for three or four days. It is plain that all will be rejected by a vote of about 2 to 1. The Senate will meet hereafter at 11 a. m., instead of at noon, and some time will thus be gained. Mr. Penrose told the President last week that adjournment might be reached by August 1, and that the reciprocity bill was safe. So confident of its passage are the Treasury officers that they are beginning to work upon the new regulations which reciprocity will require.——In last week's debate Mr. Cummins finished his long speech. Mr. Burton, defending the agreement, reminded Mr. Cummins that in 1904, in a public address, he had advocated reciprocity with Canada and had said that the farmers of Iowa would suffer no more from the free admission of Canadian products than from the competition of adjoining States. He also showed that, in the tariff debate of 1909, Mr. Nelson (now opposing reciprocity because of the proposed free admission of grain) had said:

"The protective duty on wheat up to this time has been of no earthly value to the wheat farmer. As long as we export wheat, the price is fixed by the Liverpool price."

He also pointed out that in the same debate Mr. La Follette had said:

'The only benefit the agriculturist receives from the tariff is in the duty on wool and the duty on barley, except an indirect benefit gained by feeding the people employed in protected manufactures."

Mr. Burton's own opinion was as follows:

"The substantial advantage to the farmers of the United States from the tariff has not been derived from duties imposed directly upon their products, but rather from the growth of an enormous industrial population and the multitude of professional and other classes dependent upon the industrial population."

Mr. Gronna, like Mr. Cummins, held that the President had exceeded his constitutional powers in negotiating the agreement.——Speaking in Indianapolis on the 4th, President Taft defended the agreement, answering the arguments of those who assert that it is not in accord with sound Republican doctrine. Said he:

"The Republican party in its last national platform declared in favor of tariff duties which would measure only the difference in the cost of production of articles here and of articles abroad. In other words, the sound Republican doctrine has become the imposition of duties only where the conditions are naturally unequal and where duties are necessary in order to enable our manufacturers and other producers to meet on a level the

competition of foreign producers. The Canadian reciprocity agreement which has been made squares exactly with this doctrine."

He pointed to the acts and utterances of Mr. Blaine and President McKinley in favor of reciprocity. The pending agreement, he said, would not reduce the cost of living greatly, if at all, but it would steady prices and make it more difficult to corner food.——The Democratic bill for a revision of the cotton goods schedule is not yet ready for caucus action. It is said that it reduces duties by about one-half. Senator Bristow says he will never consent to adjournment until the duties on cotton goods, woolen goods, steel, sugar, lead, rubber and all Trust-controlled products have been reduced.

**Arbitration Agreements**

Secretary Knox and Ambassador Bryce signed, on the 6th, the schedules relating to certain pecuniary claims, some of them quite old, and to the terms on which they are to be submitted to arbitration, in accordance with a special agreement. This will be the second resort to arbitration under the treaty of 1906. The first related to the fisheries dispute. The Secretary and the British Ambassador also conferred with respect to the phraseology of the proposed new and broad treaty of arbitration, which is so nearly completed that the President is confident he will be able to lay it before the Senate before the end of the present session of Congress. In the House of Commons on the same day the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs said there was every prospect that the treaty would soon be signed. "I believe," said he, "that the United States Government and ourselves are now in substantial agreement as regards the details."——Addressing the Christian Endeavor convention at Atlantic City on the 7th, President Taft referred as follows to the negotiations:

"I am glad to say that today we have reached such a point in the negotiations for a treaty of universal arbitration with one of the great European powers that we can confidently predict the signing of a satisfactory treaty. The arbitration treaty heretofore with Great Britain and other countries has excepted from the causes which may be arbitrated those which involved the vital interests of either party or its honor. The treaty which we are now closing with Great Britain eliminates these exceptions and provides that all questions of international concern of a justiciable character shall be submitted to the arbitration of an impartial tribunal. I am exceedingly hopeful that other countries besides Great Britain will accept the form of the treaty, or one like it, and that we may have half a dozen of the treaties with the European countries looking toward arbitration of international differences. This will not abolish war, but it will provide a most effective and forcible instrument for avoiding it in many cases."

He explained that the agreement, instead of making arbitration necessary, interposed mediation for a year, with the possibility of adjusting the differences in that way, without a resort to judicial action. Speaking at Marion, Ind., on the 3rd, he answered the recently published argument of Mr. Roosevelt against any treaty requiring arbitration for questions of national honor.——At Washington, on the 7th, as the result of the labors of the International Seal Conference, representatives of Great Britain, Russia, Japan and the United States signed a treaty which prohibits pelagic sealing in the North Pacific and in the Seas of Bering, Okhotsk, Kamchatka and Japan for fifteen years. It also forbids the hunting of sea otters on the high seas, and provides for the maintenance of a patrol.

**Washington Notes**

Senator Newlands introduced, last week, a bill creating an Interstate Trade Commission, of five members, for the control of industrial corporations or Trusts. It relates only to corporations whose annual receipts exceed $5,000,000. These would be required to make frequent statements as to capitalization and operation, and to be registered. The commission would not be empowered to fix prices, but would be authorized to cancel registration as a punishment for improper financial organization, unfair methods of competition, the acceptance of freight rebates and certain other offenses, and also to restrain the offending corporation from engaging in interstate trade. It is said that this bill is regarded with favor by some persons connected with the Administration, and that it represents the views of a number of legislators who are convinced that eventually there must be such a commission.——The Interstate Com-

merce Commission, on the 1st, ordered, on its own motion, a sweeping investigation of all the express companies, their rates, practices, revenues, etc. On the preceding day nearly all the companies had filed schedules of reduced rates.——A House committee is making inquiry concerning the withdrawal from a forest reserve, in July, 1910, by President Taft, of 12,800 acres of public land, largely waterfront, on Controller Bay, Alaska, and the subsequent acquisition of a considerable part of the land by entries filed by R. S. Ryan, said to be an agent of the Guggenheim Syndicate. The land in question is the only property available for the harbor terminus of a railroad giving access to the great coal fields. Ryan says his action had no relation to the Guggenheim syndicate. An attempt has been made to connect Charles P. Taft and ex-Secretary Ballinger with the transaction. At the White House it is said that Charles P. Taft had no knowledge of it, and ex-Secretary Ballinger remarks that the order opening the land for entry was issued upon the recommendation of Mr. Pinchot's Forestry Bureau.

**The Condition of Cuba**

There is unrest in Cuba, and it was reported last week that an uprising against the Government was at hand. Newspapers representing the Opposition say that a revolt is impending. The disturbance is due in part to lack of confidence in President Gomez. A Representative in Congress recently introduced a resolution providing for an investigation by Congress and the Supreme Court as to the manner in which the President had acquired a large fortune since taking office. This was suggested by the President's payment of $135,000 for a site on which, it was announced, he was about to erect a costly mansion. It was recalled that just before he became President he had asserted in court that he had no assets except $89,000 of debts. The resolution of inquiry caused the President to publish last week an inventory of his possessions, indicating that he had only a very small fortune. Owing to reports of disaffection in the Rural Guard, he called out the Havana garrison at midnight on the 7th and stationed these soldiers around his palace for a time. Then they returned to their quarters.——Brigadier General Bixby, Chief of Engineers in our Army, who is in Havana, says that the wrecking of the "Maine" was caused directly by the explosion of her magazines, and that it never can be ascertained whether this explosion was due to an external torpedo or mine.——A joint note has been sent to Hayti by the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy, asking for an adjustment of the long pending claims of their citizens within three months, or the submission of these claims to arbitration.——In the northern part of Hayti, revolutionists have taken possession of several cities.

**Castro on the Venezuelan Border**

Cipriano Castro, formerly President of Venezuela, landed in disguise on the 5th at Castilletas, on the Goajiri peninsula in Colombia, about twenty miles from the Venezuelan boundary, having eluded all the detectives and patrolling ships that had been in search of him since he left his home in the Canary Islands. It is said that he came to Castilletas from Colon. On the 8th it was reported that he had already assembled more than 1,000 soldiers, giving them arms which had been brought from Cuba. President Gomez sent troops in the direction of Castro's camp and caused the arrest of several prominent Venezuelans, one of these being General Jorge Pello. Dispatches from Caracas say that Castro has $7,000,000 in a bank at Paris and is supported by moneyed men in Europe. These dispatches also express the opinion that he will overthrow the Gomez Government. Prominent officials say privately, it is added, that his restoration to power can be prevented only by foreign intervention.——Venezuela's celebration of the centennial of her independence ended on the 6th with a banquet and ball at the palace. The Bolivar Memorial Congress has been in session at Caracas, with delegates representing Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela. Their object is to make a closer political union.——Venezuela's Congress has approved the great fifty-year concession to a river and coast navigation company. It grants exclusive

rights on all lakes and rivers, together with the exploitation and colonization of the Amazon territory.——In January last, Colonel Jara, then Minister of War, drove President Gondra, of Paraguay, from office and became ruler of the country. On the 5th inst. he proclaimed a dictatorship, suppressed four or five newspapers and caused the arrest of several members of Congress. On the 6th the garrison at the capital revolted and placed him in prison. Whereupon he resigned and Congress elected Liberato Rojas, President of the Senate, to serve as President, pending a national election.——In Salvador, Dr. Dardano, an associate of ex-President Alfaro, has been arrested for being concerned in a revolutionary plot. Arms, ammunition and bombs were found in his home. He confesses that he at first intended to use them against the Government of President Araujo, but says he abandoned the project some time ago, seeing that it could not be successful.——It is said at Washington that the treaty concerning the loan to Honduras is dead for the present session, altho the President has sent to the Senate a special message earnestly recommending that it be ratified. He does not oppose discussion of the question in open Senate, and would be glad to see both the treaty and the loan contract with the Morgan syndicate made public.

**Labor Revolts in Mexico**

Madero asks the Governors of the Mexican States to co-operate with the central Government in a comprehensive project for irrigation, in order that large tracts of waste land may be reclaimed. He would have those confined in jails and penitentiaries employed, at low wages, in constructing the needed dams and canals, and he desires that the work shall be undertaken without delay. It is understood that he intends to negotiate two loans abroad, one to pay the war debt and the other for railroad construction. An order on the Treasury has been issued for the payment of $320,000 to his brother Gustavo, to reimburse him for money spent in support of the revolution. There is to be an inquiry as to the charge of Emarito Garcia that Joaquin Casasus was sent to Washington as a special ambassador by Limantour, Creel and others, to ask for military intervention. Casasus, who is not in Mexico, may be tried for treason.——There was but little disorder last week. In Michoacan, two bodies of Maderist soldiers quarreled and eight men were killed. In Torreon, Federal soldiers killed a captain and were helped by Maderists to escape to the hills. Federal troops were sent to subdue 200 Magonists who were looting ranches in Coahuila.——The revolution has been followed by many labor strikes, workingmen (who were in sympathy with the revolt) being disappointed because the fall of Diaz did not increase their wages. On the 2d, in the mining district of Mapimi, 45 miles northwest of Torreon, 11,000 men went on strike for an increase ranging from 30 to 100 per cent. On the following day the street railways of the capital were tied up by a strike, the men asking for an addition of 25 to 150 per cent. There was much disorder. On the 6th, in suppressing a strike riot, the police killed six men. A car was smashed in which the Governor of the district was riding. On the 7th, the men went back to work, accepting an offered increase of 3 cents an hour. Strikes in many parts of the country were reported. At Vera Cruz the stevedores quit work. A strike of employees of the National Railways was expected. The natives object to the employment of American conductors and engineers, and in a convention they have protested against the use of the English language in train orders.

**The Veto Bill**

The bill limiting the powers of the Upper House of Parliament has passed thru the committee stage in the House of Lords and will be voted on July 13. A large number of amendments were proposed, but only a few were adopted, and probably none of these will be accepted by the Government. The most important amendments were those of Lord Lansdowne, providing for a special referendum before the King can be asked to assent to any bill

"(*a*) which affects the existence of the Crown or the Protestant succession thereto, or

"(*b*) which establishes a national Parliament or a national Council in Ireland, Scot-

land, Wales, or England with legislative powers therein; or

"(*c*) which has been referred to the Joint Committee and which in their opinion raises an issue of great gravity upon which the judgment of the country has not been sufficiently ascertained."

This, it was argued by the Opposition, was the bare minimum required to maintain a two-chamber constitution, and without such safeguards, the Crown, the Church and the liberty of every institution of the country would be at the mercy of a temporary majority of the House of Commons, which might be representative of a minority of the electors. Lord Morley replied that the Government could not possibly accept the amendments and declared that the question of home rule was plainly put before the people in the last election and received their approval. Two of the Liberal members, Lords Weardale and Courtney, spoke in favor of the referendum. The Lansdowne amendments were passed in committee of the whole by 253 to 46. It is noteworthy that even when a question involving their prerogatives was being considered, fewer than half of the Lords were in attendance. The bill as passed by the Lower House requires the House of Lords to pass any money bill without amendment within a month after receiving it, and makes the Speaker of the House of Commons sole judge of what bills are money bills. This was amended to leave the decision as to the character of the bills to a joint committee of six. This also the Government refused to accept. An amendment proposed by Lord Newton, providing that no bill for the further limitation of the legislative powers of the House of Lords shall be introduced until after another general election, met with a more favorable reception from the Government, and may possibly serve as a basis of compromise. It is freely acknowledged by the Unionists that they have no chance now in an election, and they have no wish to force the Government to the extremity of creating 500 Liberal peers.

*King George in Ireland*

The first visit made by the newly crowned King in his progress through his kingdom was to Ireland. The royal family in the yacht "Victoria and Albert" entered Kingstown harbor July 7 and proceeded on the following day to Dublin. The Nationalists tried to prevent the King's receiving either an official or a popular welcome but were successful only as regards the former. The Corporation of Dublin refused to pass a resolution of welcome or to permit the Lord Mayor to meet the King officially and present the keys of the city. Lord Mayor Farrel declared that he would nevertheless go personally to greet the King and to thank him for omitting from his coronation oath the offensive repudiation of the Roman Catholic faith. Thereupon the Corporation telegraphed to the King not to receive him and ordered the City treasurer to lock up the insignia of office. As a further precaution the official stand on the bridge at the entrance to the city where the Mayor would have delivered the address and presented the keys was daubed with fresh paint. To avoid disturbances Mr. Farrel did not attempt an official greeting but met the King informally on his visit to the College of Science. The streets were beautifully decorated with garlands and bunting but on nationalist houses only Irish and American flags were to be seen. The municipal buildings of Dublin were bare and the Pembroke Town Hall bore merely the inscription "Welcome, We Want Home Rule." The Sinn Fein Society got up an excursion to the tomb of the Irish revolutionist, Wolfe Tone, and sandwich men paraded the streets bearing placards calling upon the people to go there to attend a meeting of protest instead of remaining in town to greet the King. Nevertheless the streets were sufficiently crowded and the crowds sufficiently enthusiastic whenever the royal party appeared.

*Other English Affairs*

The shipping strike was virtually settled on July 4 in a victory for the men. The shipowners agreed to a recognition of the union and a general advance of ten shillings a month to the seamen and a cent an hour more to the dockers with a half holiday for all. The terms apply to non-union as well as union men. Any dispute as to the meaning of the terms is to be settled by the Board of Trade. Most of the men went

back to work and made a speedy clearance of the vessels that had been held up. But at Manchester 12,000 carters are still out, and the attempts to move the cargoes from the docks resulted in serious riots. Crowds of men and women attacked the wagons and threw the produce into the street. The police who were trying to protect the traffic were in many cases injured by the bricks, stones and iron ware thrown by the mob. Reinforcements of police to the number of 300 have been sent from London and a squadron of cavalry and a company of infantry have been ordered ready to assist in restoring order.——The Post Office Department is to take over at the end of the year the business of the National Telephone Company, which comprises 18,000 employees and 500,000 instruments. The property will be acquired by the Government on what is called in this country a "physical valuation," the plant, lands and buildings being bought at prices fixt by the Railway and Canal Commissioners but no payment made for franchises or good will. The present staff of employees, high and low, will be taken over without civil service examination and those entitled to pensions placed on the pension list of the post office. When the question of the purchase came up in Parliament the opponents of the project raised the objection that State management would check progress and invention and raise the cost of the service. They called attention to the fact that the telephone system of England had been developed thru private initiative, and in spite of the impediments thrown in its way by the local and national authorities, and contrasted the popular and efficient telephone system of the United States with the poor Government service of France. In reply the Postmaster-General, Herbert Samuel, stated that the telephone department would not be brought under the routine and regulations of the post office and that the efforts of the Government would be directed to the equalization of rates and the extension of the system, for which purpose a sum of $30,000,000 is to be devoted.——In discussing the discussions of the Imperial Conference we said that the relation between Great Britain and her self-governing colonies seemed to be regarded by the latter more as an alliance than a closer unity. The following quotation from the *Melbourne Age* is a plain spoken statement of this position:

> The ostentatious confidence trick by which Mr. Asquith is supposed to have told the delegates some of the secrets of the Admiralty and the War Office is one symptom amongst many of the desire of the Imperial statesmen to commit the Dominions to Imperial control in war. But Australia has too high a sense of her own dignity and autonomous rights to be taken by such a bait. As an integral part of the Empire Australia stands to the Empire as a partner in peace and war, pledged to take whatever part may seem most effective for the general safety without in the smallest degree pledging herself to hand over her soldiers and sailors to British commanders. We occupy the same position as nations in an offensive and defensive alliance to one another. The foe of one is the foe of both. Both parties concert for the common good, but neither denudes itself of all authority in deference to the other.

**Aviation**

The air race around the circuit of the capitals of France, Belgium and England was won by the French lieutenant, Conneau. His total time for the course of nearly a thousand miles is 58 hours 38 minutes. Garros finished second with 62 hours 17 minutes. Pierre Védrines, who was the only aviator to reach the goal in the Paris-Madrid race a few weeks ago and who was the first to cross the channel going and coming in the present race, met with an accident at Amiens and so came in fourth. Altogether eight completed the circuit, six monoplanes and two biplanes. One of the latter carried a mechanician besides the pilot. At Calais crowds sat up all night to see the first arrivals, but on the English side there were only five or six persons out. ——At the Mourmelon field Loridan broke the European record for altitude by attaining a hight of 10,659 feet. He came down in 12 minutes. In California Hoxey, just before his fatal accident, reached an altitude of over 11,000 feet.

**The Moroccan Imbroglio**

The German gunboat "Panther," which was sent to Agadir, has been replaced by a larger vessel, the cruiser "Berlin," of 3,250 tons and a speed of 23

knots an hour. The French press takes the situation calmly. The German press reiterates that the placing of a vessel at that port does not indicate any hostile intentions, but is merely a diplomatic move to urge France to declare her intentions. The English press asserts that Germany cannot be permitted to acquire a strategic position like Agadir, which commands the transatlantic trade routes. Premier Asquith replied to a question on the subject in the House of Commons in the following words:

"Recent events have been the subject of discussion by the Powers most interested in Morocco. I can say little at this stage, but wish it to be clearly understood that the Government considers that a new situation has arisen in Morocco in which it is possible that future developments may affect British interests more directly than has hitherto been the case.

"We are confident that the diplomatic discussion will find a solution, and in the part which we will take in it we shall have due regard for the protection of those interests and the fulfilment of our treaty obligations to France."

Germany has proposed that the question be made the subject of discussion by pourparlers between the Powers most concerned, France, Great Britain, Germany, Spain and Russia. This is generally regarded as preferable to the calling of another formal conference like that of Algeciras in 1906. The European papers assume that the United States is vitally interested, but it is doubtful if our Government will take that view of it. The act of Algeciras was signed by our representatives Mr. White and Mr. Gummere, with the exprest stipulation that it did not involve our participation in its enforcement or in the political questions involved. But in case there is any truth in the rumor that Germany is to be bought off by being permitted to encroach on Liberia the United States would doubtless have something to say about it. The conference of Algeciras stipulated only for equal commercial facilities and fair treatment of the Jews. Other African questions, such as the Kongo and Kamerun boundaries and the projection of railroads, will be taken up in the pourparlers. The Spaniards at Alkazar (El Ksar) have seized the barracks and military stores and disarmed the Sultan's troops. Premier Canalejas declares that the action of Spain will be confined to the policing of Alkazar and Larache. The Algeciras conference empowered Spain to police these cities, but the French papers point out that this does not involve their military occupation, and that there was no disturbance sufficiently serious to excuse such action. The movement of Spanish troops further up the left bank of the Muluya River is viewed with apprehension by the French, who occupy the right or eastern bank, as the Spanish are known to be ambitious of reaching Taza and constructing a railroad from there to Melilla on the coast.

**Montenegro Mobilizes**

King Nicholas has ordered the mobilization of thirteen infantry battalions, three mountain batteries and three divisions of field artillery, amounting altogether to 7,000 men, to assemble about Podgoritza to protect the frontier passes in case of an invasion by the Turkish troops in pursuit of Albanian insurgents. This is regarded by Turkey as an unfriendly act and calculated to encourage the rebellion. The King of Montenegro would hardly have taken such action without consultation with his son-in-law, the King of Italy, and the sympathies of Russia and of Austria are also with the insurgents. The Porte has issued a circular note to the Powers declaring that under no circumstances would Turkey submit to intervention in its internal affairs by foreign Powers. The accusations made against the Turkish troops of wanton destruction of property and the slaughter of non-combatants are denied, and the Turkish reply charges the insurgents with the burning of churches and depredations on private residents in order to throw discredit upon the Ottoman Government. As for the alleged murders of women and children, the Turkish note states that the Albanians sent their families across the frontier into Montenegro for protection at the outbreak of hostilities. The Turkish Government claims that the arms and ammunition found upon the dead and wounded insurgents were stamped with the royal cipher of Montenegro, and that it very often happened that the Montenegrins outnumbered the Malissoris.

# The Coronation of the King and Queen of England



Photographs by Brown Bros., New York.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION PASSING THE NELSON MONUMENT IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE



THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER CARRYING THE CROWN TO THE ABBEY
This is known as "St. Edward's Crown," altho it was really first used for Charles II



KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY CONVEYED IN THE CARRIAGE OF STATE FROM BUCKINGHAM PALACE TO WESTMINSTER ABBEY



THE CORONATION SERVICE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY, JUNE 22, 1911

# The Coronation of George V.

BY SYDNEY BROOKS

A GRAY, windy day and none the less British for being so; all London pouring Abbey-wards; the cars in the underground trains splashed with the unwonted blaze of admirals', generals' and privy councillors' uniforms; hordes of sightseers with luncheon bags and baskets; much tripping over swords and earnest gazing at gold braid and scarlet tunics and silk knee breeches, amid a torrent of festive inconsequential talk, as the train speeds on; the whole of Victoria street one solid mass of motors, peers' coaches, taxicabs and broughams, each with its vision of nodding plumes and gleaming jewels and resplendent masculinity within; the Abbey, as one draws near it, grayer, more venerable and reposeful than one has ever known it, the fit hearthstone for a worldwide race; a glimpse of stands and tiers multitudinously crowded, of garlands, poles, bunting and glittering emblems, of windows and roofs alive with faces; then the turning into Dean's Yard, usually the quietest of all the little havens in which London abounds, but now bustling and brilliant with troops and guests and officials, women in court dresses with gorgeous trains carried over the arms, naval and military men, judges and officers of the court, and so into the cloisters, till I am directed for the entrance I want and mount up and up and round and round the seven-hundred-year-old corkscrewy stone staircase, till I am drawn thru an arch by a courteous and bespangled usher, and find myself in the South Triforium, 60 feet or so above the nave.

It is 8 o'clock. The royal guests are not due to leave Buckingham Palace till 9.30, and the King and Queen will not reach the Abbey before 11; so there is plenty of time to look around. The Triforium itself is mainly given up to journalists, but among them are not a few army and navy officers and their wives, for whom seats could not be found elsewhere, and also a gathering of white-robed scholars from Westminster School come to assert their historic privilege of acclaiming the King. One wanders about, sampling one coign of vantage after another, and finding each different and each superb. The arch nearest to the western door by which the royal guests, the Princes and Princesses of the Blood Royal and their Majesties, are to enter later on, and thru which already is pouring a stream of peers and peeresses, offers perhaps the best view of all. Craning over its edge and looking down on the floor below and up the whole length of the Abbey, what does one see? What will be the sight that will greet the King and Queen on their entrance? First, a rich blue Worcester carpet stretching along the vista to the carven hight of the choir screen, on which are massed the orchestra and trumpeters round the scarlet, conspicuous robes of Sir Frederick Bridge, the conductor. On either side of the carpet runs a wide border of softer, blue-gray up to the edge of the partitions, three feet or so in hight, that wall off the seats from the Abbey floor. The partitions are hung with silver brocade heavily stamped with patterns in royal blue. Behind them, row upon row, tier upon tier, ascend the seats, their straight lines of pale blue merging exquisitely with the somber gray of the walls and arches. Even at this early hour they are well filled, and every moment sees a new arrival. One looks down on a rippling sea of color. Admirals in gold and blue coats over white breeches and stockings; army officers in scarlet and gold; Scottish chieftains in flowing dark green tartans; the mayors of the great cities in scarlet cloaks edged with minever and hung with gold badges; here a jumble of shimmering hues, a great glittering splash, that resolves itself under opera glasses into Oriental potentates, with flashing turbans and ropes of jewels; there the Earl Marshal's officers showing people to their places, with crimson, gold-tipped staves; and mingling with all the white plumes of the women and their dresses of white or

softest blue or heliotrope or pink or lightest green. Medals and ribbons and orders and clasps and jewels twinkle up at one; only the yellow-gray pillars of the Abbey and the busbied Grenadiers, who alternate with the Yeomen of the Guard, seem motionless; all else goes billowing and sparkling in long harmonies of shade and light.

No stage effect ever began to compare with this. Eyes and brain ache with the ever-moving gorgeousness of it all. Stroke follows upon stroke, gem is added to gem. One watches a peeress, coronet in hand, moving with resplendent grace up the nave and thru the arch of the choir screen, her crimson fan-shaped train edged with ermine spreading luxuriously behind her or borne by a page all exquisite in cream and gold and ruffles and long sword; or a prelate in scarlet and lawn; or an Indian visitor, a walking column of jewels; or an ambassador ablaze with stars; or a judge in full glory of wig and scarlet mantle; or a knight in the brilliant cloak of his order. And they enter not in twos or threes, but in dozens, till for sheer relief one is forced to rest one's eyes on the arching roof of the Abbey and its cool and tranquil vistas. The more distinguished among them and those higher in rank pass, as I said, under the arch of the choir screen that spans the nave, beneath the orchestra and the royal trumpeters, who are to sound the fanfares on silver trumpets, and who stand out gorgeously in their murrey and gold. The screen makes an excellent break as one's eye sweeps up the length of the Abbey, but those who are to the westward of it —perhaps half the total number present —find that it blocks their view of the Coronation ceremonies, and except the entrance of the guests and the processions, they can see little or nothing of all that makes up the splendor of the occasion. But being in the Triforium, with a liberty of movement, I can pass to a point beyond the choir screen, to the very angle indeed of the nave and transepts, and look down on the altar, the thrones, the coronation chair, the very scene of the King's sacring. Just beyond the screen are the choir stalls, soon to be occupied by the royal guests and representatives and their suites. Above them are tiers upon tiers of seats. Then come the transepts, the north being occupied by the peeresses and the south by the peers, and above them both run vast galleries up to the level of the Triforium itself for members of Parliament and their wives. Beyond the transepts one's eye travels over galleries splashed with the red of judges, the blue and white of admirals, the scarlet and gold of army officers, interspersed with the gleam of women's necks and arms, the shimmer of their dresses and the flash of jewels—past the royal boxes reserved for the King's and Queen's and for Queen Alexandra's private friends—till it rests on the glittering cream and gold of the altar, laden with the sacred vessels. In the space between the two transepts, called the "theater," stand the two thrones, in crimson damask, facing the altar and set on a dais, the King's being to the right, the Queen's to the left and lower down. A few yards further on, still facing the altar, is the historic chair of St. Edward, the coronation seat of centuries of English kings. To the right of it, but some little distance, almost, indeed, under the shadow of an arch, stand two recognition chairs, facing northwards, with faldstools in soft light blue before them Down from the altar, over the blue carpet, ripples the sheen of magnificent Persian rugs.

One has not time to take in even one-half the "values" of the general setting before the preliminaries begin. From St. Edward's Chapel, behind the sanctuary screen, the regalia are brought forth, are laid on the altar, are dedicated. A procession forms, headed by the trumpeters, followed by the choir, the sub-dean of Westminster and the prebendaries in their crimson robes. Out bursts the splendid hymn, "O God, Our Help in Ages Past," and with slow ecclesiastical pomp the regalia are borne down the nave and into the tapestried annex, there to await the coming of the King and Queen. Hardly are they deposited before the royal guests arrive. To name them would be simply to give a list of all the reigning families and of all the nations on earth. Nothing that has gone before equals the splendor of their approach, as headed by the German Crown Prince and Princess, they sweep up the

nave in a profusion of varied magnificence, a flowing opalescent stream of dancing light, and take their places in the choir stalls. No sooner are they seated than to the blare of silver trumpets and preceded by pursuivants in medieval bravery, the Prince of Wales enters, a wholesome, unaffected boyish figure, in the mantle of the Garter, bearing a vast plumed hat. He is escorted to a seat in the south transept just in front of the peers' benches. All who are bound for the royal boxes pass before him, and all, as they pass, curtsey or bow, and the Prince acknowledges their salutation with a pleasing, because natural, jerk of his head and shoulders. He is kept for a while quite busy. His three brothers and his sister, and after them a long train of princes and princesses of the blood royal, each with an attendant page or officer or lady in waiting, make their obeisance on their way to the royal boxes. It is the last of the preliminaries before the arrival of the King and Queen. Every seat is taken; the whole massed effect of stateliness and brilliance is at its highest point; all Europe, America, Africa and the Orient, four hundred millions of British subjects, and the best of English beauty, valor and worth, are represented there in those radiant seven thousand personages, awaiting the coming of the King and Queen.

They come at last. One hears the booming of the guns, the faint echo of cheering without. There is not today the feeling of anxious tension that there was nine years ago when no one knew whether King Edward could stand the strain of the long and arduous ceremony. But there is a universal emotion of expectancy fed by all that has gone before and charged with the sense of the full significance of an occasion that is a religious rite and a political sacrament as well as a spectacular pageant. All eyes and thoughts are turned to the west door. Slowly the procession enters. First the Abbey beadle in robes of silken blue; then the ten chaplains in ordinary scarlet—hooded; after them the domestic chaplains, the sacrist bearing the Cross of Westminster, followed by more ecclesiastics. Then the pursuivants, all gold and tabards, and the officers of the order of knighthood in mantles of glimmering hues, heralds in blazoned coats, household officials, great nobles bearing the standards of the British Dominions, India, Ireland, Scotland, England, and the United Kingdom, Lord Lansdowne holding aloft the Royal Standard, the four knights of the Order of the Garter appointed to hold the canopy for the King's anointing, great political dignitaries, chancellors and Lord Chamberlains, the Archbishop of Canterbury, more pursuivants, the bearers of the Queen's Regalia and then the Queen herself—pale and tense with emotion but splendidly dignified—her stupendous train borne by eight ladies in snowy white and followed by double dazzling lines of attendant retinue. It is an incomparable moment as the procession flashes onwards and the organ and choir burst into the noble anthem, "I was glad when they said unto me, We will go into the House of the Lord," and the Westminster boys fling out their greeting, "Vivat Regina Maria! Vivat, vivat, vivat!"

There is a pause of but a moment and the final procession enters the Abbey. One watches the passing of the King's Regalia with a certain impatience even though Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener are among the sword-bearers and the Golden Orb and the Sceptre with the Dove and St. Edward's Crown are among the precious treasures. At last firm and upright, in his crimson robe of state, flanked by two Bishops and an array of Gentlemen-at-Arms, followed by his train-bearers in red and white and attended by a glowing company of officials and Yeomen of the Guard, comes the King—while the anthem swells to its second movement and the "Vivats" of the Westminster boys crash out again. The service begins at once, that unique and noble service, a tissue of mediæval mysticism, chivalry, feudalism, ecclesiasticism and politics, blending the sacred and the secular into a pact between the King and his God and the people and their Sovereign. The anointing with oil, the solemn benedictions many times multiplied, the investiture of the Sovereign with quasi-sacerdotal robes, the delivery to him of the Regalia with prayers and injunctions—make it in certain aspects predominantly an ecclesiastical ceremony. On the other hand the fourfold

Recognition with which the service opens and in which the Archbishop, turning to the four points of the compass asks the people whether they are willing to do their homage and service to the King, recalls the time when monarchy was elective or rested on the fortunes of war; and the administration of the Oath emphasizes its secular and political side. Then again the touching of the King's heels with the golden spurs, the girding on of the sword, the presentation of the glove, and the homage of the Bishops, Princes and Peers recall the ideas and practices of feudalism and chivalry. And the whole of this curious service, except the Recognition, is embedded in the Communion Service of the Church of England, at which the King and Queen themselves devoutly communicate. Is this amazing and yet moving medley, written in the noblest language and with no part of it that does not bear the seal and warrant of the centuries, destined, I wonder, in the quick-moving times that lie ahead, to be the enduring form which the covenant between the English monarch and his people is destined to assume?

But there is scant leisure or inclination for such questionings while the service itself proceeds, while one's ears and mind and heart are filled and stirred by the chanting of the Litany, while beneath one's eyes the solemn Coronation Oath is administered and the King is seen to kiss the Bible and sign the roll, while the four highest of English noblemen hold a gleaming canopy of gold over his head and the Archbishop anoints him, while the chivalric investiture is in progress, and while, when the crowning is accomplished, the Peers with a blinding, simultaneous movement put on their coronets and "God Save the King" resounds through the Abbey, and the trumpets blare, and far off one hears the cannon thundering the glad tidings to the world. Each one of these separate ceremonies has its unforgettable moments when everything that color, music, the utmost splendor of costume and of language, and the solemnities and mysteries of religion can do to flood the emotions and dazzle and beguile the senses is done with superb and compelling effect. The passage of the Regalia from throne to altar, the assumption of the emblems of temporal power, the first moment when the crowned and anointed King turns round to face his subjects, the helping of the King onto his throne in reminiscence of the days when the monarch was lifted shield-high for his people to see, the thrilling flavor of a thousand years of kingship in the words and act of homage, the coming and going of magnificent dignitaries with emblems whose significance is woven with the earliest annals of English nationality, the unrobing of the Monarch at this moment in obedience to hallowed forms, his investment at that moment still in accordance with traditions and meanings that were ancient five hundred years ago, the bowings and kneelings, the prayers and oblations, the crowning of the Queen, and that culminating scene when King and Queen and Bishops kneel at the altar rails and receive the Communion while the tremendous words of the Anglican service roll in beauty through the listening Abbey—these are episodes that must surely, in their union of the deepest of messages with the most gorgeous of pageants, stay printed on the mind forever.

It is over. The Benediction has been pronounced; the Te Deum is ringing out; the King and Queen have passed into St. Edward's Chapel behind the altar. In a few moments they reappear; the processions are reformed; the Queen bearing in her right hand her Sceptre and the Cross and in her left the Ivory Rod with the Dove and wearing her Crown, passes thru the choir and down to the west door, the central and most imposing figure in a long line of beauty and splendor; two minutes later the King wearing the Imperial Crown, in his right hand the Sceptre with the Cross, emblem of kingly power and justice, in his left the Orb, follows in the midst of his retinue; the organ peals "God Save the King," and cheer after cheer breaks from the brilliant ranks of guests and spectators. Without a hitch and with every circumstance of historic pomp the great ceremony is consummated, and as we leave the Abbey there is borne to us the thunderous cheers of the multitude without acclaiming their crowned and anointed sovereigns.

Westminster Abbey, London, England.

# Industrial War or Peace

BY THE RT. REV. CHAUNCEY B. BREWSTER, D.D.

[In our issue of June 29 we published an article by the Bishop of Connecticut on "Employers' Liability." The following article on recent experiments in profit sharing is the second one under the general title of "Industrial War or Peace."—EDITOR.]

ANYTHING would seem to be desirable which would tend to associate capital and labor for mutual advantage. Such a result would seem likely to be attained if to the workman might be allowed to accrue some share in the profits of the industry. The possibilities of profit-sharing lie in its effect upon the employee, human nature being what it is, in its promise as regards quantity and quality of product, saving much waste of time and material as well as wear of implements, and a lessening of labor disputes. Such results are to be looked for from admission of the worker to a stake in the business.

Toward solving the labor problem, profit sharing goes some way so far as it serves to overcome antagonism between employer and employed by humanizing their relations. Into the problem it brings the human and personal factor in its recognition of the workers as something more than the employer's machines, as men of like nature with him and entitled to a right recognition of some common interest between them and him. The omission of that human factor has been a fact only too familiar. A famous type is Plugson of Undershot.

"He enlisted his thousand men; said to them, 'Come, brothers, let us have a dash at Cotton!' They follow with cheerful shout; they gain such a victory over Cotton as the Earth has to admire and clap hands at. Plugson, buccanier-like, says to them: 'Noble spinners, this is the Hundred Thousand we have gained, wherein I mean to dwell and plant vineyards; the hundred thousand is mine, the three and fivepence daily was yours; adieu, noble spinners; drink my health with this great cash, which I give you over and above!'"

A great captain of industry in our day, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, has recently said:

"Every employee should be an owner, and then there would be no trouble. If I were to go back into the steel business that is the first move I would make. I would inaugurate profit-sharing with the men."

The principle of labor's participation in profits had been recognized by Turgot in the preceding century. But practical profit sharing was begun in 1842 by Leclaire, a Parisian decorator, who showed the qualities of genius. His example has been followed, and with success, by many firms in France, and by a somewhat smaller number in Great Britain. In America, Jefferson's Secretary of the Treasury, Gallatin, advocated the principle and seems to have made experiments in it. The history of the movement in its earlier stages has been thoroly told by N. P. Gilman, in his work, "Profit Sharing."* This country was slower than Great Britain or France to take up profit sharing; but in the last third of the nineteenth century there were many experiments and a large proportion of failures. The plan has been given up sometimes by the employer, sometimes by the employed. In one case, with which I was somewhat familiar, after a very generous scheme had been working well for two years, the men abandoned it to join a general strike, thereby forfeiting, at a low estimate, a dividend of $11,000 due within a month, and $8,000 in wages. That, however, it may be noted, was back in 1872, when the principle in America was in its infancy and had not established its strength sufficiently to withstand strong pressure from without. In a fair number of instances the plan has survived the experimental stage.

In recent years there has been adoption of the principle on a large scale. For instance, the International Harvester Company and its subsidiary and affiliated companies devised a plan which includes a distribution in cash out of the earnings each year, and also the sale of stock to the employees on the instalment plan. By purchasing stock the workmen of course

*Houghton Mifflin & Co., 1889. The same author in "A Dividend to Labor," 1899, traces the movement to that date.

participate, so far forth, in the ownership. Since 1903 the United States Steel Corporation has had in operation a profit-sharing plan which is generous and attractive. Out of the earnings a certain percentage is set aside, half to be distributed in cash and half invested in preferred stock, to be distributed by a certain method. The plan, moreover, included an offer to the entire organization to purchase stock upon certain conditions.

Where the profit sharing has not succeeded, among the causes have been failure in some instances to earn any profits at all, and in others dissatisfaction of the men with their share. Behind all, however, and of essential import to the real success of the plan, must be the questions: How and why, and in what spirit, it is proposed to the men. There is to be encountered a perhaps not unnatural suspicion. Mr. George W. Perkins, who sees the possibilities of profit sharing, has frankly said,† of some plans that failed, that they

"did not embody a true, an honest, and a fair spirit of co-operation. A secret, perhaps almost an unconscious purpose existed to benefit the business in question out of proportion to the labor employed in the business; and no such plan having such a purpose can permanently succeed, for the selfish points in it will work to the surface sooner or later and cause failure."

It is evident the plan must be presented as a measure of justice and right dealing, not of paternal benevolence. The United States Steel Corporation in 1903 offered its men stock for purchase at a lower price and with guarantees which were calculated to give and, in fact, have given the men a very handsome return on their investment. In the statement of conditions, however, published in each yearly announcement, have occurred certain phrases, touching the employee of the corporation, viz., "Has shown a proper interest in its welfare and progress," "Whom it shall find deserving," phrases which, however they may have been actually construed, seem to go behind the doing of satisfactory work, and are suggestive of a paternalism inconsistent with genuine democracy.

To profit sharing there has been a general opposition on the part of labor organizations. Sometimes there may have been an instinctive fear that such adjustment would threaten the very business of the unions. But, should the wage war be succeeded by lasting peace, the unions might still perform most valuable service. A chief objection is explained by the fact that profit sharing proposals have often seemed to be associated with opposition to the principle of labor organization. In some instances the avowed purpose has been to destroy the unions. In some cases participation in the benefits of the scheme has been expressly conditioned upon withdrawal from membership in the unions. In other cases it has seemed to be a device to lure men from them. It will not in the long run meet the need to present any profit-sharing plan, however generous, which may justly be considered as a bribe to induce the men to abandon the labor organizations for the sake of getting what may benefit themselves, but not the mass of their fellow wage-earners. It is natural that men who believe that the general improvement of their condition depends upon organization should resent attempts even indirectly to interfere with the strength and efficiency of the organization of labor, and view with suspicion schemes which seem to look or be likely to work in that direction. It would seem possible to find some way of furnishing a dividend to labor which should be compatible with due recognition of the right of labor to organize.

The difficulty did seem to have been successfully met in a recent instance in England by Sir Christopher Furness, at his great shipbuilding yards at West Hartlepool. In October, 1908, he proposed that the men should become limited copartners by holding shares in the capital, on easy terms of payment. These shares were to bear a fixed interest at 4 per cent., and, furthermore, after apportionment for the interest on the capital at 5 per cent., and for reserve and development funds, whatever profit might remain would be divided between the employees' shares and the other shares. Over and above the monetary aspect was held out the promise of amity instead of friction, of cordial relations of co-operation. To this end was proposed a works council, to be composed of representatives of the firm and of the

†Before the National Civic Federation.

employees, and to include also outside representatives of the trades unions. This was to be a medium of intercommunication and of mutual discussion. There was to be no strike and no lockout. If thru the council any issue could not be settled, there was provision for a court of arbitration.

These proposals were, after discussion, deliberated upon by the several unions, and by a large majority accepted. So was launched a copartnership which admitted the workmen to a share in the profits and recognized the principle of association in unions. It seemed an encouraging example of that which Professor Jevons declared would be the best of all trades unions, the union between labor and capital. For 1909, dividends were declared of 10 per cent. to the regular stockholders and 9 per cent. to the employee stockholders. But, in April, 1910, it was announced that a majority of the workmen had voted against the continuance of the plan, a large number of them not voting. The reasons for this action, so far as I have been able to learn them, would seem to be only incidental and not to be essentially involved in the principle.

Notwithstanding this discouraging instance, the horizon is bright with promise. The general principle of profit sharing has begun to emerge from the stage of crudity and experimentation. There may yet be mistakes and failures. But some of the ablest men of our time are deeply interested and engrossed in study of the problem. We may reasonably hope there may be devised methods whereby to surmount the difficulties and to apply the principle in such wise that, while not a patent cure for all industrial ills, it shall mean a long step toward better relations and a better spirit.

The subject of arbitration has not been entered upon. It would require more space than can here be afforded. In industrial as in international relations, there recurs the persistent question whether war is a normal necessity. The "class war" we have heard of from the Socialists. By the majority of them it is still insisted upon as a basis of the cause they advocate. It is proclaimed as a necessary law. The doctrine of Marx and his followers is that, so long as there are employers, the employed must be their wage slaves. Between them must be enmity. Their interests are in conflict. What the one side gains the other must lose. There can be no mutual gain. Why not? It is a query which, I venture to think, has never been conclusively answered and is fortified by observation of the results of fair profit sharing.

It remains a question whether class consciousness necessarily, inevitably and forever must mean war. Something better than this is surely conceivable. Something better than this seems not impossible. It has been my aim to show that indications are not wanting of something some day coming which, because it is to rest upon the essential unity of man with man and their interdependence, promises to be more genuinely and fundamentally social than the Socialism that is avowedly based upon the antagonism of class to class.

Significant in this connection would seem to be the National Civic Federation, bringing together as it does representatives of capital, of labor, and of the general public on the same platform. It was inevitable that it should meet with criticism and denunciation from certain organs both of labor and of capital. Perhaps to be expected at this stage is the opposition of some labor organizations, for instance, the action whereby Mr. John Mitchell has recently been forced to withdraw from the Federation. Unfortunate as such a result confessedly is, none the less can one who really believes in human nature help hoping much yet to come from the mere bringing together, into relations of mutual comparison, discussion, friendly understanding and co-operation, of reasonable men who represent differing and opposing interests.

In the general movement we have been concerned with there is the economic side. Men are learning from experience that it is poor policy and bad business to be forever fighting, that it pays to have other relations than those of mutual suspicion and hatred. We catch glimpses, moreover, of another side. As we see men turning from competition and conflict to co-operation, we get intimation of something else. It is the stirring of impulses and convictions in regard to right deal-

ing, brotherhood, helpfulness from man to man, and bearing burdens together. It is that touch of our better nature that even in the industrial world makes men kin. It gives good reason to hope for some issue looking toward the reintegration of society, and the reconciliation of warring elements. In that day which, however distant, is we hope destined to dawn, when instead of perpetual strife there shall be just arbitration and agreement in common purposes, when to industrial war shall ensue peace; then, in this transcending of solely selfish and clashing aims, and in this bringing of contending wills and interests that seemed conflicting into concordant harmony, shall be found the highest value of the industrial process, seen thus to serve higher than material ends.

HARTFORD, CONN.

# Travesty

BY RALPH M. THOMSON

GOD help the state, of endless ills the tool,
Where judges slink, and politicians rule!
The rich and poor a frazzled thread divides,
A tip from Fortune and the beggar rides.
But when courts fear the wrath that may arise,
Traditions perish and all manhood dies.
What mockery to prate about the law,
When immuned culprits ever find a flaw
Thru which they may escape, to mix again
With decent, honest, self-respecting men!
What means the ballot, that eternal trust
Inherited from them whose bones are dust,
When mental pygmies and depraved buffoons,
When slimy asps and wriggling, spineless loons
May prostitute its sacredness, and dare
The minions of the wig to interfere?
When low-born scullions, reeking with their stench
May give an ultimatum to the Bench,
And amble forth to gaze on freedom's sky,
Unpunished by the weaklings they defy.
When men who pose as paragons of right
Prove traitors to integrity and might,
And swoop to buy from every imp of hell
Who signals that he has a vote to sell;
And when the people wreathe indifferent smiles,
And, thru inaction, countenance the wiles
Of them who traffic, and in manner bold,
In bartered birthrights, and for dabs of gold—
Small wonder Justice is portrayed as blind,
With bandaged eyes, and sword at rest, resigned;
And well may we, before it is too late,
Cry needfully to heaven: "God help the state!"

SAVANNAH, GA.

# The New Point of View in the New South

BY ENOCH MARVIN BANKS

[In THE INDEPENDENT of February 9, 1911, appeared an article by Professor Banks, entitled "A Semi-Centennial View of Secession." As this article frankly questioned the soundness of some of the South's cherished views, it was taken up by a few hotheads, and to the eternal disgrace of Florida and its State University, Professor Banks was forced to resign his chair in the University. The whole case has naturally elicited a widespread discussion thruout the South, especially in academic circles. We are glad therefore to print another article from the pen of Professor Banks. We comment upon it in our editorial pages.—EDITOR.]

IN the past century two mistakes large in serious consequences were made in our country in regard to the negro. The South is primarily responsible for one of these mistakes and the North is primarily responsible for the other. The disastrous consequences in each case fell primarily, tho by no means exclusively, upon the white race, and since such is likely to be the outcome of any present or future error of policy in regard to the racial problem it behooves us to take counsel with the finer qualities of our nature and judgment in order that we may lay plans for avoiding any possible future disasters of similar magnitude. The two mistakes have also tended to accentuate an estrangement between the sections that is passing only with the lapse of time, tho a frank recognition and acknowledgment of its own mistake by each section, together with the operation of other influences, are tending to hasten the spread of a genuine spirit of national harmony and good-will. Indeed it is being more and more recognized that progress is not primarily promoted upon the basis of a developed fellow feeling that makes possible a wide co-operation in the execution of the world's constructive program of action. Reference is therefore made to the mistakes of the past in no sense for the purpose of reviving bitter memories and animosities, but rather in the hope of laying a foundation for a wider mutual accord and for a larger spirit of constructive co-operation in tasks that demand for their wise execution the highest type of statesmanship and the broadest catholicity of spirit.

The first fundamental error that brought serious consequences in its train manifests itself in the attitude of the South toward the institution of negro slavery especially in the generation prior to the sixties. My former article in THE INDEPENDENT attempted to present the error in the southern position which culminated in the Civil War. While the student of social psychology can easily explain the southern attitude and can see the influence of economic and other social motives at work in its formation, still the error of the attitude is none the less apparent. While the conscientious historian will recognize in the main the sincerity of such southern leaders of opinion and action as Calhoun, Davis, and others, still the logic of progress will no doubt force him to admit that they made a fatal mistake in exerting their high powers of mind and character in the work of devising constitutional and other means for the defense and extension of slavery, instead of bending their energies to the task of setting in motion sane influences in the South that would have made it possible not only for the national government to exclude slavery from all the western territories, but also for the southern state governments to carry through policies looking to the gradual emancipation of all the slaves within their jurisdiction. Had our southern leaders followed the latter line of policies they might easily find a rank among the really great constructive statesmen of the world. However, their line of policies pursued the opposite course and thus led directly to the seces-

sion movement which in its turn precipitated a gigantic war for the preservation of the union.

This war entailed upon the country, North as well as South, great agony of soul and sacrifice of life; it drew into its destructive vortex, North as well as South, a vast quantity of wealth reaching into the billions of dollars; it brought on the liberation of the slaves without a penny of direct compensation to the owners; it brought in its train all the humiliation and bitterness of the reconstruction period; and it has entailed a subsequent pension burden upon the nation that already approximates $4,000,000,000—an amount sufficient in itself to have paid a fair price for all the slaves in the country in 1860. To be sure, viewed from a world standpoint two principles of the highest importance—the unity of the nation and the freedom of the slaves—were definitely wrought out and established thru our civil war; but it is now desired to emphasize the fact that these principles cost the whole country a greater outlay of wealth and anguish of soul than their establishment ought to have cost. Wise leadership in the South in the generation prior to the sixties in matters moral, religious, political, and economic, might easily have paved the way for the triumph of both principles without even the symptom of a social cataclysm. A teaching of history that fails to bring out such truths is worse than useless and does not harmonize with the spirit of our age which is seeking not only to reduce the occasions for war but also to lead mankind upon a highway of progress that will gradually eliminate many other phases of human weakness that are responsible for the great misery and suffering which have heretofore been regarded as normal and essential elements of human experience.

Just as the South made a grievous mistake in formulating plans for the perpetuation and extension of slavery in an age when the world was demanding its restriction and elimination, even so the North committed a serious blunder in the era of reconstruction in attempting the wholesale enfranchisement of the newly emancipated slaves. The South in the earlier period was running counter to the true path of social progress in clinging to a system which, whatever may have been some of its beneficent phases, had been ruled out of court by the advancing civilization of the world: The North in its schemes of radical military reconstruction went too far in the other direction in transferring the negroes from slavery into an immediate control of the southern state governments. From slaves with very restricted rights and responsibilities they were suddenly metamorphosed into freemen with all the rights and civic responsibilities of the white men. This very naturally intensified existing disorders, bringing indeed a degree of chaos to southern society, and created a bitterness of feeling against the North and against the negro which has handicapped the true progress of all concerned. The nation needed in that emergency the leadership of Lincoln whose natural sagacity, breadth of view, and generosity of soul, acting upon the basis of a masterly acquired prestige, might have carried through policies with regard to the conquered South and the freedmen that would have made easier a progress that has been slow and difficult. To be sure, the policies actually adopted were in many instances inspired by the laudable purpose of guarding and promoting the interests of the weak and newly emancipated element of the population. But the policy of immediate wholesale enfranchisement was none the less fallacious and its adoption left a legacy of disastrous consequences not only to the negroes and the whites of the South but also to the nation at large. However, the northern historians and students of society as well as the other more thoughtful citizens of that section are very frankly and generously acknowledging the mistake involved in foisting military rule upon the conquered South in support of the premature political privileges of the freedmen.

Both sections have therefore made errors in dealing with the negro—the one an error in the way of following policies too repressive and reactionary in their tendency, the other an error in the way of advocating policies too idealistic and revolutionary to fit the actual situation in such a manner as to promote sound progress. It is hoped that this paper may

indicate in some measure at least the pathway of progress along which the better leaders of our day in both sections are moving in an endeavor to forward a wise adjustment of what is perhaps America's greatest social problem as well as a wise solution of other problems more or less peculiarly southern. If leaders can enable the two sections to allay their distrust and cease petty bickerings and with generosity of soul join hands in constructive policies looking to the gradual redemption of a race to the building of a radiant civilization they will be entitled to a crown of rejoicing in the present world as well as a crown of immortality in the world to come.

The creation of a proper attitude of mind and spirit among the people at large is the first desideratum if errors in the future no less serious than those of the past are to be avoided and if positive progress in the wise handling of our racial problem is to be made. Such ideas do not smack of utopian impracticability in the eyes of those who are already touched by the dominant tone of the present age. It is perhaps safe to say that the dominant tendency of our age arises from an increasing spirit of human brotherhood coupled with the ascendant belief that man and society can, through conscious effort, largely modify and determine the course of human progress. Our public health and world peace movements, our great philanthropies, our vast educational system, and many other large programs of the age are based primarily upon this philosophy of the solidarity of social interests and the possibility and desirability of consciously promoting the social welfare. The South in relation to its greatest problem must harmonize its attitude and policies with present world currents of thought and action or it will again suffer the dire consequences of a mental and spiritual inertia such as gripped it in the generation prior to the Civil War.

It is not enough for the stronger race to cultivate a spirit that would offer cordial help and encouragement and opportunities to the weaker race, but it is also a desideratum that the policies of uplift be based upon the widest possible knowledge of the actual situation together with an appreciation of some of the general principles of civilization and progress as these principles are made manifest in the evolution of human society. This implies, of course, that very few of us, if indeed any of us, are at present thoroughly qualified in point of knowledge to give a wise direction to any broad line of policies with regard to this transcendently important problem. It does not follow, however, that instinct and the blind forces of the past must be allowed to determine those policies. All the medical and hygienic knowledge now being employed to alleviate suffering and lengthen life has been wrought out by the human mind; all the important principles of chemistry and physics now serving man in a thousand ways have been acquired by dint of observation and study; the splendid array of inventions and discoveries now marshaling the forces of nature in the service of mankind are achievements to the glory of man's intellectual powers. In view of all these achievements that might be extended into the thousands if we cared to particularize, why should it be thought a thing incredible that man should successfully turn the vast resources of his mind upon the problems of improving his economic, moral, political, and other social conditions and relations? It can be done, verily it is being done as never before in the history of the world, and the achievements of the twentieth century in the way of thus consciously elevating the type of our civilization are destined to transcend the most daring speculations of the present. The world has never before seen anything comparable to the vast number of persons now devoting their lives to the scientific study of human society with the avowed object of getting sound bases for ameliorating the lot of mankind and for directing the course of human civilization; nor has the world ever before witnessed the establishment of so many agencies, public as well as private, designed to abate the causes of human misery and to elevate the standard of individual efficiency and social achievement.

There are at least three sections of the population of the South whose elevation and improvement it should be the distinct object of wise policies to accom-

plish. One is a rural white element consisting chiefly of tenants or "croppers" who are to be found in large numbers thruout the entire cotton belt. These need the stimulating touch of the best agencies which an advancing civilization can bring to their service in order that they may become efficient producers with an enlarged participation in the better things of life. Then there are the mountain whites representing a vast store of native human capacity which should be invigorated by proper agencies and thus qualified for the task of contributing a worthy share toward upbuilding the industries and the civilization of the South. The negroes form the third important element in the population whose conditions, relations, and possibilities demand for their wise appreciation and handling neither passion, nor prejudice, nor crude sentiment, but scientific study inspired by a genuine desire to lay plans for drawing out and developing all the latent possibilities of progress inherent in the race. The problems of increasing the efficiency, enlarging the opportunities, and raising the standard of living in its broadest aspects, of those who fall within the three great groups just mentioned present tasks that will tax our highest capacities for thought and study as well as our largest capacity for wise action.

Because of its racial phases the problem of helping the negro to become a social asset is beset with peculiar difficulties. There is a widely prevalent instinctive prejudice against the negro, especially on the part of certain elements in the white population, and it is very easy for politicians of a certain type to gain an ascendancy by making adroit appeals to this prejudice. I have heard such appeals and have seen audiences wildly applaud the demagog who was thus training them in the spirit of mob action, instead of training them in the spirit of a sane and deliberate discharge of their duties as citizens. It is therefore highly important that the wiser portion of the population be not remiss in their duty to discredit the fanatic, the bigot, the demagog, and the yellow journal in relation to a question that requires profound study, breadth of vision, generosity of soul—in a word, the high qualities of statesmanship—for the mapping out of wise programs of action.

It remains to indicate some of the specific agencies thru which are to be developed and fostered the sane attitude and the sound policies that are required in this work of social regeneration. The primary responsibility in this work will rest upon our educational system, and our colleges and universities are to be the chief sources of inspiration and equipment for its prosecution. Indeed, we are just beginning to appreciate the real function of a university in a democratic society. Heretofore its work has proceeded upon the basis of the relatively inane classical ideal instead of its proceeding upon the basis of furnishing the largest possible equipment for life and social service. Our universities must become plants for the investigation, teaching, and dissemination of truth that has relation to human welfare. Nothing so fortifies character as a grip on truth coupled with a desire to use it for the benefit of mankind—not indeed a grip on merely one truth, for that makes a fanatic or a bigot, but a commanding grip on a wide range of truths. In these truth-building and character-fortifying plants most of our leaders are to be trained for effective citizenship and constructive service. Here our ministers of the gospel, our public school teachers, many of our farmers and business men, our physicians, our editors, our lawyers, our legislators, our judges, our governors, and other leaders of public thought and action are to receive their inspiration and training. Upon our colleges and universities is therefore to rest the burden of tremendous responsibilities since they thus occupy the most important strategic positions in guarding the interests of mankind and in controlling the destiny of our civilization.

The high-schools, touching as they do a larger number of the people than the universities, should themselves become potent instruments of social uplift in the hands of teachers trained at the universities to see that high-schools can become such instruments of power by adapting their work to the varying needs of communities and sections of the population. The elementary schools also, touching as they should every member of the com-

munity, may come in for a large share in this work when they are properly manned and supported as well as more wisely adapted than at present to the task of training for social life. The church inspired by the spirit of the Christ and invigorated by the teachings of modern social science may also serve powerfully the cause of human progress through the agency of its pulpit and press, and thru the agency of many practical lines of social activity. In contrast with some of the early and later Christian teachers, the twentieth century church will emphasize the importance of bringing the kingdom of heaven to pass in this world instead of directing primary attention to the kingdom of heaven in another world. Such a change of emphasis will rejuvenate the power of the church by expanding its usefulness in relation to human needs.

The press in the hands of a body of well-trained managers and editors may also become a mighty agent in proclaiming the harmonizing and upbuilding influences of the age and in leading public opinion to the support of policies that are baptized in the spirit of the widest humanity and vitalized with the breath of an advancing civilization. While writing this paragraph there comes into my hands a copy of today's (June 25) *Atlanta Constitution*, the general tone of whose editorial page admirably illustrates the new spirit of the new South, advocating, as it does, a liberated intellectual life, a nationalized sentiment, and a general expansion of our educational programs to the end of qualifying the section for its constructive work and for a full participation in a richly diversified national destiny.

NEWNAN, GA.

# The Prayer of Summer

BY MARGUERITE OGDEN BIGELOW

*Boy and Girl.*

FROM the nights of mist and moonshine,
From the ardent days of summer,
From the daisy-dimpled meadow,
And the milkweed-scented roadside,
And the quiet pools sequestered,
Where the water-lilies blossom
And the dragonflies are mating—
Hasten we into the woodland,
There to bow before our Father,
Offering the prayer of summer.

*The Boy.*

Grant me greater body prowess,
Healthier skin and tauter sinew,
Speed in swimming and in running,
Hardihood and strength in climbing
Upward from the river valley,
Where the turtles plunge and paddle,
Upward on the sun-baked hillside
To the crags by hemlocks guarded;
There to look abroad and visit
With glad eyes the spreading distance
There to look abroad and challenge
All the future and the distance
To a fight—the future beckons!
Certainty of quick decision
Grant me, when the need is greatest.
In the game or in the battle
And at sundown let me listen
[illegible]
Windswept [illegible] and ripples lapping,
Grant me faith and faith, full stature
Of the manhood I am making.

*The Girl.*

Grant me health, the flush of wonder
Won by riding thru the woodland,
Or by tennis, or by rowing;
Grant me swift, untrammeled action
Of my mind and of my body,
Greater verve and proud endurance
Of each little daily hardship,
Soundest nights and vivid daytime.
All my human woman nature,
Let me find alert and active,
Natural and bright in blossom
As the open fields of clover.
I would be as lithe and supple
As the willows by the river;
I would climb the highest hill-tops
That have known my brother's footstep;
I would read on sunny beaches
Many laws Thy hands have graven
So to learn the mighty secret,
Thru the woodland softly whispered,
Of my life and of its meaning.

*Both.*

Where the wood is darkest, deepest,
We, Thy children, bow before Thee,
Claiming bounty of Thy bounty—
Health and strength and poise of body
And of mind, a drawing nearer
To our fullest human beauty—
In the nights of mist and moonshine
In the ardent days of summer,
Offering the prayer of summer.

[illegible], Ga.

# Scouting

BY E. P. POWELL

Author of "The Country Home," "How to Live in the Country," Etc.

BOY scouts are not a novelty. In my very boy days we scouted after the cows for father, and then we helped milk them. We scouted the weeds out of the onion beds, and there was no baseball nine in all the world. But the sun shone; and the apples blossomed, and there were wild strawberries, and we scouted for them. The girls were scouts too—in blue calico. They scoured the tin pans, skimmed the milk, and played fox and geese in the snow. Then we all scouted together in the corn fields, and we picked up potatoes together till our backs ached; and we helped in the pink beds. I am sure we did not need to go away from home to scout, although there were only two pianos in our township, thank the Lord! And these were elaborately covered over in the spare rooms, and seldom touched but to dust them. Good piano playing is delightful, but scouting, ah, that is another thing.

But if there are boys and girls who are not needed at home to take the burdens off old age, let them scout all over the neighborhood till they find somebody to help. Dear me, but how well I remember those dear church boys of mine, who came to evening service, each with a blessed girl on his arm; only the handsomest of all, Harry Hull, came down the middle aisle firmly linked with his mother. And his eye caught mine with a diamond snap, and her eye was so dimmed with bliss that she did not need to ask the Lord for more. I have an idea God got the world up on the scouting principle; only the right sort of scouting begins at HOME; and so far as I can see schools and scouts and a good deal of church work forget all about father and mother, and the behind-fence duties.

Yes, we all scouted together in those days; the mother knitted and quilted, and the daughter knitted and quilted; and they spun their home-made yarn and made soap together. The mothers, dear souls that they were, did not need to go away by themselves and play bridge; and I wonder if we would look back so yearningly for them if they had. Puritanism had a wonderful power on woman. It brought religious sentiment into such close accord with the feminine instincts that to-day the Church would go to pieces without the mothers. What we want above everything else in our social evolution is to preserve the mother instinct. When that is gone the suffraget can accomplish very little if she have the ballot.

When one of my parishioners, a man of wide business associations, was dying, I asked him what he wanted most. And he said, "I want my mother; I don't want anything else in this world or any other—I just want to see that blessed woman, the one who bore me, who carried me, kissed me, loved me into decent manhood, taught me all the good there is in me; and never asked for any pay, and I'm afraid she never got paid. All the rest is rubbish. I could have got on without the rest; but I want my mother. I want her arms around me. I know it is second childhood; but let it be childhood, it is better than all the manhood the world has ever taught me. God got nearer to me in my mother than in any other way. If I can find her I won't have to hunt for Him. They won't be far apart." Yes, mothers who scouted with their boys and girls brought God very near to them.

I was never in my life happier than when the little mother scouted the woods with me for spring beauties and anemones, and later for fringed orchids and moccasin plants; when she named for us ginseng and witchhopple and wild hazel, or helped us pick up beech nuts by the Harding Brook—while the squirrels scolded us—for indeed did they not own what they could harvest? and what right have we to more? Yet I cannot quite say which was most delightful, these hours with the mother soul, or when our father shook the chestnuts, saying to us, Come, for the squirrels have their share, and there is enough for all of us; and gently he taught us the fine manhood of co-operation in Nature, and how we should help the birds and the animals, as we also take their help; and so all live together with one Lord in one home. At night with much climbing and scouting we went home with aching legs, and was it not then best of all when the hand of the little mother rubbed us much as one would rub a pony; and she said, Little Ned! you need not wear out scouting, for truly the Lord will have need of these legs by and by. You'll see; yes, you'll see! And truly it has been so; and I am glad that legs can worship God as well as tongues. Nor am I quite sure that one might not better hang salvation on good sprinting than on good praying. The tongue has some advantages, for it can go a long distance, and it can be very boastful; and yet I advise you to try the legs if you care for service in God's church—which I take to be the whole world itself.

You will be astonished when you really begin scouting about home, to learn how much there is to scout for, how much to discover and find out. Some folks know a deal about every spot on earth, except home. They will tell you about Bombay and Paraguay and Manchuria, but their own twenty acres holds only dulness. I should not like to have my boy scout in that way, away from home all the time, until home gets to be the most remote and the strangest land in the world. Is it not barely possible that we may organize too much? Was there ever anything more perfectly conceived than the family band? Farm life as it may be lived in America, and as it sometimes is lived, is the completest, the one all-sufficient organism yet devised. Beyond that let us have the town, that is the old-fashioned tunship. But as for clubs on every corner, I am not so sure of it. Some one sent to me a boy to spend a few months learning horticulture. The father wrote me, "This fellow wants to go somewhere to learn something and be somebody, as if he could find nothing worth the while about his old home. I think it the best thing to let him scout for a while. I hope you will show him something worth the while." I found he was a sprinter. It was wonderful to see that boy's heels fly over the tops of the timothy and clover, when there was something else to do. As for his head it only went because his heels had gone. It is bad to give too much directive control to your feet. Tom could think of nothing else and talk of nothing else but sprinting; and I was glad after a bit to let him sprint homeward—a fine boy spoiled.

I cannot be quite pleased if my boy outrun all the rest, unless he run for something and something worth the while. That he has toed a line, where obedience or honor or economy are involved, counts. When I was young they used to set me to reading the history of martyrs, men who died because they would not disown a religious belief. I have known a few horticulturists who would fight all day to demonstrate their confidence in a favorite spraying material. Dr. Underwood and John Cary peeled pears and ate them combatively by the hour, each to prove that his selected variety surpassed the others. There is always a chance to do sprinting that comes to some definite end. But when my boy says, "I outjumped them all," or "I outran them all," I wish to know what it was all for. This Tom of mine was a member of the Y. M. C. A. and he had a dozen medals for his legs, that was all. I could not find that he had ever done anything noble or generous.

I am not belittling the new scouting propaganda, not a bit of it. It will probably do a great deal of good, as Sunday schools have done good; but I would rather a school where the young and old go together; and I am just old

enough, or young enough, which is it? to believe that we shall yet use our big town school buildings for all ages, and any old woman may go and learn to read when she is sixty; and better yet, her boy shall learn to make garden with her in the school lot. No; I am sure of nothing, only of God and progress. I am sure that tomorrow will be wiser than today, and we shall not do then just as we do now. And so I think of this scouting that out of it will come some fine things, and so far as it teaches the boys and girls to find themselves out, and to sift and to weigh, and to think, why, of course, we can have none too much of it. Our house doors are too large and they all swing outward. God will never get too old for us to love, nor to love us. The wonderful thing about the Lord's Prayer is that it is just as sweet at eighty as it was at eight, and so it prevents two kinds of religion.

Do not be impatient with me, for indeed I am not wishing to see old things back again, nor do I fail to appreciate modernism. Somehow, since Emerson, we have been learning that the body must be saved as well as the soul. Kingsley and Frederick Maurice taught us that, after all, beauty and strength belong to righteousness, and that sickness is to be abhorred; then Horace Mann told us that God despises a dyspeptic stomach; and so, step by step, we have come on into this scouting age; only do not let us now begin to save the body without the soul. We used to pray for an esthetic heaven, and we talked about the body, the flesh and the devil as our trinity of evil. Among our college boys there were no calves at all nor any biceps; only a few godless fellows used dumb bells and invented baseball. Hugh Miller and President Hitchcock helped us still farther out of our world-hate; and then Walt Whitman jumped the fence altogether.

Indeed I do not wish to see the old repeated, altho I would like to stroll down the pasture lot this morning, where the wild berries gardened themselves and the huge old apple trees bore loads of Sweet boughs and Early Harvest. In those days there was not a typewriter in the United States, nor was there a spelling reform association. We spelled everything out full, with all the letters we could get into it, and that was our pride. I thought, simple head that I was, that things would always be so, and that my boys would go to spelling matches as I had done. Thirty years before he was born I set my eldest boy to study Greek and Latin, to read the English essayists, and imitate Carlyle. We scouted among books, and a library was the chief end of man. The end of education was to teach the architecture of words. And so we had builders who knew to the infinitesimal fraction, the fitting and the fitness of verbs and nouns and adjectives. To their sensitive ears spoke that delicate rhythm that would touch the hearts of readers.

It was this letter craft that I had planned for my children also. But to my amazement the first one picked up things, and did not care for words; the second picked up bugs and living things, and words to him were of little worth; while the third wholly renounced literature and built machines. It was genuine heredity; for they were all builders, only not one built with *words*. I am bound to say, that from my original standpoint they are a stupid set. They will spell "no" for *know;* and for the life of me, I can't see why *knot;* nor what the *k* and the *w* are about in *nolige*. So whether I will or no, I must accept of change. I do not any longer myself scout thru Milton's "Paradise Lost" as a duty, nor do I feel any conscience about it at all, because I am no longer interested in reading Jeremiah after breakfast. I am glad that Job, and the Nineteenth Psalm, and the great parables, are neither ancient nor modern, but eternal; and I love Jesus as a great, big, handsome, human Brother; and a lot of the old questions that were so irritating have gone as the stars go when the sun comes up. They may be there yet, but they do not shine, and only owls see them or care for them.

Shall we overdo this matter? Surely not in the long run. Out of the evolution and the scouting is coming a finer sentiment, a sweeter religion, a manlier manhood, and a reign of common sense. Forty years ago William Lloyd Garrison said to me: "You will live to see justice done to Thomas Paine, and perhaps to

myself; and you will see a lot of hate replaced with love, and the world will not be the worse for it." It was a good prophecy and there is more to come; more of the fair and just and honest. It is a grand thing that there is such a room for progress ahead, and it may take a hundred thousand years yet to make the world anywhere near as decent and comfortable as it can be made by the application of the truth already known. But progress goes on now in geometrical ratio, thank the Lord.

I am told there are 500,000 boy scouts in America, and that every one of them is obligated to be courteous to strangers and helpful to women and children. It will not be discouraging if I tell them that they were bound to just that sort of thing by the fact that they were born of women. It is well also to recall the fact that, some seven or eight hundred years ago, Europe was quite alive with something of that sort, scouting everywhere on horseback and on foot to do deeds of gallantry. The age of chivalry was a woman's age, but it was an age also of gentlemen. It was then that the word gentlemen was invented. I do not think there were any worse things abroad then than there are today, only the new knighthood, thanks to our common schools, takes in a larger proportion of the people. The power of the new movement lies in this, that it is a simple movement, touching everyday life. It picks up the orange peel that might trip the feeble.

It is this new idea of life that is getting hold of us, and it cannot get hold of the young folks too early. The marvel of the universe is not things, but life—life in all its processes; life budding, life blossoming and life fruiting; better yet, life thinking, life comparing, and life hoping and willing. I came, said Jesus, that ye might have more *life;* and that is all that is worth while to say of Christianity, that it gives a richer, broader, completer life; puts away deathly things, deathly habits and life waste. It gives life a purpose; it sends life out to do good; it sends it into the past with conscience and into the future with hope; and all the time it moves collateral with science in making history full of ethics, and the future full of duty. Anything but low vitality, anything but rotting, decay in our middle years—the years that should be full of strength and beauty. God is Life; life in the garden, life in the field, life like the olives and the figs; but broader and deeper, life brought up to the range of thought and hope; and that is exactly what this scouting must do for the boys if it do the right thing; it must make them children of God. It must fill them with clean, honest life.

This is not to glorify athletics, or physical life, only as that is the basis of a full life. Organized matter that has no purpose beyond exercising itself, no end but propagating itself, no purpose outside or beyond itself, is not worth the while. The body and the soul hereafter must go on together. It is a glorious thing to be superbly physical, healthy in every fiber; but a soulless body, or a body with a dying soul, that is the great shame of manhood. Scouting is, or it ought to be, a new way of preaching the gospel of LIFE.

CLINTON, N. Y.

# The Compelling Guest

BY ANNA PHILLIPS SEE

When Sorrow knocked upon my door,
I answered not nor deemed that he
Could ask aught save love with me,
For Sorrow never had come before

And still he knocked. In selfish dread
I barred me in my dearest place,
Yet Sorrow found me face to face
"Forever I'm thy guest," he said,

"For I alone, for thou must give
A welcome to the woes of all
That suffer want or grief or thrall
To thee in peace, with me shalt live."

AMHERST, MASS.

# The Passing of the Home Daughter

BY MARION HARLAND

IN a series of able articles upon "Some Successes of American Women," now in course of publication in a popular magazine, the author—herself a woman—thus touches upon a problem of business life:

"Every place filled by a girl to whom self-support is unnecessary lessens the chance for some girl a little less qualified, makes competition a little keener, and brings down the scale of wages, for both men and women. . . .

"Girls do not realize this when ambition or restlessness drives them out of their homes to seek self-support. Most of them would indignantly deny any part in making the conditions of a workingwoman's lot more difficult and her life thereby a harder one, but it is true, nevertheless."

We have here from but one point of view a problem that has many sides, some of them sorely perplexing to the social economist and yet more distressing to the home-maker and home-lover.

Sixty years ago we all laughed good-humoredly when Mr. Turveydrop apostrophized, "with very disagreeable gallantry," "Wooman! lovely Wooman!"

Reading today that the Master of Deportment added: "What a sex you are!" we are irresistibly reminded of the Scotch minister's comment upon David's "I said in my haste, 'All men are liars'"——

"Had ye been livin' on the airth this day, ye might ha' said it at your leisure, David, me mon!"

For Woman with the big capital letter has the center of the stage, and the limelight is turned full upon her. In her—never forgetting the staring capital letter—the unrest, characteristic of the age, has its fiercest manifestation. In that Long-Time-Ago, when we laughed at Mr. Turveydrop's affectations, there were real wrongs—legislative and domestic and social—of which the weaker sex had a right to complain. Property laws in many of our States bore hard upon them; convention, in the matter of behavior, occupation and locomotion, was unjust and tyrannical.

If she was honored in the church, it was with consideration akin to that showed to the feminine converts from paganism in Paul's missions. They were allowed to work, not to speak in the assemblies of the saints, but admonished to ask of their husbands at home if the sermon shot above their heads.

If the mid-nineteenth-century society belle were toasted as an angel, it was with the full understanding that she was not to fly beyond her sphere.

When sensible men and just recognized the demands of reasonable women for recognition of themselves as vertebrate fellow beings of the feminine gender, iniquitous laws were repealed, conventional bondage became a dead letter, and the working woman fell into step with the working man. Parents who take it for granted that their boys must enter college assume as naturally that their girls do the same. One thousand women engage in active business pursuits now where one entered a shop, or office, or store a half century ago. As was inevitable from the very nature of her being, our emancipated woman inclined eagerly to the ministry of healing, and the trained nurse is one of the benefactions of our age. The doors of medical colleges opened more slowly, but they stand wide now, and many of the sex there be that enter therein. The law schools followed suit—somewhat reluctantly; lastly, and under protest from clergy and laity, a limited number of women wear the title of "Reverend." In the literary and artistic world they have long stood alongside of their brothers.

As a matter of course, a comparison of the mighty difference between the position of the woman of 1841 and that held, unchallenged, by her granddaughter in 1911, has mounted like champagne to the head of the latter. Each triumph gained is an incentive to enterprise. "What next?" comes as naturally to the thoughts and lips of the girl graduate as to the boy who comprehends that his college course is but the first stepping

stone in his career. And this is as true —as our magazine writer intimates—of the girl whose parents are abundantly able to provide handsomely for her now and in future, as of the daughter of the salaried clerk or small tradesman, or of the widow whose annuity will die with her. Her liberal education, she pleads, has so belittled in her esteem the frivolities of fashionable life that she cannot endure the prospect of sinking to the meaningless round in which the butterflies of society float and glitter for a few brief seasons, then to sink into useless nobodies. She longs to be and to do something in this glorious, busy world.

If she be of a practical, logical turn of mind (and why go to college if one do not learn logic?) she argues, and cleverly, for the right to strike out a career for herself. She had it out with me the other day as we discussed this right over the teacups.

"My father is in comfortable circumtances now," said the young, well-modulated voice. "The probabilities are that, should he meet with no reverses, and live to a good old age, he will leave me what is called 'well provided for' at his death. But you do not need to be reminded of the vicissitudes of American fortunes. A fall in stocks, the failure of a bank, depreciation in the value of real estate, a mistaken investment—any one of these things which happen every day to other men, may leave me a beggar, with the option of taking a housemaid's place or"—with fine disdain in tone and look—"marrying for a living! Is it not the part of common prudence to prepare for such changes and chances by learning now how to take care of myself decently and honorably? Look at another aspect of the case. I am well and vigorous. I never had a day's illness in my life. My only brother, five years ago, was graduated from the law school. He has been delicate from childhood, altho not an invalid. Yet he went at once to work, and is now in a fair practice. He would have been called a poor creature and less than a man had he remained at home dependent upon his well-to-do father. Why should I do this? Is dependence more honorable in a healthy woman than in a sickly man?

"Moreover, what is there for me to do at home? My mother is in excellent health and she enjoys housekeeping. Her servants are well trained and competent to do all that would devolve upon mistress or daughter if we kept no maids. I was at a preparatory school for four years and four more in college. Why were time and money expended in my education if I am to settle down to the duties of an unsalaried companion?"

Then she unfolded her plans in detail. She goes to Philadelphia in the autumn to begin a three years' course in a training school for nurses.

I could not help saying: "But will not your mother miss you sadly? She has looked forward so longingly to the close of your college term! You have not really lived at home since you were sixteen."

"If I were to marry and remove to California—would she be less lonely?" was the merry rejoinder. "Yet nobody would protest against that! You yourself would say it is the course of nature."

"As it would be!" I maintained, stoutly.

"'Twas only throwing words away."

Her mind is made up; her plans are matured in the capable brain.

Hers is one phase of the "restlessness" of which our magazinist speaks. It is active leaven that is working thruout what may be designated, in no invidious sense, "the mighty middle class" of American society. A class that is the very bone and sinew, the joints and the marrow of our country, made up of people who do the work and form the character of the nation.

To the higher strata of this class belong three young women whose father, an eminent banker, died five years ago. The daughters are college graduates, and studied abroad for three years after the academic course was completed. They are unusually attractive in appearance and manner, but, one and all, they will tell you that they "have no taste for gay social life." One is an artist and illustrator; another is in a medical college; the third has "taken up settlement work."

The artist sleeps, breakfasts and dines at home, goes to her studio every morning and works there for as many

hours as if her daily bread were to be earned by daily toil. The embryo physician is studying in another city. The settlement worker must live among those to whose betterment she has consecrated her life. She makes it a point of conscience to visit the widowed mother every Sunday, when her duties to the sick and needy do not prevent the call.

The poor rich woman, thus left alone, except for her staff of servants, in her big, echoing house, broods over past joys until, as the medical student regretted to me last summer, "she is in danger of lapsing into confirmed melancholia. It is a pity," added the daughter, feelingly, "that so many women of her generation have few resources within themselves. Poor, dear mamma does a little fancy work, reads a little, receives a few calls from old friends—and *mopes* indefinitely!"

One more illustration from real and present life will complete a list that might be drawn out as our compassionate daughter has it—"indefinitely"—without exhausting my portfolio.

In one of the fairest of New England towns dwell the parents of a pretty girl who has come to the city to study "applied art—and incidentally, the world at large." That was the way she put it when an acquaintance exprest surprise at meeting her.

"I was dying of asphyxiation at home!" she went on to explain. "It was like living in a barrel and talking thru the bunghole! Or, to describe the situation more poetically:

"I felt like a seed in the cold earth,
Quickening at heart, and pining for the air."

"No, I don't know that I have any decided talent for art, but I must be doing something, and the seed might as well sprout in this direction as in any other. And here one *lives* and grows!"

I refrained from verbal comment. I could not have found words to express just what I felt in listening to the flippant tale. My imagination flew to a white-haired man, and a woman who was marvelously brisk and cheery for her seventy years until within the past twelvemonth. That was when Isabel came to the city to set up an establishment with two other ambitious girls. They give delightful "studio teas," and go to all the best plays and have seats in the orchestra for an opera when the fancy takes them. Each has her "specialty" that accounts satisfactorily (to herself) for the voluntary exile from home and relatives. They would declare, if questioned, that they "fairly revel in the upper circles of Bohemia. They meet real people there, men and women with brains and the opportunity to use intellect and energies."

Some of these "real people" play at working for a living. They write for the papers; they paint and draw; they lecture and give "readings," and design book covers and a dozen other things that would be better done by trained workers.

We reread the pregnant sentence which served as my text:

"When ambition or restlessness drives them out of their homes to seek self-support."

Was it Elbert Hubbard who said that "parents nowadays nourish and bring up children in order that they (the parents) may learn how to live without them"?

The bitter truth is not a satire in the light of what we are now considering. From his birth the mother has known that the boy would leave the home nest as soon as he is qualified to take care of himself. It is the law of nature and of life. Her girl is a part of her very self. As she nears womanhood the bond between them strengthens; the secret sympathy grows and sweetens. Their feelings, thoughts and aims are identical, or so thinks the loving soul, in the recollection of her own beautiful girlhood spent under the mother's wing. The girlhood that was the brightness and glory of the home.

I chance to know how the mother of the well-appointed New England dwelling anticipated Isabel's graduation day and the home coming that would succeed that event in her darling's life. She is an only child, and the four years of her college course are registered in the parental calendar by the vacations separating months of heartache and longing. It was for the child's best good, and borne without a murmur. When she should again take her place in the home desolated by her going, all would be

right. When she came back, a full-fledged graduate with a diploma in her pocket, she found her room refurnished and the homestead all aglow with flowers, sunshine and smiles. Henceforth, her mother's life was to be hers.

Can it be, we cannot but ask ourselves, that the self-satisfied girl never suspects that her resolution to "live and grow" according to the dictates of her own taste and will is like dragging out the golden threads which make the rare tapestry valuable? That the pattern, designed by love and wrought thru countless hours of tender dreaming, is marred irretrievably and for all time?

The home daughter of earlier years was such a winsome thing to eye and to heart; her mission in the home was so plainly ordained of God; her companionship so clearly the lawful recompense of the mother's weary waiting and willing sacrifices of personal interest and desire —that we mourn her passing with hearts hotly resentful of the new order which relegates the old to the rubbish heap of effete traditions.

Forestry informs that the ivy may be trained into a tree, and, albeit stocky and dwarfed in hight, it may stand upright and defy the winds. Old-fashioned folk think it more beautiful when it wreathes the old walls with living verdure, softens harsh outlines and helps to bind the stones in their places.

When torn down, the tendrils bring out the mortar into which they have grown and hasten the ruin of the building.

New York City.

# The New England of Tomorrow

BY FREDERIC AUSTIN OGG, Ph.D.

[Those who think that New England will have to give up Thanksgiving Day and keep a perpetual Fast Day may be heartened by reading this article, which shows that the decadence is only imaginary. The Census shows the same thing. Mr. Ogg is the author of "Saxon and [illegible]" "The Opening of the Mississippi," etc.—Editor.]

PROBABLY three out of every four persons of intelligence west of the Hudson and south of Long Island conceive of New England as a section of the country which, if not actually in decadence, has at least attained the zenith of its prosperity. Considering that the subject is under perennial debate by New Englanders themselves, such an assumption by outsiders is perhaps not altogether graceless. Since Daniel Webster complained, in 1820, that "our New England prosperity and importance are passing away," there have never been lacking prophets of despair to picture in somber colors the impending decline of the New England States in political and economic influence as well as in moral and intellectual leadership. Only two or three years ago, indeed, so authoritative a body as the Boston Chamber of Commerce put itself on record as believing that the development of this section of the country has too nearly reached its limit to warrant the adoption of an ambitious plan of railroad construction and operation. To the Texan, the Californian, the Iowan, the New Yorker even, who is troubled by never the shadow of a doubt concerning the future of *his* corner of the universe, such an attitude is next to incomprehensible. It stamps New England at a stroke as hopelessly effete.

But of course the matter is far too complicated for any such snap judgment. In the first place, strange as it may seem, the real New England is less generally known to the people of the United States than is any other considerable section of the country. In the second place, questions of progressiveness and decadence are purely relative and are next to impossible to handle quantitatively. And

in the third place, the prophesyings of Cassandra have never gone unchallenged by New Englanders, who all but unanimously cherish a faith in the future of their section not less solid, even if somewhat less exuberant, than the respective attachments of the Texan or the Californian.

The first big fact to be conceded is that, in proportion to the remainder of the country, New England *is* less important now than in earlier days, and for two principal reasons: (1) The enormous growth of the country itself in area and population, and (2) the diffusion of learning and the arts, whereby, so far as the instruments of civilization go, the whole country has been put upon pretty much the same basis as that occupied exclusively by the seaboard States a hundred years ago. The Elbridge Gerrys and the Josiah Quincys were quite right in predicting the overbalancing of New England by the great West. The mere fact that the section which once comprised nearly a third of the States now comprises only a seventh means a loss of weight. But, obviously, this relative falling off, in which every older section must share because of the very existence of the newer ones, is of only the most superficial significance. It denotes nothing whatever as to the future of New England or of any other section as a region within itself. Admitting that the New England States are not so big nor so essential a part of the nation as once they were, the question yet remains as to whether the region is therefore doomed to positive decadence.

The future of New England, as of any other portion of the country, is, in the last analysis, a question of men and resources. So far as men go, it does not appear that there is ever likely to be a dearth. There was a time when the population of the New England States was almost stationary, but that was in the days of the great migration to the West and before recruiting from foreign sources had set in on its present scale. Contrary to what many people imagine, the population of New England is today increasing at rather more than a normal rate. Massachusetts and Rhode Island continue to be much more densely peopled than any other of the States, while in this respect Connecticut is surpassed only by New Jersey, and even Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont take rank, respectively, with Minnesota, Missouri and Iowa. A very considerable proportion of the increase, it is true, arises from the immigration of Italians, Jews and Irish; but the same must be said of other sections of the country, and it remains to be demonstrated that the alien influx is a permanent and inevitable drawback anywhere.

On the side of resources, the future of New England, as indeed of the country at large, is a question simply of conservation and utilization. The resources are perfectly adequate for a densely populated, highly developed and powerfully influential section of the United States for untold generations to come. Take first what look to be the least promising —the agricultural. In 1900 the six New England States contained 191,888 farms, aggregating 20,548,999 acres—approximately the farming acreage of Indiana or of Alabama. Of this acreage only about 40 per cent. was reported as "improved." Obviously New England was, and is, very far from agricultural preponderance. It has never fed its own people, and never will. Yet its products of the soil are by no means inconsequential, and indeed they are quite sufficient to give the region a distinct advantage over any other predominantly commercial and industrial region that the world has known. The potato crop of Maine in 1907 was surpassed by that of only four States. The hay crop of Maine and Vermont together in the same year was exceeded by that of only six States. And the tobacco crop of Connecticut was excelled by that of only seven. The total value of the agricultural produce of Massachusetts in 1895 was $53,000,000. In 1905 it was $64,000,000, a gain of 21.03 per cent. The scientists assure us that we are inevitably approaching an age of intensive farming. In such an age it would appear that New England will be at a relatively smaller disadvantage agriculturally than at any time since the opening of the great West. For there can be no question that considerable portions of the section are capable of almost indefinite productivity under the stimulus of scientific methods.

Much has been written in recent years about the depopulation of the hill country of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, and about the tendencies to degeneration observable among the population that remains. That there was a decline in the rural population of large sections during the past generation is indisputable. From all indications, however, the pendulum is now swinging in the opposite direction. We have lately been assured that a fairly stable balance between country and city population in the United States seems at last to have been reached—that, at any rate, the feverish and abnormal flow of men and women to the cities, which has agitated reformers for a generation, has been reduced to more wholesome proportions. However this may be for the country at large, there can be little doubt of it in New England. There is going on in this section today a rapid re-occupation of the so-called neglected and "abandoned" farms. Until 1903 the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture issued annually for many years a descriptive catalog of such farms within the limits of the State, but the publication has been discontinued for the sole reason that the properties advertised have been so largely taken up that such an expedient of publicity is no longer required. There are in Massachusetts today really very few farms without more or less energetic proprietors. This has come about thru the acquisition of rural holdings by three classes of people. In the first place, there are the city folk in quest of summer residences—not only Bostonians and New Yorkers, but also residents of many smaller centers and cities farther removed. These buy up well located farms, improve them, live upon them during the summer months, and not infrequently have tenants who care for them the year round and maintain them as permanent and well ordered agricultural establishments. Under the agency of the Board of Agriculture of New Hampshire more than 4,000 farms have been sold for summer homes in that State alone. In the second place, there are the people—sometimes from the city and sometimes from other portions of the country—who are seeking inexpensive lands for permanent occupancy and cultivation. Hundreds such have been added in recent years to the depleted populations of the hill towns. Finally, there are the aliens—generally Swedes or Poles, but not a few Italians—who are fast becoming small independent farmers on lands they have bought with their earnings as farmhands.

A case comes to mind which very well illustrates the process by which rural New England is becoming repopulated and regenerated. Five miles west of the picturesque little Massachusetts town of Chester, on the Boston & Albany Railroad, is a farm of forty acres, with an excellent dwelling house and all the ordinary rural improvements. Ten years ago the whole outfit rented for the munificent sum of $30 a year. A gentleman living in New Haven found himself physically incapacitated for his career as a chemist, and, looking about for a chance to combine recreation with the supporting of his large family, stumbled upon this little backwoods farm. He bought it, established himself upon it, and set to work to fertilize it and bring it to its capacity of productiveness. In two years' time he had it supplying every reasonable want of his family and was laying up an annual surplus of $600 from the sale of unused produce. The leaven of such an achievement worked in the community, and today every farm adjoining Mr. A's is in an unprecedentedly high state of productivity. What this man has done hundreds of others are doing and thousands may do. Somewhat over a year ago the dean of the agricultural college of an important Western State university, being on the point of retirement from active service, purchased a farm near Glastonbury, Conn., for no other reason than that he believed he could combine scientific agriculture and agreeable living conditions in New England as nowhere else. "Western methods in New England," he declared, "will bring results in both money and crops that no other part of the country can equal. A lot of New England cannot be farmed, but a lot of it is fine farming country, and the markets surpass anything you can find elsewhere. The trouble with the New England farmer is that he is timid, afraid to

to new methods and machinery, afraid to plant a large acreage." Such an example and such expert testimony are doing much to engender a fresh optimism among New England farmers, as well as to stimulate the introduction of outside capital and enterprise. The enormous town and city population of the region must be fed; foodstuffs cannot be wholly imported; and there you have the fundamental reason why farming in New England can be made to pay, and pay as well, indeed, acre for acre, as in any part of the United States.

But, of course, agriculture in the New England States must always be quite subsidiary to the two great dominating interests of manufacture and trade. In manufacture New England has two enormous advantages over the rest of the country, *i. e.*, an untold wealth of water power and an almost unlimited supply of efficient labor. Her one great disadvantage is her dependence upon outside sources for raw materials; but this is an obstacle which has never proved insuperable, and, with due attention to transportation improvements, it can be counted upon not to do so. Industrially, the New England of today is more than holding her own. There is but a single branch of manufacture in which there has been noteworthy decadence. That is the making of low-grade cotton goods, which has ceased to be profitable anywhere except in the South. As for all high-grade cottons, the indications are that New England manufacturers will be abundantly able to meet any competition the South can offer. What has happened is that Lowell and other great centers for the manufacture of cheap cottons have simply gone over to the production of the superior grades and have begun to compete with the makers of the delicate and artistic fabrics of France. The total value of cotton goods manufactured in New England in 1900 was more than $191,500,000—an increase of nearly 250 per cent. since 1860. In Massachusetts the gain from 1900 to 1904 was nearly 20 per cent. The combined textile industry in Massachusetts in 1900 represented 34.6 per cent. of the manufacturing capital of the State, 32.5 per cent. of the number of wage-earners, and 24.1 per cent. of the value of all manufactured products. By the census of 1905 it appeared that in the interim there had been an increase in capital of $58,592,454 (21.3 per cent.) in wage-earners, of 8,150 (5.4 per cent.); and in value of product, of $55,240,875 (25.6 per cent.). Lowell, Lawrence and Fall River easily remain America's foremost textile centers. In similar fashion Lynn, Brockton and Haverhill continue the premier boot and shoe cities, not only of America, but of the world. Other branches of manufacture are well to the fore. In 1905 Massachusetts was first among the States in the production not only of cottons, woolens, worsteds, and boots and shoes, but also of rubber goods and stationery and book paper. She was second in the manufacture of leather and leather goods, and of cordage and twine, and third in the manufacture of jewelry and in the output of foundries and machine shops. Her 30,000 manufacturing establishments gave employment to 500,000 wage-earners and turned out products to the annual value of $1,000,000,000—an increase of more than 50 per cent. in ten years. As a manufacturing State she was surpassed by only three in the Union.

There is absolutely no reason why Yankee intelligence and thrift should not make New England far greater industrially in the next fifty years than she is today. It is the universal feeling of representative men thruout the section that the possibilities have only begun to be realized. New England has one mighty resource whose value is bound to grow as time goes on—that of water power. Some years ago Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, consulting engineer of the General Electric Company, declared to a New York audience that the supply of coal would be exhausted within the life of the present generation, or that at least it would be reduced to such a point that the cost of production must make its use impracticable as a general means of obtaining power and heat. But, of course, light, power and heat are going to be increasing necessities of civilization. The possibilities of wood and oil as substitutes for coal are obviously limited and the conclusion is inevitable that the vastly increased use

of electricity is to be the only solution. Electricity, however, is only a transformed energy, behind which there must be power. The only power available will be that which Dr. Steinmetz pointed out as the hope of the future, *i. e.*, the practically inexhaustible energy afforded by the rivers and waterfalls of the country. New England is America's richest storehouse of such power, and it is reasonable to suppose that, even if the grinding necessity does not come so soon as some predict, the gradual exhaustion of cheap fuel will compel a more sweeping localization of industries in the vicinity of the New England rivers than has yet been dreamed of.

Hand in hand with this stimulus to manufactures, too, must go a quickening of New England commerce. There are those who believe that, commercially, New England has seen her best days. They point to the fact that the big items in the foreign trade of the country are the agricultural exports of the Middle West and South, which start for Europe more readily *via* New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, New Orleans or Galveston than *via* Boston, and the imports from Europe for the consumption of the North and East, which come in with peculiar facility at the port of New York, but are also rapidly increasing at other Atlantic points outside of New England. On these grounds it is not infrequently represented that with the further development of rival avenues the foreign traffic of New England may be expected to dwindle. Herein, it must be confest, lies a chance for an argument. Undoubtedly the most critical question now confronting New England relates to the future of her European commerce, the immediate issue being the betterment of her railroad and terminal facilities. But two things it is important to observe. The first is that after decades of competition, much of the time on the disadvantageous terms imposed by railway differentials in favor of South Atlantic ports, Boston has steadily maintained a place of commanding importance in the European trade. After being temporarily ousted by New Orleans, she is again in second place in the race for supremacy, with a lead, in 1907, of $18,321,090 over New Orleans, $40,399,913 over Philadelphia, and $101,430,412 over Baltimore. Her foreign commerce in 1907 was 9 per cent. greater than in 1906, which in turn was the banner year in her commercial history. Philadelphia and Baltimore alone made larger gains. The second thing to be observed is that, while the control of a goodly share of the traffic between the West and Europe is eminently desirable, it is not absolutely essential to the healthy commercial prosperity of New England as a section. Here as nowhere else must manufactures increasingly preserve the channels of trade from stagnation. Exports must, in any case, be considerable; while the numbers and wealth of her people can be counted on to maintain a lively demand for the products of other portions of the United States, and of the most distant parts of the world.

Outsiders—and some insiders—find New England provincial. To a Westerner the conservatism and complacency of many people he encounters will at times be amusing, possibly irritating. To many these qualities seem the sure denial of progress. To others, however, they appeal as the finest fruits of century-long thrift, discipline and integrity; and, on the whole, it would seem a fair conclusion that, given the physical conditions under which the New Englander has wrought for upwards of three centuries, it is principally these very qualities of stability that have brought him his remarkable dominance in the arts and crafts and in the finer aspects of our modern civilization. Wholesomely infused with twentieth century enterprise and optimism, they may be trusted to carry him thru a prosperous and honorable future.

# Literature

## Local Romance

To render in fiction the familiar events of life truthfully and yet acceptably is one of the highest forms of literary art. Exactly what, however, makes truth about anything acceptable is a question as prolific of argument as "The Lady or the Tiger." We have just been passing thru a period of veritistic fiction, mostly fiction dealing with problems and grievances, wherein we have been forced to see the skeletons in our own and our neighbor's closets because our novelists persisted that it was better to be warned by fact than protected by illusion. But most of us are unpleasantly cognizant of truth unadorned and consequently after we have suffered the first shock of its sensational exposure indulgence in literary scandals palls upon us. What we desire is truth masquerading as romance. The weathercock of romance is locality and recent novels mark the shifting of fiction to those localities commonly characterized as romantic — Europe, the South and the West. Few of the books reviewed here have the virtue of newness. Their value lies not in what they say but in their emancipation from the inelastic environment of the East where the scenes of so many of the late problem novels have been laid.

Europe is the costumer for all romantic figures of tragedy and love. To the former she can offer the complications of poverty and of passion, and to the latter scenery and many a choice ornament of beloved historical legend. *Seekers All*,[1] *Account Rendered*,[2] and *Fortunata*[3] are stories of the pursuit of fortune by poverty-stricken Europeans. In *Seekers All* the heiress escapes and marries happily—happiness being the goal according to the author of all human search. In *Account Rendered* the heiress does not escape and all concerned suffer the consequences of an ill-matched marriage. Both books have their scenes in England and most of their ingenuity in their titles. *Fortunata* is Italian and therefore, according to the usual causes governing the presentation of Latin romances, melodramatic, vehement and tragic. Fortunata, the daughter of a poor but noble Italian house, marries a rich Englishman only to find that the gambling spirit of a hitherto uncertain livelihood had unfitted her for the monotony of comfort. The book is luridly conceived and written but it betrays a poetic and visual quality of description which marks it as distinctive.

We had believed that the "tawny," "tigerish" woman with the pale, quiet daughter had passed from fiction some three or four years previous, but phœnix-like she arises from the ashes of many disreputable novels and reappears in the *Panther's Cub*.[4] The scenes are variously on the Continent and in England. It is to be regretted that the facile authors of this book should have chosen so tawdry a tragedy of passion as a demi-monde prima donna jealous of her young daughter. We hope that when the hygiene of fiction is developed, such dust-hole conceptions of romance will be disinfected. Romance as affected by locality is most emphatically evident in *Forged in Strong Fires*[5] and *The Golden Silence*.[6] The former has its scenes in Africa during the time of the Boer War. The fact that the civilization there is but grafted on and tentative—that up in the hills the mysteries of savagery shroud its black inhabitants, reflects a shadow of dark potentiality over the whole country of Boers and English and gives to the thin thread of this story a certain strength disproportionate to its real quality. *The Golden Silence* belongs to the Hichens desert school. It is an account of the search of a girl for her sister, who married an Arab and then

[1] SEEKERS ALL. *By Mrs. Kenneth Combe.* New York: Hodder & Stoughton. $1.20.

[2] ACCOUNT RENDERED. *By E. F. Benson.* New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35.

[3] FORTUNATA. *By Majorie Patterson.* New York and London: Harper & Bros. $1.30.

[4] PANTHER'S CUB. *By Agnes and Egerton Castle.* New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35.

[5] FORGED IN STRONG FIRES. *By John Ironside.* Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

[6] THE GOLDEN SILENCE. *By C. N. and A. M. Williamson.* New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35

disappeared into the silence of a harem. The originality of the book lies in its morality. Mr. Hichens, the head of this school, has not succeeded in making the desert and morality compatible. These authors accomplish the feat with difficulty. *The Unknown Lady*[7] belongs to the mystic class of Kipling's "Brushwood Boy." Mr. Forman's hero from childhood up has a dream lady who finally materializes or at least so he believes. The fact is he falls in love with one whom he meets in Paris, and so, for the sake of justification, he identifies his reality with his dream. The identification is not strong enough to endure a few months of marriage and so the woman commits suicide rather than deprive the man of his illusion. The story is wraith-like and disjointed. To Mr. Hewlett and to Mr. McCarthy seem to belong the favors of having written so far the purest romances of the season. *The King Over the Water*[8] is a swashbuckling story of the abduction of a Princess by four intrepid subjects of James of Scotland. The scenes of it are on the Continent. Like all of Mr. McCarthy's stories the style of this is graceful and ingenious in the impudent bravery of its four heroes.

The romance of the South bids fair never to change the quaint garb put upon it some forty odd years ago and which it still wears as gracefully as if courtly old colonels and quixotic sentiment had not long since gone out of style. *The Colonel's Story*,[9] with its scenes in Virginia, is as fragrantly romantic as the roses that bloom in the gardens of the story. It is a pleasantly written tale of Southern hospitality and faithful love. The reader will recognize *Colonel Todhunter of Missouri*[10] as belonging to the mirage class of stories—all atmosphere and nothing when you arrive. Hospitality, politics, and a pronounced Southern dialect create this particular mirage. *The Purchase Price*[11] is another Missouri story of the period just before the war. With a beautiful foreign Countess who proves to be a dangerous abolitionist, and a "Jane Eyre" surplus of wives the hero finds himself amid too many complications to be as gallantly Southern as he might otherwise be.

The Western novel still remains in its six-shooter, bunco-buster position in fiction. To read stories from that section is like meeting twins. The hero of one may have dark hair, of another light. They may each have a different kind of "bad man." But if they all were stripped of their physical characteristics, they would be undistinguishable save for their more individual and temperamental cayuses. The interest of them all depends upon much the same thing—liquor, sheep, horse-stealing, rustling, and shooting. Love enters but incidentally into such stories. *The Invaders*[12] and *The Range Riders*,[13] the latter a collection of short stories, both relate to the persecution of rustlers in those great grazing lands where farming and breaking the range are misdemeanors summarily dealt with. *Bar 20 Days*[14] is another collection of stories in which the participants shift from the saloon to the saddle and from the saddle to violent death in a grim circle which seems to characterize the majority of these Western stories. *Hidden Water*[15] is an account of the desperate struggles of the cattlemen against the increasing inroads of sheep upon their grazing lands. The story is somber and fierce but is so dramatic as to distinguish it among this group of novels. *A Breath of Prairie*[16] is a collection of stories too much tarnished by the problems of the East and the Middle West to belong in this class of swaggering, sombrero romances. The collection as a whole in atmosphere and conditions is infinitely sad and drab. The picture of Western farm life suggests some of Hamlin Garland's gray prints of the same country. *The Land Claim-*

[7] *The Unknown Lady*. By Jessie Mott Forman. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

[8] *The King Over the Water*. By Justin Huntly McCarthy. New York: Dodge Pub. Co. $1.50.

[9] *The Colonel's Story*. By Alice Ross Colyar. Boston: The Page Co. $1.50.

[10] *Colonel Todhunter of Missouri*. By Peter B. Kyne. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

[11] *The Purchase Price*. By Porter Emerson Browne. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.25.

[12] *The Invaders*. By Emerson Hough. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.25.

[13] *The Range Riders*. By Charles Alden Seltzer. New York: Outing Publishing Co. $1.25.

[14] *Bar 20 Days*. By Clarence E. Mulford. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

[15] *Hidden Water*. By Dane Coolidge. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

[16] *A Breath of Prairie*. By Hall Gilbodge. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

[17] *The Land Claimers*. By John Fleming Wilson. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

... is a sort of Martin Chuzzlewit experience of a man who found his claim in the Oregon forests to be as valueless as Martin found his Eden. Two other stories of the Northwest are *The Honor of the Big Snows*[18] and *Two on the Trail*.[19] The former is the story of a girl's life in a Hudson Bay camp. It touches particularly upon the moral aspect of life in the great North where one can hide from the past so completely that one is tempted to take up the skein of another existence in spite of the previous obligation in the distasteful past. *Two on the Trail* is the story of a young woman who goes in search of an erring husband only to find him a sodden wreck with a squaw wife. Such a story has no virtue save that of being adventurous. And such adventures as these leave only the unpleasant picture of disgrace and sorrow. The chief distinction of *Mc—Smith*[20] is the arrogance of its title. It strikes the resonant savage note characteristic of these novels, and in it cattle-stealing, lying and murder reach their hight.

But the reader will say, has romance fallen into such disrepute that such stories mark a return to it? Perhaps after all, the reviewer is like the Scotchman who never concedes that a sick man is any better but may admit that he is "nae waur." Certainly a great number of these stories are poor representatives of romance, but they are no worse than they have been in the past. A gallant knight with a ready sword at his side, a Southern beauty with a rose in her hair, and a belligerent cowboy on a bucking pony may not impossibly be the precursors of pure romance some years hence.

**Unconscious Memory. Life and Habit.** By Samuel Butler. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1. 50 each.

The chief value of the first volume lies in the introduction in which Prof. Marcus Hartog gives an account of the present tendency of biological thought to develop some form of vitalistic theory or purposive evolution as a substitute for the mechanistic theory that has been dominant. Butler's own views on this subject, altho they are anticipatory of later thought, were ignored when they appeared and are hardly worth reviving now, for he did not have a scientific mind, as is shown very plainly in this volume. He evidently could not see the difference between the work of Charles Darwin and the speculations of earlier evolutionists, so he makes a series of petty and petulant attacks on Darwin for going to nature instead of books for his ideas. A third of a century has past since *Life and Habit* was written and this period has been busy with the experimental study of heredity, memory, instinct and neurology, so these speculations upon chance—collected and insufficient data, characteristic of the time, seem now strangely antiquated, even tho they are in some respects more in accord with the temper of our day than Darwin's.

**England and the French Revolution.** By W. T. Laprade. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. $1.

It is not often that a doctor's dissertation arouses any considerable enthusiasm on the part of a hardened reviewer of books, but Dr. Laprade has handled an engaging theme—*England and the French Revolution*—with a skill that is rarely found in such a heavily documented work. The central problem of his attack is the extent to which the popular agitations in England from 1789 to 1797 were due to revolutionary influences emanating from France; and his answer to this question is that the uprising across the Channel played a minor role in the domestic policy of England during those years, "except so far as it was used by Pitt and his colleagues for their own political purposes as a pretext for reviving the old time struggle with France for supremacy in the commercial and colonial world." This conclusion does not appear to have been read into the voluminous—one might say stupenduous—mass of eighteenth century literature upon which the dissertation rests, but seems to have grown naturally out of a search for the essential forces at work in a complex and contentious period. The volume is therefore an illuminating study of William Pitt and the pressing

[18] THE HONOR OF THE BIG SNOWS. *By James Oliver Curwood.* Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.25.
[19] TWO ON THE TRAIL. *By Hulbert Footner.* New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20.
[20] MC SMITH. *By Caroline Lockhart.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.20.

economic interests which functioned thru his government. It is, therefore, a useful contribution to the slowly growing literature available for that scholar who will do us the service of writing the economic foundations of English political history. Incidentally Dr. Laprade discusses many old themes—such, for example, as the Price-Burke-Paine controversy — and Burke, that shallow sophist who is esteemed a philosopher by those who have not read him, is placed in his proper light setting as a pompous and venemous political pamphleteer. One of Burke's letters, turned up by Dr. Laprade, shows the real spirit of the man. Writing of his "Reflections on the French Revolution," he said of his opponents: "I mean to set in full view the danger from their wicked principles and their black hearts . . . I mean to do my best to expose them to the hatred, ridicule, and contempt of the whole world, as I shall always expose such calumniators, hypocrites, sowers of sedition and approvers of murder and all its triumphs" (p. 19). In this private letter we find the true spirit which actuated the "philosopher" in most of his great undertakings, but when he spoke "for publication," he assumed the guise of the deep-penetrating seeker after truth.

**Social Basis of Religion.** By Simon N. Patten, Ph. D., LL. D., 16mo, pp. xvii, 247. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25

It is not strange that a student of political economy, like Professor Patten, should turn aside to discuss religion, for religion has had much to do with the body politic. The author, in this interesting and suggestive volume, has the purpose to take religion out of its dogmatic and theologic side and bring it to bear on the social problems of the day. He has much to say of natural religion, by which he does not mean anything doctrinal, but the spontaneous outlook, or uplook, of the comfortable and happy primitive man; while ecclesiastical and established religion has grown up under conditions of degeneration caused by famine, drought and war, the great curses of so large a part of the world. Thus religion has been too much marred by what has sought to fit it to conditions of fear instead of conditions of peace and plenty. One may raise the question whether he is historically correct, whether there ever was such a period in the dawn of humanity, a golden age in which men expected to live to be a hundred or a hundred and fifty years old; and one may question what kind of a religion grew up in such a land of happy and contented savages, but there is no doubt that war and disease and disaster have greatly shortened life, and that now the period of life is lengthening. Such lengthening the author expects. This, with the increase of wealth for the community, is to be a chief purpose of the socialization of religion. Under such a new economy we may expect a truer socialized idea of God, one more like that of Jesus in his teachings, and less like that which Paul based on his death. This service for the social order Professor Patten strongly presents and urges, that the degeneration may be arrested and overcome. There is not in his presentation of religion anything mystic; it is wholly practical and looks to a reversal towards that condition of peace, joy, abundance and longevity which may, unlike the primal condition, be consistent with civilization and abundant population.

**Edgehill Essays.** By Adrian Hoffman Joline. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $2.

**The New Criticism.** By J. E. Spingarn. New York: The Columbia University Press. 75 cents.

Even book reviewers have their whims and it is ours to range together on our writing table two volumes that have little in common except the date on the title page. Mr. Spingarn writes 35 pages; Mr. Joline, 226. Mr. Spingarn addresses us from the lecture platform; Mr. Joline talks to us from the depths of an armchair, where he is all imbedded among his beloved books. He quotes these liberally—and for no reason other than because he chooses to do so. He talks about his favorites on his bookshelves, to which he points from his easy chair with his paper-cutter; about collecting autographs, about two eighteenth century authors no longer—if ever—to be ranked among "best sellers." Only in his two concluding essays

does he discuss what spectacled persons such as take life drearily call "modern problems." With grace of style and a kindliness of spirit that sometimes gives way to an asperity that does not wound any one very deeply, Mr. Joline proves good company for those of us who have not forgotten how to read essays. He does not think the dilettante such a dreadful person as Americans in general pretend to, and will not be greatly grieved if you call him one. He rebukes Stevenson for observing that "books are good enough in their own way, but they are a mighty bloodless substitute for life." He considers that a good deal like saying that strawberries are a poor substitute for beef.——As for Mr. Spingarn, whom we had almost forgotten, his little volume is really a lecture delivered at Columbia University last spring, and is well worth reading by any one who cares for having a bird's eye view of that obsolescent genre called criticism. "What droll creatures these college professors are whenever they talk about art," he quotes from Flaubert, by way of introduction. Yet we do not find Professor Spingarn droll—or dull. We recommend his *New Criticism* to every one who wishes THE INDEPENDENT printed more book notices, and likewise to any one who wishes none were published at all.

**Clever Hans.** A contribution to experimental animal and human psychology. By Oskar Pfungst. Trans. by Carl L. Rahn. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

There is something fine about German thoroness in spite of the fun we sometimes make of it. Here is a volume of 250 pages with a bibliography of 124 titles devoted to *Der Kluge Hans,* the "learned horse" which made such a sensation in Berlin six years ago. Hans was able to give the answer by taps of his foot to complex arithmetical problems, to pick out colors, to spell words and distinguish musical notes. Mr. Pfungst and other scientists made a careful investigation of the case and discovered that the alleged cleverness of the horse was a myth. He had really been guided in his answers by minute and involuntary movements of the questioner, chiefly a slight throwing up of the head at the end of a count. He could not answer unless the questioner was in sight and knew the answer. The explanation is therefore the same as of mind reading, telepathy, table-tipping and planchette-writing. The owner had really been training himself to give the signals in the years that he had devoted to the training of the horse, but he was doubtless sincere in his fanatical belief in the extent of horse sense, as is shown by his willingness to submit to the investigation and his surprise and incredulity at the result. The controversy over the case involved as usual in Germany, philosophy, theology and science in addition to animal psychology.

## Literary Notes

....A racing romance is *Stanton Wins,* by Eleanor Ingram (Bobbs-Merrill; $1), with a driver as swift in love-making as he is in his machine and a heroine who is a match for him.

....Those desiring a fair and wholesome exposition and criticism of Christian Science and new thought movements would do well to consult the brief but reliable volume by Leon C. Prince, entitled *The Sense and Nonsense of Christian Science* (Badger; $1).

....Jack London's forty-foot boat, the "Snark," did not go round the world, but its voyage among the Pacific islands afforded its skipper plenty of good copy and he protests that he enjoyed it in spite of his affliction by unique tropical diseases (*The Cruise of the "Snark,"* Macmillan; $2).

....Last September we noted the publication of a volume of text and pictures, some of them in color, entitled *The Mountain That Was God,* by John H. Williams (THE INDEPENDENT, lxix, 596). We now receive a copy of the same attractive volume bearing the imprint of G. P. Putnam's Sons (75 cents).

....For the summer cuisine, when meats are less attractive to the family, a little cook book by Jeanne Jardine, *The Best Vegetarian Dishes I Know* (Dutton; 50 cents), will be helpful to the perplexed cook or housewife who must arrange hot-weather menus. One hundred and seven recipes give room for choice and for varied vegetarian fare.

....Among the feather-weight fiction suitable for midsummer wear, we find an insubstantial novel, *Miss Billy,* by Eleanor H. Porter (Page; $1.25), which gives a mildly

amusing account of the upheaval of the home occupied by three bachelors, by the arrival of a sixteen-year-old schoolgirl, whom they had mistaken for a boy because of her masculine signature.

....Another volume of essays by J. Brierley, the accomplished London writer on moral and religious topics, will be welcomed by his many readers and admirers in America. Each chapter is characterized by that largeness of vision and sincerity of presentation which make Mr. Brierley's books so full of inspiration and suggestion. The essays all deal with some of the various aspects of *Life and the Ideal.* (Pilgrim Press; $1.25.)

....One of the most informing and suggestive books in its special field is the little volume on *Church Work With Boys* (Pilgrim Press; 50 cents), by William Byron Forbush. Its discussions of the boy's stages of development, the "gang" spirit, and the means of recreation and social adjustment are admirable. The select bibliography appended will furnish wise guidance to any one desiring to pursue further some particular phase of the subject.

....The new art of flying is rapidly developing a literature of its own. *How It Flies,* by Richard Ferris (Nelson; $1.20), is a comprehensive and well illustrated volume for the general reader, comprising description and history of both balloons and aeroplanes, with a glossary and a chronicle of records to the end of 1910. *The Principles and Design of Aeroplanes,* by Herbert Chatley (Van Nostrand; 50 cents), is a smaller and more technical work, giving formulas for instruction and much practical advice in condensed form.

....There has been some discussion in regard to the attitude of the Russian Government toward the publication of Tolstoy's works. A dispatch to the Paris *Temps* states that the present attitude of the Government is, in this affair, thoroly liberal. The favorite daughter of the great Russian, deputed by her father to supervise the publication of his manuscripts, has been informed that the Government will authorize the publication of all his works, both those already known and those not previously made public. The only exception is that the religious and social studies of Tolstoy, hitherto suppressed in Russia, may appear only in the complete edition and must not be issued as tracts.

An attractive little pamphlet is that issued by the Free Public Library of Newark, N. J. Its title-page is as follows: *Reading for Pleasure and Profit.* "A list of certain books which young people find entertaining. Some books which older readers enjoyed when they were young." It has always been a problem what children should read—if they should read at all—while on their summer vacation. Dr. Dana, Newark's librarian, is of the opinion that pupils might "pleasantly and easily" prepare themselves for "next term's work in English," by following the list compiled by his assistants. We are receiving a multitude of "recommended readings," but this seems to us neither heavy nor serious, yet zealously observant of the best in literature. It strives only to satisfy the requirements of a high school course in English.

## Pebbles

THE VILLAGE FROG.

Under the lily pads and things
  The big old bullfrog squats;
His greenish hide is thick, b'jings.
  With warts, and lumps, and knots,
And when he swells himself and sings
  His voice is rough in spots.

His thighs are thick, and big, and strong;
  Yet he enjoys his ease;
And when the echoes of his song
  Are borne upon the breeze,
His normal slope, unless I'm wrong,
  Is forty-five degrees.

Week in, week out, from morn till night,
  You can hear his bellows blow;
You can hear him sound his gong, all right,
  With measured beat and slow,
Like a bruiser spoiling for a fight
  When there isn't any foe.

On Sundays come the village boys,
  With fishing poles, red rags,
And sticks, and stones; and then his voice
  Mysteriously lags.
He hides himself—he has no choice—
  Down deep amid the flags.

Squatting, hiding, bellowing,
  Onward through life he goes;
He eats a little, tries to sing,
  And warbles through his nose.
He doesn't have to do a thing
  To earn a night's repose.

Thanks, thanks to thee, my warty friend,
  For the lesson thou hast taught!
Thus, in the great frogpond of life,
  Our fortunes must be wrought;
There's nothing else on earth to do
  But keep from getting caught!

*Chicago Tribune*

Beneath the spreading mistletoe the village smithy stands,
His sweetheart right beside him, takes in hers his horny hands.
He leaves her and kisses her—Oh! what a lovely sight!
Says she, "Hold on there, Jack." Says he, "I am with all my might."

*Columbia Jester*

# The Independent

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THE semi-annual index of THE INDEPENDENT for the last six months is now ready. Subscribers may obtain a copy free of charge by sending us the request on a postcard.

## The Partition of Morocco

THE reason why the arrival of a German gunboat at the little town of Agadir has upset the stock markets of the world and started rumors of war is because it portends the breaking up of Morocco, almost the last bit of African territory remaining under native rule. Germany was not around when the other European Powers were staking out their claims on the uncivilized lands all over the world. She did not awake to the importance of colonies until it was almost too late to get them. All she could do was to pick up a few pieces of land in Africa that the others had not thought worth taking, to seize a part from China, and to scheme for a controlling interest in Asiatic Turkey.

Morocco had been ear-marked by France and was apparently destined to succumb in due time to the "policy of peaceful penetration" adopted by that country. Spain seemed unambitious and quite content with the five points on the Moroccan coast which she had retained to make sure that the Moors did not return when they were driven out of Europe.

The only Power which might be expected to object to the absorption of Morocco by the French was Great Britain. It was indeed held by many prominent Englishmen that it would be criminal to allow France to get a country so vital to safety of the Empire, for one side of the Strait of Gibraltar was as important as the other, especially now that guns are big enough to shoot across. But the British Government persisted in its friendly policy toward France, and by the agreement of 1904 each country left the other free to pursue her several aims in Africa, without interference or protest from the other; Great Britain to do what she liked in Egypt and France to do what she liked in Morocco.

Both countries, in fact, entered Africa under false pretenses. In 1832 the Government of Louis Philippe assured England that France had no intention of holding Algeria. Nevertheless, Algeria is now, not a colony, but a part of France, with representatives in the National Assembly. Later England consented to the possession of Algeria on the promise that France would not annex Tunis on the east or Morocco on the west. On the other hand, England has repeatedly declared that the occupation of Egypt was only temporary, and indeed that pretense has not yet been officially dropped.

The crisis between France and Great Britain was reached and peacefully passed in 1898, when Lord Kitchener of Khartum, fresh from his victory at Omdurman, journeyed on up the Nile, and at Fashoda came across M. Marchand and eight other Frenchmen who had entered the Sudan by the back door, having spent two years in making their way thru the heart of the dark continent from the French Kongo. But Lord Kitchener informed him emphatically that England would never permit the French flag to fly there, and hoisted the flag of the Khedive in its stead. France, after much excitement, acquiesced, and thus was

settled the eastern limit of the French possessions in Africa.

But there was no impediment to expansion over the rest of northern Africa, and France has diligently improved the opportunity. The success of the French in exploration, administration and civilization during the last generation is wonderful, and all the more surprising when we consider that it is due to the Government, not to the expansion of population and the initiative of individuals and corporations, as in the case of England.




The territory acquired is more than ten times the area of France, and every other Frenchman is now an African.

Gradually the French lines have been drawing closer about the only corner lot still in the market, Morocco. On the south, Morocco has no boundary but the Sahara and the Sahara is French. The tribes in the northern part of Senegal have for two years been gathered into a French protectorate under the name of Mauretania. On the east the elastic Algerian frontier has been pushed back as far as possible and then overstepped. Ujda has been occupied by a French garrison for three years, very much to the advantage of that part of the country, as even the Germans admit. Within the last few months another advance has been made to Taurirt and a French army is now encamped on the Muluya River, impatiently waiting for permission to march to Toza, which commands the high road to Fez. On the western side Casablanca and Rabat were seized in 1908. Last month an expedition left the latter post for "the relief" of Fez and Mekinez, which were duly occupied by French troops, tho whether they were relieved or not by the process we can only surmise.

And now Spain gets excited over the fact that her last chance of increasing her African holdings is slipping away, so she plunges in and seizes Larache and Alkazar, and extends her boundaries about Melilla and Ceuta.

Last of all comes Germany and picks on the southern coast of Morocco

as a good point for a colony or at least a coaling station. It is within easy reach of Brazil, for one thing, and for another it commands the British ocean routes to South Africa, India and Australia. To be sure, this "Panther" is merely calling at Agadir to protect German merchants, altho the outside world had not heard that there were any German merchants there endangered. And did not Chancellor von Bülow declare to the Reichstag and to the world April 5, 1906, that Germany had no political interests in Morocco, no political aspirations, and no desire to set foot on Moroccan soil, because that would weaken rather than strengthen her position. But this language reminds us too much of what England said about Egypt and the Sudan, and France about Algeria and Tunis.

On the map herewith printed we have indicated the towns at present occupied by the forces of France, Spain and Germany. Their positions show the spheres of influence to which these Powers aspire, but they are likely to be shifted about like the claims staked out in a new mining camp. For in all cases except the established Spanish holdings, like Ceuta and Melilla, the occupation is professedly temporary and not formally conceded by other nations.

## Business and World Peace

Now that each of the great Powers has locked up in dreadnoughts, and for all the purposes of peace has destroyed as much capital as would have put the industrial plant of a nation into first class condition, or abolished the slums of the large cities, or paid for a considerable part of the railway property that will have to become a public possession when we get civilized enough, it is announced that dreadnoughts are no longer up-to-date fighting machines. They will all be scrapped pretty soon, because the new type of battleship is to be a swift, hornet-like affair, with which no clumsy bumblebee of the ocean could hope to contend. Nothing less than a 35-knot speed will answer the new requirements.

This development was foreseen and predicted by the peace advocates years ago, and it justifies the protestations that have been made against the naval expenditures of recent years.

Putting aside for the moment the peace argument, and looking at the problem strictly from the viewpoint of preparedness for war, the United States and every other formidable Power has been on the wrong track. Of all the preparations for effective war, the most important is financial ability. Next to this is industrial preparation, by which we mean first-class equipment for quickly turning out and putting into service whatever engineering is most advanced in design, and likely to be most serviceable when the war begins.

That every strong nation should have a large number of thoroly trained men of scientific grasp studying military and naval problems and ready at a moment's notice to furnish plans and specifications for military and naval arms, may or may not be conceded by the more radical peace advocates, but from the standpoint of those who believe that the end of war is not yet in sight, a strong argument may be made that the intellectual and the industrial preparedness for war is more likely to prove decisive in the future than a heavy burden of fixed capital in the form of ships and arms which will prove to be antiquated when action begins.

We are not disposed, however, to admit that it is now necessary to regard preparedness for war in quite the light in which, historically, every important nation has viewed it. It is becoming every day more clear that the great financial interests of the world can "hold up" war when they once make up their minds to do it. We do not overlook the fact that rumors of war, like those which have disturbed the markets within the last few days, instantly exert a depressing effect upon financial operations. This is because dealers as yet have no reason to suppose that the financial powers have definitely taken their stand against further military operations. If that fact were once demonstrated and made clear, war rumors would have no more effect than the comets and eclipses that in other days were as disturbing to business men as they still are to superstitious minds.

What is chiefly needed today in the interest of world peace is a policy of dar-

ing and resolution on the part of the leaders of finance, industry and public opinion. The first step is to recognize frankly the fact that certain powerful interests still believe in war and that certain national ambitions are of such a character that, without hesitation, war would be resorted to to further them if the step could be taken safely. Everybody knows what those ambitions are and where they are centered. That part of the civilized world which does not share them is quite large and powerful enough to prevent their realization by war, if the determination to do so can be formulated and organized. It is entirely within possibility to make the resort to war so disastrous to the world standing of any great nation that attempts it that the purpose will be abandoned. The moment that the great financial interests say the word it will become suicidal for any nation, however obsessed with notions of its own greatness, to break the peace.

## The Air Power

NAPOLEON once said, "The English inhabit the sea, the French the land, the Germans the air." The remark was intended as a jest at the impractical speculative character of the German mind, but now it can be applied literally, altho the hegemony of the three elements must be differently distributed. The sea power of England is still unshaken, but Germany is now lord of the land and France is leading in the conquest of the air. Germany indeed challenges the championship in both the other realms, but her navy is yet no match for England's even on paper, and she appears to have been distanced in her recent rivalry with France to see which would be the first to get off the ground. This is due to a difference of opinion on the question of specific gravity; the Germans preferring machines lighter than air and the French those heavier than air. Altho the balloon in its original shape and also its dirigible form were both invented in France, the French have abandoned them for the aeroplane, while the Germans took up the gas bag and modeled it after cigars, sausages and dachshunds. For a time the world was frightened with stories of aerial navies of gigantic air ships, ready to carry regiments and drop them anywhere. But tho the various Zeppelins and Parsevals were produced in such rapid succession that they had to be numbered like the asteroids instead of being named, they smashed or burned with almost equal rapidity, so it is doubtful whether Germany has at the present moment a single air-worthy dirigible.

But the French Government, without putting so much money into this new branch of the service, has got more to show for it. Lieutenant Conneau, who has won in the race around the circuit of the three capitals, Paris-Brussels-London-Paris, is one of many naval and army officers and civilians who are now competent to run flying machines. In their manufacture France has taken the lead, as was the case a few years ago in automobiles. In it is much the same thing, for the development of both aeroplanes and automobiles depended upon the perfecting of the gasoline motor.

That England should show no interest in aviation either as a sport or as a weapon of warfare is quite astonishing. When a dozen aeroplanes follow one another across the channel at three-minute intervals and return to the mainland without any accidents worth mentioning, it might have been expected that the island kingdom would find in it something worth looking at and thinking about. At Calais immense crowds assembled to speed the parting airmen and to welcome them back again, but at Dover there were fewer spectators than policemen. The English people will throng by the million to see a King who has recently been oiled by an archbishop and has had various obsolete weapons placed in his hands and taken away again by various antiquated functionaries, but anything so modern as an aeroplane does not interest them.

Natural defenses can no longer be depended upon. There are no Alps, no Pyrenees, and no Channel. There are now three ways of crossing the Simplon, by the pass, thru the tunnel, and over the mountain. The Italian Government is constructing substantial steel doors in the middle of the tunnel and mines underneath it, both operated by electricity from a distance, so as to check a subterranean invasion, but no way of checking an

aerial invasion has yet been devised. Aeroplanes are now in use which can carry ten passengers besides the pilot. They cost, say, $2,000 apiece, and travel at the rate of 60 miles an hour. That means that soldiers can be landed any night in any numbers in any country at a cost of about $200 apiece, and the machines can then return for more, dropping a few bombs on the way. This is a cheaper, safer and swifter way of getting into the enemy's country than hitherto known in the history of the world.

## Before and After the Civil War

It is a guarded article which Professor Banks has written for this issue of The Independent, we judge intended to have some influence in the section where he has lived. He evidently desires to lead the South to a better view of its history and its present duty, and at the same time he is careful to stir up as little sentimental opposition and prejudice as possible. For this reason he balances against each other what might appear to be the errors of the two sections in the periods before and after the war. Before the Civil War the Southern leaders made, he says, a great mistake in not bending their energies to the restriction of the area of slavery and its gradual extinction; while after the war, he says, the North was at fault in the policy of reconstruction which gave the ballot to the whole negro race.

It is policy to discover something seriously wrong in the attitude of the North which can be set against what was wrong in the South. This makes the condemnation of the fathers easier to bear, and it is not strange that Professor Banks should take this view. There was so much bad in the Reconstruction period that it is easy to condemn its policy. That is now popular, and we allow Southern historians to write the story and guide the popular judgment; but we are of those who believe that despite debts, despite corruption, the general policy was wise and its purpose righteous and its adoption necessary.

Leaving out the consideration of the bad administrative features, what were the *principles* involved? They were, first, equal suffrage and equal civil rights, as exprest in the two last Amendments to the Constitution; and, secondly, a free public school system. What was desired was, to hold fast to our central doctrine of liberty and equal rights as exprest in the Declaration of Independence, and then to create an educated body of citizens who would be competent wisely to exercise these rights. The achievement of this purpose required the creation of new State constitutions which should embody these principles. To achieve it easily and quietly would require the co-operation of the white people of the South. To some extent, as in North Carolina and Georgia, this was given, with happy results. In other States it was bitterly resented, and evil results followed. The enfranchised negroes needed the kindly guidance of their natural white leaders, but they seldom got it, and this was unfortunate for both races.

Professor Banks implies that it was a blunder to give the ballot to the ignorant negroes. We suppose it might have been denied to the illiterate; but that rule would have disfranchised quite as many white men. Let us suppose the new constitutions had denied the ballot to those who could not read and write, that would have given the rule to an aristocracy representing only a minority in nearly every one of the States; and that would have meant an emasculated public school system. Those who made the laws would have had no interest in enlarging the electorate. The great gift of Reconstruction was that it created the public school, and provided that those to whom the vote was given should be able to cast their votes intelligently. There was no such system before the war; now it cannot be taken away. The system is even yet very imperfectly and very unfairly organized, but it is the best blessing the South has, and it is the gift of the Reconstruction period. The accidental evils resulting from the abstinence or opposition of those who might so easily have controlled the conditions pass away, but this splendid and far-seeing gift remains for all time for a better reconstruction of the South, thru the elevation of the depressed peoples of both colors.

The giving of the ballot to all, white and black, was high statesmanship. At

one step it assured the transformation from slavery to liberty. To achieve it immediately was necessitated by the conditions. Thruout the South those who believed in slavery, who held it impossible that the negro could rule, were enacting laws to reduce the freedmen to a condition of peonage equivalent to slavery. They were not to be called slaves, perhaps, but they were to be serfs, bond servants, held to the soil, not allowed free movement, subject to their masters. The public seems to have forgotten this, altho Professor Banks as a historian knows it and hints at it. The conditions required drastic and heroic treatment, and there were statesmen who saw it and acted wisely. The results prove that they were right. Education is vastly improved for both white and blacks, and the principle of equal rights and equal suffrage is upheld even when its enjoyment is more or less restrained. The progress under that policy of the negroes in education and wealth is nothing less than wonderful. The men, in the days before the war, who held that slavery was wrong in morals and bad in policy were totally right.

## Two Birds

One of the saddest records of the year 1910 is the death of the only male passenger pigeon known to exist in the United States. One female is known to exist, now about eighteen years old. There were four in Milwaukee two years ago and three in Cincinnati. The former are all dead and only one of the latter survives. Occasionally we hear of a flock of these pigeons in some remote corner, but it turns out to be mourning doves or something else in the pigeon line. Some of us can remember when this bird migrated by the millions. There seemed to be no end of them, as they flew north in April. The sky was often darkened with them at mid-day. From earliest morning until darkness at night flock after flock flew over.

Mr. E. H. Forbush, New England agent of the Audubon societies, recalls the fact that 80 tons of these pigeons were sent from one county in New York State, to be marketed in New York City, in the spring of 1849, and that at least 300 tons were dispatched from one town in Michigan in 1878. From another town we have the record of nearly 12,000,000 being shipped inside forty days. During two succeeding years 15,840,000 were shipped from another town. It did not seem then to be within the possibilities that the passenger pigeons could be obliterated. The lesson is a severe one and it is serious, for our recklessness accomplished the undesirable fact, and now we have just one survivor of this superb bird. The buffaloes are gone, and the passenger pigeons, and there are some hundred thousand guns undertaking to sweep out that most useful of all our birds, Bob White.

Bob White is the cheerful and familiar name given to a bird that is, all in all, the most important that we have in America. We are told by the educational leaflet of the Audubon Societies that not a single record can be found where this bird has done harm to the farmer. It possibly may destroy a few useful insects, but it does such wonderful work in destroying the hurtful that we can very well spare the few that are of some value. It eats potato beetles, cucumber beetles, wire worms, weevils, including the cotton boll weevil; grasshoppers, chinch bugs, squash bugs and caterpillars; and where you let Bob White run free and fearless he will nearly put an end to the existence of these pests. One of the teachers at Clark University gives as a single meal of one of these birds 100 chinch bugs, 12 squash bugs, 2,500 plant lice, 39 grasshoppers, 12 army worms, 568 mosquitoes, 8 white grubs, and 101 potato beetles.

What better friend than this could a farmer ask for? Our Bob will do for us what domestic fowls will not do, not a single tribe among them, for they will not eat potato bugs, and rarely squash bugs. It is said to be a fact that 400,000 sportsmen annually go out of our cities to scour the country, for the fun of killing Bob Whites. A good many farmers rent their lands for hunting grounds to this worthless lot of tourists. In this way farm taxes are paid, and it is said that in some parts of the country the education of children, beside other extraneous expenses, is paid for by Bob White. Beside his value as a scavenger and farm ally, this bird is a delightful

companion and friend. Existing all the way from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, where undisturbed he becomes a semi-domestic friend, you will hear him from early in the morning till night, calling as he works, in his cheerful way, and not unwilling to come around your doorsteps for a bit of additional food. The birds of a covey are very fond of each other, conversing in a tender and twittering tone. They sleep in a circle, with their heads out to watch for danger. They have a marvelous power of self-concealment, and that is the only reason why they multiply in spite of human beings.

Bob has never been known to disturb fruit, or in any way to damage a grain crop, but he does destroy a vast amount of weed seed. One of our best observers computes that the Bob Whites of Virginia and North Carolina consume annually 1,341 tons of weed seeds, beside eating 340 tons of insects. It is time the American people waked up to the immense value of this bird. All that has been done so far has been to limit the hunting season, and in North Carolina only, game preserves give him better protection. Artificial production has become an absolute necessity, or we shall lose the one most important friend that man has left in the feathered kingdom.

## Fuss and Feathers

As bearing upon the question of desertions from the army and the irksomeness of military service in time of peace, lately discussed in our pages, it has been suggested that the modern uniform has a great deal to do with both. This is a suggestion certainly worth considering. That it has an intimate relation to the subject of voluntary enlistment in the National Guard is so true that it may cause surprise that the fact has escaped the attention of our State Governors and the gaudily uniformed officers of their military staffs.

There can be no question that in field service the inconspicuous suit of kahki is at once more useful, more comfortable and safer for the wearer than any uniform which must be carefully conserved to be attractive and which makes the wearer a conspicuous target for long-range rifle practice. When troops are called into service of the sort which requires the distribution of ball cartridges, the more completely the soldier divests himself of needless trappings and ornament the better; but for service of the kind in which the only danger to which he is exposed is that from admiring young women and their more practical mothers, there seems to be no good reason why the soldier should not, and every reason why he should, be permitted to make himself as attractive as possible. A resplendent uniform would attract a hundred eager recruits where a severe service uniform would discourage ninety and nine. This means that the soldier, to content him and gratify the desire for personal adornment which characterizes the male of every race and, indeed, every species, needs two uniforms—one for dress parade and the harmless ceremonies and pleasures of peace, and one for the serious business which, once in a while, may come his way. That there may be too much uniformity in uniforms, and that the dull monotony now affected by order of the war-lords who have not had and are not likely to have their baptism of fire is destructive of *esprit du corps* and of everything conducive to military enthusiasm in the piping times of peace, scarcely needs the support of argument.

Pride of uniform has always been the best asset of the soldier. He needs it. The young men of the regular army whom one meets on leave in our streets have less occasion for this kind of pride than ever before in the history of standing military organizations. Their dress is obviously practical for the plains or for picket duty along the Rio Grande, but for a city's streets in time of peace, when no arms are needed or permitted to be carried, it is as ugly as human ingenuity could devise. That the wearers become tired of it is not surprising. The way they wear it is strikingly in contrast with the carriage and swagger of the British soldier with his padded red jacket, his jaunty cap balanced on one ear and his bamboo cane. The soldier does not enjoy looking like a member of the uniformed force of the Street Cleaning Department. To be able to dispense with professional or even amateur soldiers altogether would be vastly to the public

advantage; but so long as we seek them it may be not unprofitable to consider whether to make the soldier proud of his uniform is not the best and cheapest way of making him efficient for the purposes of his enlistment.

**Taft vs. Roosevelt**

When all the enlightened sense of mankind was giving universal praise to President Taft for his epochal proposal that the United States and Great Britain should negotiate a treaty in which all questions, even those supposed to involve national honor, should be referred to arbitration, ex-President Roosevelt raised a lone voice in opposition. How can a man arbitrate, said the distinguished winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, if some one slaps his wife's face? This was rated as a poser to the mollycoddles and peace advocates by *The Outlook*, certain Irish-Americans and German admirals, despite the fact that the United States has no national wife and Uncle Sam is supposed to be a bachelor. Without mentioning any names, however, President Taft in his speech at Marion, Ind., on the 3d thus answered his predecessor:

"Objection has been made that an agreement to arbitrate a question of national honor ought not to be entered into, for the reason that when one's honor is affected one will never consent to have the question arbitrated, and therefore that to agree to do so in advance is to agree to do something that one will not be willing to do and that one does not intend to do, and therefore it savors of hypocrisy and ought not to be adopted as a national policy. I cannot concede the premises of this argument. I look upon a treaty of this sort as a self-denying ordinance, as a self-restricting obligation.

"It seems to be of the same character as the Constitution which the people as a whole set up, and in which they imposed checks upon their own power and limitations upon the method by which they exercise the ultimate sovereignty which is in them. It is not that they do not recognize that when the temptation comes to exercise arbitrary power they will not feel like exercising it, but it is that they deliberately impose those limitations upon their own action with the intention that they shall be effective however averse they may be to yield to them when the occasion arises for their enforcement."

President Taft is entirely right. A nation can no more properly defend its honor than an individual. The individual is no longer permitted to settle his dispute by his own might, for that makes him judge, jury and sheriff in his own case, which is contrary to the first principles of justice. The trouble is the world is now living under two systems of ethics — Christian for individuals, Pagan for nations, tho there is no double system of ethics in the moral world. President Taft sees this. Mr. Roosevelt does not.

**The Seals Saved**

Last week plenipotentiaries from England, Russia, Japan and our own country signed a convention at Washington by which pelagic sealing is to be prohibited for fifteen years, and as long after as the treaty remains undenounced. This is not only a triumph for American diplomacy, which for forty years has been working, but without avail till now, to protect the seals on the high seas, but it means that one of the most beautiful and intelligent of living creatures is to be saved from imminent danger of extinction. More than that, as President Taft indicates, it forecasts the adoption of international game laws to conserve the products of the oceans. It was high time this convention was adopted. The fur seals have been driven from the Antarctic and their only breeding grounds in the Arctic are now reduced to the Pribiloff and Commander islands, the former American, the latter Russian; while Japan owns a few breeding grounds of the Kurie Archipelago. The barren Pribiloff islets, however, shrouded in dense fogs during most of the year, and inhabited by 280 Eskimos, is the chief breeding place of seals left. In 1882 it is estimated that 2,000,000 seals went there every May to breed. Now the herd is reduced to 185,000. This appalling reduction is purely the result of killing the females in the open seas. A few hours after arrival on the breeding grounds each female gives birth to a pup, which she nurses for several months in the intervals of regular and frequent trips to the feeding grounds, a few hundred miles southward. The males signal their arrival at the rookeries with furious combats for possession of the "harems," consisting of from twelve to one hundred females. Seldom can a male fight his way in before he is seven years old. The American and

Russian Governments have prohibited the killing of the females, confining the land catch to the superfluous males. The young males, perched up on the rocky galleries surrounding the rookeries, are corraled and driven inland and there slaughtered. The Japanese and Canadian sealers, however, not being allowed on the rookeries, have kept a blockade of boats on the high seas beyond the jurisdiction of the United States and Russia, and as the females swim out in search of food, they kill them, tho four out of five sink before they are captured. Moreover, for each dead female a nursing pup on shore starves to death and an unborn one likewise perishes. The United States and Russia have now most generously agreed to put aside 30 per cent. of the skins taken from the young males on shore for Japan and Canada as a compensation for ruining the business of their sealing fleets. It would seem, therefore, that Japan, Russia, England and the United States have all acted most fairly and generously toward each other in this notable convention, and we congratulate those responsible for the happy result on the wisdom with which they have approached and solved a pressing and difficult problem.

**A Flagless Fourth Next**

Now that a noiseless Fourth has been established we suppose that the next thing will be a movement for the suppression of the American flag. Its colors are undeniably loud and crudely combined. Its conspicuous display in the bright sunshine must be exceedingly distressing to those sensitive souls who cannot endure the popping of firecrackers. Doubtless an effort will soon be made to get Congress to adopt a flag less offensive to a refined taste and to the feelings of foreigners. A delicate design in mauve on a neutral gray background would perhaps be endurable, provided it were not larger than four by six inches and never displayed except on official holidays and on public buildings. In the meantime a good deal can be done to discourage the display of the flag by making it dangerous to use it freely. Massachusetts, as we should expect, is taking the lead in the movement. One of the most popular and patriotic of American weeklies was so careless as to put the American flag into its Fourth of July cover design and the edition was suppressed in Massachusetts; and a farmer of the same State got into trouble because he hoisted flags in his cornfield, it being suspected that his motive was not purely patriotic, but in part inspired by a desire to drive away the crows. Luckily for us, those who first raised the American flag on Massachusetts soil were not so rigidly scrutinized to see if their motives were free from any taint of commercialism.

**Know Your Own City**

One of the most novel as well as interesting developments of social life is just now taking place among the Northwestern cities, notably Portland, Walla Walla, Seattle, and a few more of the more aggressive. The movement is known as a Know Your Own City Institute. At Seattle the second meeting has just been held, and it lasted for ten days. The subjects discussed were child labor, child play, child health, remedial agencies and destructive agencies; while school nurses, truant officers, juvenile court judges and other police officers took part in the discussion. They not only debated, but institutions were visited and studied. The result naturally has been to make the people thoroly well acquainted with their own community affairs, whereas in an ordinary city the citizens pass by their own public institutions utterly ignorant of what is going on inside. Seattle has also, every Sunday afternoon, what is called a community gathering. This is held in the parks, for an hour and a half. The exercises are not religious in character, not necessarily so, unless religion is supposed to take in civic affairs. A story is told or read to the children, brief addresses are delivered on educational or other civic topics, either by visitors or by citizens, and there is good music. The people seat themselves on the grass, and the attendance averages about five hundred. This is a new use for public parks, and a good one; use and not show. It looks now as if our cities were entering a new sort of life, a community life; which will be lived all together, and in which the idea of common weal will be dominant. It will no longer be possible

to say, If you wish to get acquainted you must live in the country. The institute idea looks upon the city or town as a unit, and community affairs are really common affairs, as they should be. New ideas go westward to plant themselves; all the same, they will come around to the East after awhile.

**Caricature and "Art"**

Forain, the French artist whose work with charcoal and pencil has endeared *le Figaro* to all true sharers in the comic spirit, announces his candidacy for election to the Institute de France. The candidacy itself has in it at least one element of humor: it is totally unexpected. One is prepared for the candidacy of the veriest hack in historical painting or prettified portraiture, but the thought of a "caricaturist" among the Immortals of the Art Academy! After all, it is only conservatism of thought that is shocked. How many French painters who wore official honors for a part of the last century would one not surrender, body and soul, reputation and product, for one Gavarni?—if not for a Job or a Caran d'Ache. The "caricaturist" is the Uncle Toby of pictorial art; in England, in the case of Hogarth (as creator of "The Harlot's Progress" and other series), he has been even its Fielding. He is also a social historian without fear if not beyond approach. He is a surgeon who operates without rubber gloves, if you prefer that metaphor. And Forain has the art of representing the irony as well as the absurdity of his contemporary life; one of his sketches is often equal in satiric power to a whole volume of print. Under the appearance of improvisation he seizes upon the very essence of things. May the Institute ponder the matter deeply and receive him! Perhaps the members can exact a pledge that he will not depict any of his confreres on the third page of *le Figaro*, tho we doubt if he will pledge himself to that.

**The Cheer Up System**

It has been left to Iowa to take a new turn in the fight with the White Plague. The State has hired one of its most eloquent preachers to travel about and teach the people to stop worrying, what to eat, but above all, to stay at home. It calls this the Cheer Up System. It seems that the Colorado establishment, while giving pure air and splendid treatment, cannot abolish homesickness. Separation from home kills where consumption cannot. The Iowa policy is to teach the gospel of rest and right living, with outdoor sleeping, and above all, staying with your friends. It has also passed a law allowing each county to build a hospital, on the most approved principles, where consumptives can be cared for without wandering into strange surroundings. Dr. Kepford, who has been selected as State Agent, believes that if the plan he is hired to advocate is carried out, tuberculosis can be eradicated from the State in a single generation. He begins by quarantining existing cases, preventing immigration of the disease, and causing the living of outdoor lives by the afflicted. He tells the sick that their recovery depends upon common sense. They must not only eat right, but they must think right and feel right and be right. Fresh air is the great factor for curing the disease. The doctor uses one phrase which should be repeated everywhere, and everywhere understood. He says that tuberculosis is strictly a house disease. It comes from confined or poisoned air, "aggravated by carpets, lace curtains" and other dust catchers. Have wide verandas and sleep in hammock beds. A screened porch can be had almost anywhere. If not, use a tent, or build a shack in the back yard —a shack of rough lumber and the floor raised several feet from the ground. Make the sides of boards half way up and the rest canvas. Temperance and purity are equally important with fresh air. Live right and do right, and your case is curable.

In every denomination there is a progressive and a regressive wing. Among the Disciples the latter is represented by *The Christian Standard* of Cincinnati. It hears of a missionary who does not admire that close communionism which requires that a member of some other denomination coming into the neighborhood be immersed before joining with them. Our Disciple contemporary is shocked at such liberalism. It says that

the early Church admitted no "unbaptized" members and if any such loose statements have been uttered by the French mission which is supported by it as treasurer, relations with it "will be severed immediately." That is quite Papal. It wants to know who is uttering such modernism. We suggest that it require all missionaries to take a "*Ne Temere*" oath.

The retirement of Dr. Burt G. Wilder from active work at Cornell University is a matter of national interest. No living biologist has made himself more interesting to the common people than Mr. Wilder. He has collected 1,900 preparations of brains of animals and men, and not a few of these latter are of our somewhat celebrated contemporaries. He has eighty more promised when their owners are willing to part with them. Dr. Wilder will make his home and studio at Brookline, Mass., the home of his boyhood. He declares that he has no expectation or intention of closing up his work this side of one hundred years, altho his retirement from Cornell is at seventy. We do not doubt but that his most useful and happy years are still ahead, and we shall look to record many more of his discoveries.

The South Carolina school law apportions the school fund to schools on the basis of enrolled attendance for ten days in the school year. Accordingly, says the Columbia *State*, it is not uncommon for a parent to send his children to the free schools in September, withdraw them after two weeks, have them help on the farm for six weeks, and then send them to school again for a month. Thus, in hundreds of schools the names of 40 children may appear on the roll during the year and not more than 15 actually attend the school from day to day. We do not wonder that the State Superintendent wants the law changed to make the basis average attendance instead of enrollment. It is the training of pupils, not the payment of teachers, that is desirable.

We are waiting with interest for the arrival of those steamers whose departure from England was delayed a day or two by the desertion of the stewards and seamen an hour before the time of sailing. What would happen if the passengers should form a union and strike against having to drop gold pieces into the palms of these stewards at the end of the voyage? But it is more probable that the stewards, having forced the company by the strike to raise their wages, will force additional gratuities from the passengers by use of their customary methods of extortion.

Georgia, the Empire State of the South, is making steady and gratifying progress in the development of its public school system. The State now appropriates $2,500,000 for elementary education, and local taxation provides $2,000,000 more. To be sure there is much more to be done, particularly in the providing of fair wages to attract more competent teachers. An even more unfortunate condition than that of inadequate wages is the fact that wages are often not paid when due in cash, but paid in warrants because no money is available, other claims having the precedence, and the teachers have to get the warrants discounted at a serious loss. Nevertheless education is looking up in the counties that levy a school tax.

Dr. Labbé, of the University of Paris, who has for many years been engaged in the study of the diet of the laboring classes, reports that the average French workingman expends 48 cents a day for food, of which 25 cents goes for wine. He advises the use of more sugar, chocolate, beans, bananas, crackers, cheese and macaroni in order to obtain greater nutriment for the money.

The postal banks prove such a success and meet such a public want that the Postmaster General has to add a hundred to the number every month. It is the parcels post, however, that the people are now most crying for. And the postal deficit is now wiped out and $3,000,000 appropriated for deficit has been returned to the Treasury.

# Insurance

## Phoenix Mutual Meeting

The recent meeting of the managers of the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, at Hartford, Conn., brought forth many interesting discussions and opinions on the subject of life insurance. The company, which was organized in 1851, this year celebrates its sixtieth anniversary. President John M. Holcombe in his address remarked that before 1850 only nine companies now in existence had been organized. Life insurance in America was in its infancy, and, altho the country was already wealthy and well settled, there was less than $100,000,000 of life insurance outstanding. Even in 1860 there were but 60,000 lives insured for a total of about $180,000,000. During these years selections were made with little intelligence or care, and liabilities were not scientifically calculated. Officers entertained the opinion that whatever was left of the income after paying losses and expenses might be regarded as profits and divided among stock and policy holders, on the theory that the income would always be enough to take care of the obligations, and that no additional reserve would be necessary. By 1870 various States had specified standards of solvency, and the departments had in many cases made independent calculations of reserves. President Holcombe closed his address by stating that life insurance is not a mystery, altho it has many details. Nothing in the condition or management of a company should be concealed from its agents or policyholders. The field man cannot accomplish his best work unless he is sure that the home office is his friend and fellow worker. The agent performs a service to the policyholder when he insures him and is entitled to his friendship and assistance. If his dealings have been fair and open, he will find his policyholders his best assistants.

Henry H. Kohn, of Albany, made an address in which he called attention to the evolution in the life insurance business, requiring field men, with a thoro education in all practical life insurance questions. The time has gone by when an agent can answer questions by consulting his rate book. He must now be a student of life insurance, and be prepared to explain fully the advantages of the different forms of policies, as well as to discuss the individual needs of the applicant. The necessity for self-confidence in the agent was touched upon by J. Henry Powell, president of the National Life Underwriters' Association. The agent must believe in himself, in the company and in what he has to sell, in order to convince the applicant. Some do not believe in themselves, and fail, and then wonder why.

The Phœnix Mutual has enjoyed great prosperity during the last ten years. In this period the premium income has grown from $2,545,548 to $4,689,213, and the insurance in force from $63,802,139 to $126,350,616. The total assets on January 1, 1911, were $30,096,360, and the total number of policies in force was 67,342.

A PERPETUAL policy issued by the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company in 1876, was recently called attention to in the closing of an estate. The policy was for $15,000 and the premium paid was $1,500. Under the terms of this policy if there is a loss the face is reduced by the amount paid by the company, unless the holder pays 10 per cent. of the loss, which reinstates the policy. The company does not issue these policies any longer, and very few are still in force.

CHICAGO broke the record for fire alarms on the Fourth of July with 164 calls. Nearly all the fires were due to fireworks. The total loss, it is estimated, will not be over $5,000. This is the smallest loss for that city for any Fourth of July in forty years.

IN the recent fire at Coney Island, where the wooden buildings burned like tinder, the concrete municipal bathing house stood unharmed. Such examples are strong arguments in favor of concrete construction.

# Financial

## Collector Loeb's Work

Mr. Loeb, Collector of the Port of New York, has held his office a little more than two years. In the fiscal year just ended he collected in fines, penalties imposed upon smugglers, and compromises offered by importers who confest that they had defrauded the Government by undervaluation, $2,914,158. This is more than the similar collections for the preceding seventeen years. An examination of the record shows that the annual average for the fifteen years ending with 1908 was only $62,424. Mr. Loeb was Collector for a part of 1909, and in that year the sum rose to $1,048,233. In 1910 there was a further advance to $1,507,731, and now there is added $2,914,158, making for three years a total of $5,470,122. The latest large compromise offer accepted was that of $1,180,000 from Duveen Brothers, the well-known dealers (London and New York) in works of art. They are under indictment. It may be observed, also, that the revenue collected on ocean passengers' baggage has increased from $709,895 in 1909, and $1,448,344 in 1910, to $2,305,562 in 1911. It is quite clear that Mr. Loeb has earned his salary. It may be that his activity in enforcing the law and punishing fraud excited personal hostility which prevented his admission to the Union League Club.

## A Great Crop of Cotton

The Government's latest cotton report points to even a larger crop than was indicated a month ago. On May 25 the condition was 87.8; on June 25 there had been an advance to 88.2. These are the highest figures reported for a corresponding date in ten years, and they are far above the average for the last ten years, which was only 80. With the condition figures is an official estimate of the yield, and this estimate is 14,425,000 bales, a record-breaking crop. The greatest quantity harvested in the past was 13,679,954 bales, in 1904. Allowance is made in the estimate for the probable abandonment of 1,000,000 acres and for average depreciation hereafter. August and September are the critical months for cotton, but there is every prospect now of an exceptionally large yield. Some say that the increase is due partly to improved methods of cultivation, and it is true that experiments have shown that the yield per acre in certain parts of the cotton belt can be doubled; but the crop was almost as large seven years ago, on a much smaller acreage. The distribution, in acres, is as follows:

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|---|---|
| Texas | 10,868,000 |
| Georgia | 5,119,000 |
| Alabama | 3,815,000 |
| Mississippi | 3,454,000 |
| South Carolina | 2,705,000 |
| Oklahoma | 2,622,000 |
| Arkansas | 2,446,000 |
| North Carolina | 1,587,000 |
| Louisiana | 1,118,000 |
| Tennessee | 822,000 |
| Florida | 284,000 |
| Missouri | 115,000 |
| Virginia | 37,000 |
| California | 12,000 |

Unofficial reports at the end of last week were favorable with respect to all crops, oats and hay excepted. Winter wheat has been harvested in fine condition; spring wheat is doing well, except in South Dakota, and corn, it is said, has suffered but little in the States of largest acreage.

....The $125,000 bond issue of the city of Cebu, Philippine Islands, for sewers and water works, has been awarded to William A. Read & Co., of New York, whose bid was 102.33.

....The President of the Canadian Pacific says that neither that company nor any of its allied companies has been negotiating for control, or an interest in, or a working arrangement with, the Erie Railroad Company.

....Not long ago a syndicate representing English spinners bought 32,000 acres of cotton land in Mississippi. Last week it became known that a syndicate of Dutch capitalists had purchased 9,000 acres in the same State and taken options on several adjoining plantations.

# The Independent

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## Survey of the World

**Reciprocity in the Senate**

It is now expected that Congress will adjourn before August 15. On the 14th, an agreement was reached in the Senate, providing for final votes as follows: Reciprocity Bill, July 22; House Wool and Woolen Bill, July 27; Farmers' Free List Bill, August 1; Reapportionment, August 3; statehood for Arizona and New Mexico, August 7. On the 10th there were votes on the several amendments which Mr. Cummins and Mr. Simmons asked the Senate to add to the reciprocity agreement, and all were rejected, the number of those in opposition ranging from 50 to 53, while the largest number of affirmative votes was 14. Two Democrats, Mr. Bailey and Mr. Simmons, were counted with the insurgents in the minority. On an amendment giving the President power to abrogate the agreement if Canada should violate any of its provisions, the vote was 19 to 38. On the following day, Mr. Bailey chided his fellow Democrats because they did not stand with him and the insurgents for the amendments. Mr. Williams replied, and there was some evidence of bitterness. On the 13th, Mr. La Follette began a long speech in support of bills, which he offered, for the revision of several tariff schedules. For three or four hours he spoke in denunciation of President Taft, reviewing his course with respect to the tariff, the Ballinger controversy and other matters. He accused the President of treachery to Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Taft, he said, had betrayed the trust given to him by the people. He had surrendered to the "special interests," had broken his campaign promises, and in the reciprocity agreement had been false to the principles of his party. He had tried to buy the favor of insurgents by giving appointments to office. Mr. Bristow also spoke against reciprocity, saying that Mr. Taft and the Democrats, in the interests of the Trusts, had made an alliance against the farmers. Mr. Bailey offered the House Free List Bill as an amendment to the reciprocity agreement. It was rejected by a vote of about 5 to 1. The bill for revising the duties on wool and woolens, offered by Mr. La Follette, is quite different from the bill passed by the House. The prediction is made that the vote on it will be a close one, and that the bill may be passed. Mr. Underwood, the House leader, says the House will not accept it. In conference, however, a compromise might be reached, and thus a bill affecting the wool and woolens schedule might be sent to the President. It is believed that he would veto it, holding that revision should await the report of the tariff board.——Dispatches from Ottawa say that if the Opposition persists in filibustering against the agreement for two months to come, Parliament will be dissolved and a general election will be held, with reciprocity the dominant issue. Both parties are inclined to favor this course.

**Forests and Towns Burned**

Forest fires caused great loss of life and property last week in Canada, Maine and Michigan. In Canada, the Porcupine mining district, in Northern Ontario, was swept by flames. The towns of Cochrane, South Porcupine and Porcupine were destroyed, with the buildings of sixteen mines. South Porcupine, it is said, was reduced to ashes in twenty minutes. Several

hundred persons, among them many women and children, fled to the lake for safety. It is reported that 200 were drowned there. Many sought refuge in the mine shafts, and were suffocated because the shaft timbers caught fire. At first it was thought that 300 lost their lives at the Dome Mine in this way, but late reports say that nearly all were saved. At the end of last week 90 bodies had been found in the burned district, and estimates of the number of the dead ranged from 200 to 400. Several prospectors perished. Among the dead are Robert Weiss, manager of the West Dome Mine, and his wife, Captain Hamilton and Captain Dunbar. The loss is between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.——In Michigan, north of Bay City, and even as far as Cheboygan, much property was destroyed, but only three lives were lost. The towns of Oscoda and Au Sable were burned. Some of the residents were rescued by steam barges on the river, others by trains of freight cars. The loss at Alpena was $500,000, and the total loss about $1,500,000, a considerable part of which falls upon the firm in which Congressman Loud is a partner. His home was burned and the members of his family were for a time in danger.——A large tract in Maine, near Moosehead Lake, was burned over, and scarcely anything is left of the village of South Waterboro. Near York Beach the flames took a thousand acres of timber. There were fires also in parts of the White Mountain District, in New Hampshire. The loss in Maine is estimated at $750,000. Rains on the 14th checked the fires both in Maine and in Canada.

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**The Case of Dr. Wiley**

Much interest has been excited thruout the country in official reports upon charges against Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, head of the Bureau of Chemistry in the Department of Agriculture and widely known as an advocate of legislation to prevent the sale of unwholesome food or impure drugs. These charges relate to the employment, as an expert to assist in the enforcement of the Pure Food law, of Dr. H. H. Rusby, since 1888 the head of Columbia University's College of Pharmacy and a man of high rank in his profession. Not long ago a law was enacted providing that no one employed as an expert should receive more than $3,500 a year. This meant, it was held by legal executive officers, that the pay of an expert should not exceed $9 a day. Dr. Rusby had been accustomed to receive much more per day for scientific work or testimony in court for the Department of Agriculture, and he felt that for $9 per day he could not afford to perform such service. Therefore he was placed on the roll of the Department by Dr. Wiley and L. F. Kebler, Chief of the Division of Drugs, at an annual salary of $1,600, with the understanding that the old rates per day for scientific investigation and expert testimony should be paid to him, if necessary, until in one year they should amount to $1,600. He had received only about $100 under this agreement as to compensation, when it was referred to the Department's Committee on Personnel, which is composed of Assistant Secretary Willett M. Hays, Solicitor George M. McCabe and Chief Clerk C. C. Clark. This committee, in a long report, recommended that Dr. Wiley be "permitted to resign," that a certain amount of authority be withdrawn from Mr. Kebler, and that Dr. Rusby be dismissed. These recommendations were submitted to Attorney-General Wickersham, who sent to the President an elaborate opinion of about 4,000 words, the conclusion of which was an approval of the committee's decision on the ground that the alleged "irregularities in the appointment" of Dr. Rusby "merited condign punishment." When the papers were laid before Dr. Rusby he addressed to Secretary Wilson a long letter, giving a history of the arrangement as to compensation, saying he was not aware that it was in any sense illegal or objectionable, and expressing indignation. All the papers were also submitted to Dr. Wiley, who, it is understood, will not resign. At the end of last week the President said that no final decision had been reached. Friends of Dr. Wiley say to the press that two of the three members of the committee have been in sharp opposition to him in Department controversies as to questions arising under the Pure Food law. It is reported that



THE BRIDGEPORT WRECK

The Federal Express from Washington to Boston jumped the track at Bridgeport, Conn., on the morning of July 11. Twelve persons were killed and forty-seven injured.

friends of the President have said to him that there should be nothing more than a formal reprimand for what was a merely technical irregularity. The President has received many protests against the proposed compulsory resignation of Dr. Wiley, the first having been sent by the executive committee of the Committee of One Hundred of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. On the 14th, the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture decided by unanimous vote to make a thoro investigation.

**Cuba and Central America**

Owing mainly to attacks upon President Gomez and his Government by the Opposition press, there is much political excitement in Cuba. Speaker Ferrara and other friends of the President say they have evidence that the campaign of vilification against him has been made in the interest of Vice-President Zayas. Intervention by the United States is predicted by one or two journals, but Secretary Knox has sent word that our Government does not intend to intervene, and for this he has received the thanks of Cuba's Secretary of State. Mr. Stimson, our Secretary of War, now in Panama, is soon to visit Havana. The Opposition papers say he is coming to inquire about "the reckless concessions" made by the Gomez Government, and remark that this is humiliating to the republic. General Nodarse, director of the National Lottery, resigned last week, after he had been accused by Major Andre's paper, *El Dia*, of taking $80,000 a month for himself and the President in commissions on tickets. It is thought that his resignation foreshadows a duel. Andre has demanded the impeachment of Gomez. It is asserted in Havana that our Government is about to appoint "an adviser to the President." At a meeting of Liberal leaders, Speaker Ferrara gave notice

that President Cortes would not be a candidate for re-election. The United States consul at Havana estimates the investment of American capital in Cuba at $220,000,000, of which $50,000,000 is in sugar mills and plantations, $25,000,000 in public utilities, $25,000,000 in railroads and $15,000,000 in the mining industry. The revolution in Hayti gains force. Many towns in the north have been taken, and there were battles last week within 30 miles of the capital. The Government troops were defeated at Valliere. General Leconte, revolutionist leader, has arrived from St. Thomas. It is reported that Hayti has rejected the proposition of the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy, that the pending claims of their citizens be settled within three months. At Washington it is said that no reply has been received. ——Ex-President Zelaya is said to be promoting a revolution in Nicaragua. He is in Belgium. ——It is admitted at Washington that the treaty relating to loans for Honduras and Nicaragua will not be ratified at the present session.

**More Fighting in Mexico**

There was a change for the worse, last week, in the condition of Mexico, and no more American troops are to be withdrawn from the camps on the border. In at least six States there was a renewal of the civil war, plots for the assassination of Madero were discovered in widely separated cities, and there were signs of an armed uprising against him. Labor strikes have seriously affected prominent industries. Several large smelting plants and the mines connected with them have been closed. In Vera Cruz the street railway is tied up. Workmen in all the industries there demand higher wages. In Chiapas, 2,000 armed men, recruited near the Guatemalan boundary, oppose Madero and have forced the Governor of the State to resign. In Yucatan, the lower classes, free from restraint, have become brigands. They have destroyed much property and driven away the owners of estates. A political convention in Guadalajara ended in a bloody riot. In Ocotlan (Oaxaca), where Benito Juarez and Felix Diaz are candidates for Governor, eight men were killed in a battle between the supporters of one and the friends of the other. Arrests of men who had conspired to kill Madero were made in San Luis Potosi and Puebla. One of the accused prisoners is a member of Congress. Much anxiety was caused by a battle in Puebla between Maderists and Federals. On the 11th, twenty were killed there in a fight between Maderists and the Rural Guard. On the 13th, an attempt by drunken Maderists to open the jail brought on a battle with Federal troops. This continued for two days and 135 men were killed, a majority of these being revolutionists. In the midst of this disturbance Madero arrived in the city, in accordance with a plan made several days earlier. He sought to reconcile the fighters, but the Maderists appeared to be beyond his control. In many places the revolutionist soldiers are not disbanding, because they are not satisfied with their pay and are disappointed because the large landed estates have not been cut up and given to them. In Oaxaca alone, 3,000 refuse to lay down their arms.——Lord Cowdray (Sir Weetman Pearson) denies that a sale of the Pearson oil interests to John W. Gates's Texas company has even been considered. —— General Orozco, who wants to be Governor of Chihuahua, remarks that Provisional Governor Gonzales will lose his friendship if he becomes a candidate for Governor at the approaching election.——A club of 500 women, advocates of woman suffrage, has petitioned the Government for legislation permitting absolute divorce.—— Orozco attacked a band of Magonist brigands, on the 15th, and killed twenty of them.

**South America**

King George of England, as arbitrator for the adjustment of the Alsop claim against Chili, has awarded to the American claimant $935,000. This claim was for money advanced by Alsop & Co. to Bolivia in 1874. When the province of Arica passed to Chili, the latter country assumed the obligation, which had been secured by Arica's customs revenue. The Chilian press rejoices over the award, saying that it is a victory for Chili and that it proves the

injustice of Secretary Knox's attitude. Two or three years ago he demanded a settlement, undertaking to close our Legation at Santiago if one should not be made by arbitration or otherwise. But it is pointed out that the award is for almost the entire principal of the loan and that it is more than four times the sum offered by Chili.——Altho the arrival of ex-President Castro at a point on the Goajira peninsula, near the Venezuelan boundary, and the assembling there of 1,000 of his followers, were reported week before last, neither he nor his soldiers could be found last week. The coast of the peninsula was searched by Government troops, but there was no trace of him, and on the 14th the Government denied that he had reached the coast.—— Colonel Jara, who proclaimed a dictatorship in Paraguay and was placed in prison on the following day, arrived in Buenos Ayres last week. He said he had been appointed Ambassador to Germany, France and Belgium and was about to study German military methods.—— When Peru's Congress was opened, on the 13th, a riot was caused by a group of secret police, who cried "Long life to the Government" and "Death to Congress!" Two hundred shots were fired and two bystanders were killed, but all the deputies escaped. On the following day, the Government members, a small minority, with the protection of the police, elected a presiding officer, against the protest of the one who had already been elected by the majority. The situation caused anxiety. ——Another anarchist plot has been disclosed in Buenos Ayres. Several Italians were arrested. Their houses were found to be bomb factories.

**Spread of the Cholera**

It is now known that the Asiatic cholera, which prevailed in certain parts of Southern Italy last summer, broke out this spring with increased virulence and has been raging there ever since to a degree unsuspected by the public. The Italian health authorities have apparently complied with the international regulations in regard to official notifications of cholera centers, but the Italian press has kept silent and foreign correspondents have been prevented from telegraphing the information. Last summer the hotels and pensions of Italy were largely deserted because of the alarm of the tourists and this year the Italians were particularly anxious to avoid another cholera scare because of the expositions at Rome and Turin. The last of June the Premier and the Minister of Foreign Affairs called attention to the low death rate in Rome and declared that Italy was in better sanitary condition than ever before, which was doubtless true so far as it went. But it is now admitted by the official reports that there have been 900 cases of cholera in Italy since June 8. Palermo is reported to have had 282 cases and 75 deaths, and other parts of Sicily 27 cases and 11 deaths. From Naples there are reported 215 cases and 60 deaths, and from the rest of Continental Italy 374 cases and 116 deaths. Venice is also infected, and it is feared that the epidemic will spread to Austria. Newspaper correspondents give much higher estimates than the official reports, claiming that there have been 2,300 deaths from cholera in Palermo alone. Vessels arriving from Italy have been for some time carefully inspected in New York harbor, but nevertheless the disease broke thru quarantine and two deaths have occurred in New York State, one of a discharged watchman from the quarantine island, and another an Italian immigrant who died at Auburn, N. Y. Another recent immigrant was taken down in Brooklyn with the disease. Altogether there have been 18 cholera cases in New York and 5 deaths, including those in quarantine. The German steamer "Moltke" and the Anchor Line "Perugia" both had cholera on board on their arrival from Naples. According to Health Commissioner Doty, "a majority of the vessels which have recently come from Italy have either brought actual cases of the disease or furnished evidence of it having occurred in transit." Cholera is not spread thru contact or from clothing, but acquired like typhoid, thru food and drink. It has recently been discovered that there are "carriers" of cholera as there are of typhoid, that is, individuals who may harbor the germs for a long time without succumbing to the disease, and who convey it to others thru unclean hab-

its. This accounts for many mysterious irruptions of the disease in distant localities and its revival after long latency.

**The British Parliamentary Crisis**

The conflict between the two houses of Parliament will come to the critical point during the coming week when the veto bill with the amendments added by the Lords will be returned to the Commons. It was thought by some that the amendment offered by Baron Newton providing that no bill for the further limitation of the legislative powers of the House of Lords until after a general election might serve as a basis of compromise by being accepted by both parties, but instead of that it was rejected by both and withdrawn by the mover without a vote. Lord Cromer's amendment, allowing the House of Lords power to veto bills imposing taxation if in the opinion of a joint committee the main governing purpose of such bills is not purely financial in character, was carried without a division. The bill as amended by the Upper House will be passed about the 20th and then the Prime Minister will be expected to break his silence as to whether he has received guarantees from the King to create enough Liberal Lords to overrule the opposing majority. The extreme Conservative papers urge the Lords to "die in the last ditch," but the more moderate organs of the party advise them to "drink the hemlock."——The Declaration of London, regulating neutral commerce in time of war, was passed on its second reading. The test vote on the question of referring it to a committee of experts showed 301 to 231 in its favor, the violent opposition to its ratification having the effect of cutting down the Government majority by about 40. Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, used as his chief argument that the United States had approved it without reluctance:

"It has thereby taken a deep interest in promoting the establishment of an international prize court, and in its view acceptance of the Declaration of London is essential to the establishment of a successful working international prize court. The belief that the United States Government regards the policy of a prize court convention and the Declaration of London with indifference is a very dangerous misapprehension, which would be removed if we were at war with a continental power. That continental power, knowing perfectly well the risk and desiring to avoid the danger of any friction with the United States, the great maritime neutral power interested in our food supply, would in all likelihood prefer to accept the rules of the Declaration of London and be prepared to refer to arbitration any question which arose with regard to it."

——The ceremony of the investiture of the Prince of Wales at Carnarvon Castle was hardly less impressive than the coronation. Here the King and Queen were in the background and the boy stood alone in his robe and coronet before the 20,000 spectators. The choral singing, as usually in Welsh festivals, was very beautiful.

**Anglo-Japanese Treaty**

The treaty which confirmed the alliance between Great Britain and Japan would have expired in 1915 on twelve months' previous notice by either party. Whether it should be extended beyond that time, and if so, in what form, has been of late a frequent subject of discussion in the press of both countries. The primary object of Japan in forming the alliance was to secure a free hand in Korea, as it was specified in Article III that Japan

"possessing political, military and economic interests in Korea, Great Britain recognizes Japan's right to take such measures for the guidance, control and protection of Korea as she may deem proper and necessary to safeguard and advance those interests, providing the measures so taken are not contrary to the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations."

England on her part felt the need of matching the rapidly increasing naval power of Germany and of quieting the agitation in India aroused by the successes of Japan. These two reasons still hold, for Germany's influence in world politics has not diminished, and the unrest of India has not died down. On the other hand, the treaty has not been popular either in England or the over-sea dominions. British capitalists were obliged to withdraw from railroad projects in Manchuria because they interfered with Japanese interests there, and at the same time they complained that the Japanese were taking advantage of their position to monopolize the Man-

churian trade. The treaty was especially offensive to Australia and Canada because it might involve Great Britain in a war with the United States in defense of Japanese interests. An agreement for general arbitration, such as is now pending between Great Britain and the United States could not be concluded while this treaty remained in force. But this difficulty has been swept away by a revision of the treaty which was announced from London July 14. The preamble gives as the reason for the revision "the important changes which have taken place in the situation since the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese agreement of August 12, 1905." The new treaty holds for ten years, that is, about six years beyond the expiration of the old. The article relating to Korea, quoted above, is eliminated as unnecessary now that the annexation of Korea is completed. So are also the articles in which Japan recognizes the right of Great Britain to protect her Indian possessions and that in which Great Britain promises neutrality during the Russo-Japanese war. The most important change, however, is the addition of Article IV, which reads:

"Should either high contracting party conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third power, it is agreed that nothing in this agreement shall entail upon such contracting party an obligation to go to war with the power with whom such treaty of arbitration is in force."

It is understood that Japan intends to apply for admission to the general arbitration pact between Great Britain and the United States. France also contemplates entering into the same agreement. Our Government was informed of the terms of the new treaty some days before it was made public. It was placed before the recent Imperial Conference for the consideration of the representatives of the over-sea dominions. The treaty is regarded by the French and German press as materially weakening the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

**Italian Insurance Monopoly**

The efforts of the Italian Government to secure a state monopoly of life insurance business have been frustrated for the time being and may possibly be defeated. The Government bill, which was introduced to please the Socialists, met with both domestic and foreign opposition. In Germany a committee of defense was formed, which made a general attack on Italian finances thru the press and urged the public not to invest in Italian enterprises, as they were likely at any moment to be expropriated by the Government. The representatives of foreign Powers in Rome, including the United States, presented a collective note to the Government protesting against the proposed law on the ground that it interfered with the vested interests of the foreign companies now established in Italy. It was suggested by them that, in case the companies were prohibited from writing any new business in the country, they should receive an indemnity from the Government. In defense of the bill the Government urged that the State was not obliged to compensate foreign companies doing business in Italy, because the proposed law permitted to carry the policies they now held and only prohibited them from taking new ones. Besides, it was claimed that the companies were not now doing profitable business in Italy and that the New York Life, the Equitable Assurance and the Mutual Life Insurance of New York had voluntarily withdrawn from Italy. In an effort to conciliate the opposition the Government accepted amendments granting the life insurance companies six years in which to close up their existing contracts, and also limiting the State monopoly to policies of less than $3,000. Policies above this amount the insurance companies were to be allowed to take on condition of paying the Government a tax of 5 per cent. instead of the 1 per cent. tax at present imposed. This, however, was not sufficient to allay the opposition, and Premier Giolitti was obliged to adjourn Parliament until November before bringing the question to a vote. He promised, however, that the bill should have precedence over all other legislation on the reassembling of Parliament, and insisted upon a vote of confidence before adjournment, which was passed by 289 to 118.



ON A TENEMENT HOUSE ROOF

Every available square foot of space on the roofs and balconies was occupied by sleeping forms, for the stifling heat of the rooms was unbearable. Those who could not find a place on the roof were forced into the street

# The Hot Wave

BY GARDNER RICHARDSON

THE first ten days of July witnessed a hot wave, extending from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic seaboard, remarkable in its duration and intensity. The last days of June, with reported temperatures of 92° at Denver and 98° at Kansas City, gave warning of impending suffering. By July 2 every newspaper in the country was devoting double headers on the front page to the record of the killing heat. New York reported a maximum temperature of 97°, the highest since 1889. Boston also reported 97°, Pittsburg 98°, Philadelphia 99°, and Chicago 102°.

The hight of the wave was reached on July 3, when over 100 deaths were reported, distributed from Maine to Missouri. In New York the official temperature, which is taken on a high building 400 feet above the sidewalk, rose to 98°, and thermometers on the street recorded as high as 106°. In Chicago alone 51 deaths occurred. The mills in Pittsburgh were closed when the temperature reached 105°. In Boston the mercury touched 102°, which was the highest figure since 1881. With minor fluctuations in different cities the hot wave held sway on July 5. The cumulative effect of the strain showed itself in 250 deaths thruout the country. Chicago again suffered the greatest loss, with 64 fatalities.

On July 6 and 7 the killing heat continued. A promised relief came on Saturday, July 8, but proved to be only temporary, for on Sunday the thermometer again reached 94° or over in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Kansas City. While some cities reported an improvement, the scorching heat continued until July 12. During this period 1,200 deaths were reported in the United States, and if the unreported deaths and those indirectly due to the heat were added, the total would probably be not

tures of 115° and 120° have been officially noted. In these localities the extreme dryness of the atmosphere makes the heat endurable. In our large American cities, however, where at best the poor are herded in unsanitary and overcrowded tenements, a period of abnormal heat, accompanied by excessive humidity, causes untold suffering and heavy mortality.

The stifling inside rooms, with no ventilation, are like ovens, and are humanly uninhabitable. A few can find com-



A WHOLE FAMILY ON A BLANKET

[illegible] under the approach to one of the bridges in New York City

far from 2,000, establishing an unprecedented record.

Except from sunstroke among Northern races temporarily residing in torrid countries, people rarely die from heat in the tropics. Their clothing and life are adapted to the prevailing conditions. In Southern Arizona the temperature touches 110° with no fatalities, and on the edge of the Sahara Desert tempera-

fort on the roofs or on the iron balconies, where they drag their mattresses. These spaces are comparatively limited, however, and the vast suffering multitudes must seek a breathing place in the streets and city parks.

In New York, during the hot wave, thousands of families were forced to sleep on the sidewalks or in the streets, with their heads pillowed against the

girls. A few that were more ambitious camped out in the city parks under the bridges and wherever an open space gave an opportunity to sleep beneath the sky. Great throngs every evening journeyed to Coney Island and other points on the seashore to escape the sweltering city heat and spend the night upon the sand. This was a luxury which the head of a poor family could not afford, for to transport even four down from the city and back would cost 80 cents, but the middle classes were glad to exchange a bedroom in the hot city for a small section of the sandy beach.

During the day ambulances were busy answering calls thruout the city. Over 1,000 prostrations were reported in New York, not counting those treated privately in their own homes. The work-horses suffered severely, and despite strict orders to the police to prevent overloading, 900 horses perished from the excessive heat.

The records of the Weather Bureau show many two and three day periods in past summers, during which the maximum temperature was continually over 90°, but longer periods are very rare. The last long period of intense heat was in 1901, when for ten consecutive days, beginning on June 26, the average maximum temperature in New York was over 93°. That summer a severe drought afflicted the West, and great damage resulted to the standing crops in the Mississippi Valley from forty consecutive days without rain. After the hot spell was broken, however, the remainder of the summer made a new low record in temperature.

To hunt for the silver lining in the cloud, we should remember that a touch of nature makes the whole world kin, and that New York sympathizes with Kansas City, and Philadelphia with Chicago, when the thermometer crawls up. The ice companies and soda fountains do an increased business, the oldest inhabitants have an opportunity to describe the hot spells they remember, to which they claim this particular one is not a circumstance, and all failures, mistakes and misdemeanors are dismissed with the blame on the hot weather.

NEW YORK CITY.



ON THE SAND AT CONEY ISLAND

The fortunate ones, who could leave their homes, spent the nights near the ocean. For several miles the beach was crowded with weary refugees from the sweltering city

# The Folly of Fortifying the Panama Canal

BY JAMES A. TAWNEY

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS OF THE LAST CONGRESS

DURING the closing days of the last Congress, before the appropriation of $3,000,000 was voted, to begin the proposed system of fortifications along the Panama Canal, the estimated cost of which will be from fifty to sixty millions, hours of debate were devoted to the question of whether under existing treaties we had the right to fortify. Hardly as many minutes were devoted to consideration of the proposition itself; whether or not we should enter at all upon the policy of fortifying this great international waterway even when it is completed; what that policy will mean to the American people of the future in the way of permanent and extensive financial burdens; and whether it will be effective as a means of protecting the Canal, insuring its neutrality, or preserving its integrity.

Many of the foremost students of international law and treaty obligations held and still hold that we have no right to fortify. No one denies that by treaty obligations we have bound ourselves to give to the nations of the world the right to use the Canal on terms of equality with ourselves in times of peace as in times of war. We have therefore conferred upon the nations of the world a property right in the Canal, for we have given them the right to use; and the very fact that it commands such world-wide appreciation, that it is of such universal value and commercial importance, is the surest possible guarantee of its universal respect and protection.

But now, after spending almost half a billion dollars for the benefit of the world's commerce in the construction of the Canal, it is proposed to fasten upon the American people, not only the enormous expense necessary to the construction of fortifications, but thereafter the perpetual annual charge of many millions for the maintenance, the preservation and the protection of those fortifications.

Even suppose that we concede the right to fortify—an act so utterly inconsistent with all theories of international neutralization that it would have seemed absurd to deny or abrogate it in the treaties—to exercise it, will, in my judgment, not only impose unnecessary financial burdens upon the people, but will jeopardize both the neutrality and the safety of the Canal. The fortifications must not only be constructed, and maintained for all time to come, but from time to time they must be increased and renewed to meet the progress of the world in the arts of war. In addition to this it will always be necessary to maintain on the Canal a liberal standing army, as those fortifications will be the first target in any possible war.

The first appropriation of $3,000,000 has been made, in accord with the mad militarism possessing such popularity, today. But it is less than a drop in the bucket and in the preliminary measures upon which it is to be expended it will not be wholly thrown away, tho the movement to fortify should come to an end with this first appropriation. Indeed if in any way it could be made the means of calling the people of this country to a better understanding of the case to the folly and iniquity of fortifying the Canal, it may have been almost wisely expended. Therefore it is not yet too late, irrespective of the right to fortify, to consider carefully the effect of the new policy upon future generations as well as its effect upon our most solemn treaty obligations to insure the neutrality of the Canal, and our duty to protect the Canal itself from injury.

We all know perfectly well that if at first the policy of fortifying the Canal had been contemplated, or if it had been claimed that it would be necessary to

fortify it the construction of the Canal would not have been authorized. Much of the original opposition to our embarking upon the great project was based upon the enormous cost contemplated—tho at that time it was believed that it could not exceed $150,000,000. Now the cost of construction alone has reached the sum of $400,000,000, exclusive of the cost of constructing and maintaining fortifications. And in meeting this vast sum by bond issue, we are imposing the entire cost and the constantly accruing interest as a burden upon future generations.

If the public realized the vast amount of this burden I believe that on this account alone they would demand a halt in any and all unnecessary expenditures. It may be argued that we have the legal right to fortify, if we desire to; but no one will argue that we have the right to impose such a burden on posterity with no accompanying benefit. Here is a brief estimate of the amount of that burden: First we have authorized the issue of $375,000,000 of bonds, bearing 3 per cent. interest, to meet the expense of constructing the Canal, for the benefit of the commerce of the world. The annual interest on these bonds will be $11,255,000. The annual estimated cost of maintaining the Canal, not including any serious accident, is $7,000,000. The cost of fortifying, according to one of the best informed engineers in the army, under the plan of the fortification board, will reach $60,000,000. The annual interest on that sum will be $1,800,000, and the estimated depreciation will be $6,000,000 a year. General Wood stated to the committee that it would be necessary to keep upon the Canal a force of 7,000 men, including coast artillery and cavalry, and according to General Wood's testimony the cost of maintaining the 7,000 men in the Canal Zone will be $8,400,000 annually. This will bring the aggregate annual expense of operating and maintaining the Canal for the benefit of the commerce of the world, in round numbers, up to *$36,000,000 a year*. The highest estimate thus far made of the receipts accruing to the Government from the operating of the Canal is $4,000,000 annually. The difference, $32,000,000 a year, is the net loss to the people of America, thru the Panama Canal, in case we add the expense entailed by fortifying.

Now, wholly aside from the right to fortify and the cost, if it were desirable to invite the nations of the earth to destroy the Canal, no better method of extending that invitation could be adopted than to fortify it. It will make it the magnet for attack; our most valuable and vulnerable possession. We forfeit thereby the co-operation of all the nations making use of the Canal. We assume that it is a perquisite of war. We assert that when we no longer deem the neutralization of the Canal necessary to our own interests we are prepared to violate our solemn treaty obligations with other nations by terminating that neutrality and individually assuming the entire control and defense of the Canal against the world, for our own benefit.

This is not a mere thought of what might be, it is an assertion of what already is, in the mind of the War Department, in urging the fortification of the Canal. In proof of the statement I recall the testimony of Lieut.-Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, before the House Committee. When he was asked: "Is it not a fact that in the last analysis the purpose of fortifying the Canal is to insure to the United States its use in case of war, as a military asset?" he replied, "That is undoubtedly the most important of all the purposes in fortifying the Canal." Again, "The purpose is to secure to the United States the exclusive control of the Canal in time of hostilities?" he replied, "That is the principal purpose of fortifying the Canal." Later, he said, "We shall build the Canal and maintain it for the use of all countries in time of peace and control it in time of war as our safety and interests demand." Is it possible by any chicanery to make these statements coincide with our solemn treaty promises of neutralization or with any international neutralization which would jealously guard and protect the Canal, making all nations sponsor that it should receive no injury, being equally important to the commerce of all? It discloses a national purpose in respect to our relations with other nations of the world more in keeping with the diplomatic policies of nations during

the Middle Ages than with the high standard of national honor which all nations now profess and endeavor to follow.

In fortifying the Canal we make it the legitimate object of prey, if we are ever entangled in war with another nation—and the only possible reason for fortifying is the possibility of such a very improbable entanglement. Instead of protecting the Canal by fortifying it we are most seriously jeopardizing our property. We are making it the legitimate object of war and deliberately challenging a belligerent nation to injure or capture it. We are sacrificing the cordial cooperation in protection of all the great nations of the earth who, on account of the commercial facilities freely offered in our treaty compacts, would absolutely refuse to allow a nation simply because it was at war with the United States, to injure or appropriate a neutral property of such mutual value in which they each held a property right. To my mind the proposition seems almost incomprehensible, and yet our fortifying the Canal with the avowed purpose of the War Department, is equivalent to saying to all the nations of the world:

"Altho we have given to you a property right, the right to use the Canal in times of peace as well as in times of war, we are not willing to rely upon your honor or your fidelity in the exercise of that right, and, therefore, we must be prepared to prevent you from exercising your right."

In my judgment—and I believe it is the judgment of the great majority of the American people who have not been hypnotized by the mania of militarism—it would be far better for America, far safer for the Canal, for us to rely entirely upon the material interest which every nation on the earth will have in maintaining the integrity of the Canal and protecting it from injury or appropriation, rather than to defy them all and challenge any of them, by constructing fortifications—which can be for no purpose in the world except as stated by General Wood to be prepared to, ourselves, violate any treaty of neutrality by holding the Canal by force of arms in time of war.

If we cannot rely for the protection of the Canal and its invulnerable neutrality under any and all circumstances upon the honor, the good faith, and the personal interest of all the nations of the world, combined, for whose mutual benefit the American people have constructed it, at a cost of $400,000,000, then we cannot protect it with fortifications, no matter how many millions more we make the burden which we are laying upon the shoulders of posterity.

If we are attempting the policy of holding the Canal against the world—and its fortification means nothing else—we are embarking upon a plan which will grow more and more burdensome as time goes on, making it absolutely necessary to quickly increase the present proposition, with additional fortifications and armament, and to maintain permanently on the Canal Zone an army very much larger than the one at present approved. It will be our weakest point and the point of first attack in any conceivable war, and it will not rest with any other nations to object. It is too big a proposition for any one nation on this earth to undertake and it savors of the old, past ages, to attempt it.

We have outlived the feudal days when might made right, even if some of our military devotees fail to realize it. Economically the problems of all nations are the same today. Socially we are coming more and more to live a common life and industrially we are bound by a vast federation of interests which render war between nations not only wholly improbable but prohibitive. It is no longer true that but one nation of the world can be great at one time; that a nation can become great only by conquering and conquest. The strength of a nation today lies not in fleets and armies. The greatness of one nation today depends largely upon the greatness of other nations. There is but one cause, now, which can provoke a war between great nations. It is the irrational impulse of frenzied passion, excited by sudden insult or accident betraying whole peoples into a mob condition—and advocates of armed peace in the world today should remember that the operation of the mob spirit, in causing war, is greatly facilitated by large armies and navies. The possession of irresponsible power is al-

really a temptation to its irresponsible use. Individual citizens are not permitted to go armed in times of peace. The temptation is the same with nations as with individuals. Instead of being a guaranty of peace, fortifications and armies have become a menace to peace.

The world has shrunk, as it were, into a neighborhood, in which one nation is in constant touch with every other nation. The world's annual commerce exceeds $28,000,000,000 and all nations are vitally interested in preventing any disturbance of it by an important rupture of the world's peace. The most powerful interests all over the world are ready to oppose it. Most of all would they all stand ready to oppose any act of war which might interrupt such an important adjunct of commerce as the Panama Canal will of necessity be.

Within the last six years eighty treaties of obligatory arbitration have been concluded between the nations—our own has been a party to twenty-three of them—for the express purpose of preventing war under any pretext. The social and economical organization of the world has advanced beyond its political organization—and far beyond its military organization. Industrially, commercially, educationally, we dwell in a new world—the world of the twentieth century which has set its face to keep the peace; not thru the strength of its armies and fortifications but by the power of common sense and universal interests. Politically we are clinging to the eighteenth century, still; but is it not the hight of folly to let those barbaric notions of a past age drag us into colossal expenditures and cause us to burden posterity with an enormous debt for no purpose whatever but to satisfy those army and navy mad that we are exhausting the nation's resources and impoverishing posterity in preparing for a war that will never come and which would be far less disastrous, if it did come, if we had not set a trap for it at the otherwise neutralized Panama Canal.

WINONA, MINN.

# The Faded Blossoms

BY EFFIE SMITH

ONE gazed back sadly on his years withdrawn,
The glad, fair, hopeful years that never yet
Had borne the marks of error or regret;
Pure as the page that ne'er was written on,
Or cherry blossoms in spring's tender dawn;
"Alas," he grieved, "life's page no more is white,
Life's blossom now is faded as with blight,
The stainless freshness of my youth is gone."

And yet the tree's true purpose is not bloom:
The white flower withers that the fruit may come:
The page lacks meaning till on it is traced
The deep-lined word; yea tho by blots defaced
If ours be writ with courage and with truth,
We need not mourn the unsoiled blank of youth.

BALLINGER, TEXAS

# 'Longshoring

BY HERBERT D. GALLAUDET

OF course the essence of a holiday is that it's different. It's exciting because it's new; it carries you away because it takes you away—and brings you back another person under the same name.

It is often missed because it is so obvious, scorned because it is so simple. Perhaps the real reason is that most people are too tired and conventionalized to see even something as plain as a nose; they need Mr. Chesterton to show it to them—and provide wild mental adventure in the process. Or else they can merely stumble into it haphazard and by good fortune—as Mary and I did into our holiday.

It was only the other morning—a plain, sunny, ordinary day, just the sort that makes good junket weather any time, windy enough to keep you cool, and hot enough to make you earn your exercise.

We got the canoe on the beach about ten, and under way shortly after. We had no duffle—just the empty bag and a sweater. Of course Mary had some knitting and I a book or two, but the only purpose they served was potential, like money in the pocket when it doesn't have to be used. Also we had a bottle of water and a basket of light eatables—which did have to be used, as I shall tell you.

I shall tell you all about it, because it was so exceedingly simple and such exceptionally good sport—and because you can do the same thing any day if you like to do it—and probably a great deal better.

The tide was just on the fall; we saw the Red Beacon Buoy swing to point east. We took the point; east was where we wanted to go.

We did not know how far; we did not care. Our destination was a matter that at least for some hours could well remain a mystery.

"Sailing under sealed orders?" I asked, as my paddle stepped into the rude

"We'll open them with the sardines at lunch time," answered the Captain, from her post in the bow.

"Plenty soon enough," I acquiesced, picking out our course accordingly; "we're provisioned for as long as that at any rate."

There was a light wind stirring from the south, chopping the water into a thousand fine, glittering fragments in the sunlight, and quartering along our gunnel in jerky little waves that once or twice called for boatcraft. The air was good, of that soft and yet material quality that bright days on the Sound sometimes bring; our lungs jumped at it like hungry dogs, gulped it down and cried insatiably for more. The exercise was easy—if we made it so—mechanical, measured, but somehow quite without monotony. We traveled well, not forgetting the tide.

In a half hour we had slipped thru the islands; they are our usual horizon. In an hour we had rounded the Head; it is generally our world's end.

We kept in shore. It passed with reasonable alacrity; and with very pleasant variety. Point succeeded point; beach followed beach. Reefs dodged up like chickens in a roadway and scattered as quickly behind. The summer settlements stuck close to one another, like true city children at the sea. Woods and groves appeared at intervals, like cattle dispersed in a meadow. Rocky headlands stood out belligerently to bar our progress, like old dogmas in a church creed. Time and tide carried us by. We discovered a harbor—and avoided it. We crossed a bay and took up again the story of the shore.

The morning was getting on. So were we. It was not that we were tired, or sunburned, or wanting a swim. It was simply—ah, yes! at last we realized—we were terribly and tremendously hungry. We were exceedingly happy.

"There are no trees," said Mary, surveying the elected noonplace; "there's not even a blade of grass, not a single

[illegible] to beach the canoe on, it's hardly a real island at all.

"But lunch will taste just as good here as in any other grove of the gods," I rejoined, lifting out the basket. And the sequel immediately proved that I was right—as the male so often is in mere matters of meat and drink.

It possessed all the essential picnic virtues, that little bone of reef in mid-channel, and most of the graces; and yet twenty minutes since we hadn't so much as known of its existence. What we chiefly wanted was a place to stand up in, which our little sliver of a ship scarcely afforded; after that we were prepared—under personal protest—to accept for the moment the loan of a place to lie down on, and for this very purpose the rock welcomed us.

Then bread was good and butter better, and fruit and a cup of water best of all; and a little bit of a rest by no means to be despised—nor too abruptly discarded. The wind blew us cool, the sun baked up comfortable; sky and sea together made us well content.

By and by we took up our journey; the receding shore line claimed us. We had been studying the map; it beckoned us like a flag. And the tide still promised backing.

Of course, there was no particular hurry. One does not remove mountains at half past two of a hot August afternoon 'long shore, nor conquer kingdoms, nor achieve the impossible—nor paddle for big distance. One simply paddles.

The spectacle moved by us as before. Gulls and ships and long lanes of fishing nets, creeks and bays and promontories, beaches and islands and harbor mouths, hills and marshes and bandbox cottages huddled on the sand; an endless panorama, near and distant, like and unlike, almost monotonous and yet very various.

About four o'clock we put ashore. The tide had done its best for us; its hitherto consistent friendliness showed signs of disloyalty and wavering.

"Arrived?" I queried, as we cooled off in the sympathetic company of a grove of walnuts, two bottles of ginger ale, and a visitant Irish terrier vastly receptive of cookies. The last two miles had been hot work, with the wind following, and our entertainment was refreshing. "Arrived?" I asked.

Mary looked eastward. A sand spit ran out to sea, ending in a splash of rocks. A wide bay followed. Far beyond the peninsula gleamed yellow in the afternoon light. Beyond that, we knew, lay the river.

I agreed. We had our sailing papers at last, at least for this voyage; we knew our destination, at any rate for today.

But it behooved us to be up and doing. The tide by now was outspokenly coming in; as like as not the wind would follow it.

It did. Under the lee of the sand spit all went handily. Beyond the point of rocks work awaited us, smiling, pleasant, quite affable, altogether desirable, but Work nevertheless, entirely deserving to be spelt with a capital. We paddled; the distant shore line crawled like a worm. We shifted sides and paddled harder; the yet more distant peninsula drew away from us like a shy, wild thing. We kept on paddling. We encountered cross seas; and survived. We fought the now aggressively hostile tide; and beat it, little by little. We raced the evening shadows that began to pursue us; and for a time kept them behind us. We faced the peninsula—and paddled.

We arrived. The sun told us goodbye. The Sound relinquished us. We carried across the breakwater and were in the river.

It was half past seven o'clock. We were tired—we had come some twenty-five miles. We were also satisfied—we had done what we wanted to do.

"Why doesn't everybody?" asked the Captain, watching the first tentative efforts of the fire I had built on the sands. "Dick, do you know?"

"'Fraid not," I answered, burning my fingers on the coffee pail. "I'm afraid not, Mary. I guess they just can't see it—like us, until today."

"I wish we could tell them," said Mary, sitting by my side to watch the moon rise. "It's been so simple, and such hard work, and so much real sport—'longshoring. Let's tell them. They might all do it—if they only knew."

Which is why this story is written, that would otherwise belong merely to Mary and me.

PINE ORCHARD, CONN.

# The Church as a Social Institution

BY SIMON N. PATTEN

Professor of Political Economy at the University of Pennsylvania.

AMONG the difficulties of the present religious situation is a failure to visualize the difference between the first and the twentieth centuries. Christ came to a disorganized society in which the old barriers to immorality had been broken down. Each nation had a local morality and a distinct religion which kept its people within bounds and was the source of their vigor and continuity. The crushing power of the Romans broke this down and the intermingling of races loosened the ties that held people to earlier customs and usages. There being no social institutions commanding respect, a general looseness of conduct resulted. Christ brought order out of confusion thru a new morality and a new religion. His morality was the law of love; His religion is the doctrine of a new birth. These two basal thoughts were emphasized so often and so firmly that there can be no doubt but that he meant to build His Church on them. Ideals must have measures of their realization and means of their attainment. The measure of the growth of peace is morality; the means by which it grows is love. The non-resistance of evil, the disappearance of national hatreds and the blending of the nations of the world in one kingdom are parts of this one ideal for which the Church sought to found social institutions.

If we shift the viewpoint from the first to the twentieth century we see how much has been done to make the law of love effective. While it is still too often the fact that the peace of the world is broken, yet institutions, societies, moral and legal codes have gradually brought order out of chaos. On its ethical side, Christianity has been a success, but it does not follow from this that the Church of today should become an ethical institution. The Church is not the one organ of Christianity, as it was in the first century. It is now one of the many Christian institutions, each of which had its origin in the mother Church, but which now has an independent organization, makes its special appeal and would persist even if the organized Church disappeared. If the Church deserts its religious platform to become an ethical institution, it will gradually become merged in the social institutions that have ethical progress for their end. The school would be the place where morality is taught; the university would increasingly become the standard bearer of culture, the family would enforce and elevate the law of love; the state would protect from aggression and extend international law. All these institutions have been devised by Christian nations to uphold and extend ethical ideals. Christianity is a force, not an institution; it will continue to thrive so long as any group of institutions exist to make it effective. Should we let the Church go and act thru them or should it be reconstructed so that it complements what is done in other ways? This is the great problem of the twentieth century.

A second problem is the relation of social reconstruction to social advance. The mechanisms securing results in these two fields are radically different and create a demand for peculiar institutions. Progress is one of the great social ideals; its measure is invention and discovery; its means are science and economy. In these ways institutions are being developed that make discovery more certain and rapid. To them we must look for the increase of knowledge. The Church cannot compete with social institutions either in the field of progress or of ethics. This does not mean that Church leaders should lose interest in the social advance of their age. It does, however, imply that the Church must have some special contribution to make and some program for the success of which it is responsible.

The Church has and can have no rival if it keeps its religious program in the

foreground. The new birth, regeneration, social justice and an impulsive opposition to oppression have a common thought and a common remedy. This thought is that men tend to sink below their maximum ability, and need supermaterial motives to arouse their full powers. Progress looks to something beyond man to which it wishes to elevate him. A superman is its goal and the increase of knowledge is a means to this end. Religion, on the contrary, evokes what is in man by bringing him into contact with spiritual as well as material forces. The new birth manifests itself not in knowledge, but in activity, and thus brings every part of the man into an effective co-ordination. If there were no material forces pressing men down there could be no regeneration to revive what has been suppressed.

To predicate social degeneration does not, however, assume a lack of social progress or even that the average man is below the level of his ancestors. Progress is made by the few whose social position frees them from the pressure to which the masses must submit. One part of society moves up and becomes an agent of progress but another part sinks through the agencies that progress has created. One man makes a great invention of which all are proud, but the invention applied to industry creates a thousand mechanical positions that lower the intelligence and vital power of those who occupy them. A hundred thus sink to lower levels to a dozen that are elevated by the change. It is a modest statement to assert that the benefit of modern industrial progress has gone to a quarter of the people affected by it. The masses have lost their contact with nature, have been forced into mechanical occupations and live in congested cities with no upbuilding influences about them. Even the churches desert the crowded parts of cities and confine their ministrations to the minority who have income and position. Unless material benefits can upbuild a race, the working population losing their vitality will sink into a mechanical existence in which no evoking powers stimulate their full development. Progress gives little relief because its mechanisms chain humanity to a routine that kills the spirit in men even if it fills their stomachs. It is easy for a clergyman in the suburbs or in a country village to talk of progress and write sermons about the uplift which his particular class or locality is undergoing. But if he seeks to stem the tide that sweeps the masses downward, he will find that the rosy pen-pictures he so fondly created have no counterpart in the world about him.

Degeneration is not a new thought but merely a new name for the depravity which every religious leader has tried to combat. It forms no more fragile basis for religion today than it did when Wesley or Luther faced the same tendencies and for a time counteracted them. Religion has been an intermittent force breaking forth at times into vigorous reaction against vice and then sinking into long continued slumbers charmed by the sophisms of ethics and progress. By themselves, ethics and progress have never been able to resist the tendencies that cramp and depress the masses. In the end a religious awakening had to come and the uplift that followed revived the spirits of men enough to start a new epoch of material progress while religion once more slumbered for lack of great leaders and a definite program.

Perhaps degeneration is too strong a term to convey the truth that religion emphasizes. For fear it may seem that the downward tendencies are not important because subsumed under a single name, I shall restate my position from a varied instead of a single standpoint: Some of the evils are merely depressive but if long continued any depression becomes degeneration. Heredity furnishes the basis and gives the direction to growth but no part reaches its normal size without the stimuli of use. An arm or a leg would be a mere dwarf if constant exercise did not stimulate growth. If the stimuli that arouse growth are absent, both mental and bodily powers are reduced. We call isolated country people boors, and find overworked city laborers stupid and listless. This is not because they have a different heredity from ourselves, but because too little has come into their lives to arouse them. This lower level of psychic life is a great obstacle to a religious awakening. The overworked man has not the energy demanded for a new birth. He eats, works and sleeps, repeating each day a round of

weary tasks with no great stimulus coming into his life to transform it. He must be freed from the routine and the depression of overwork before religion has an opportunity to evoke his better self.

A second and severer form of degeneration also has a biologic background. Each child in its development goes through the stages that its ancestors passed through in their development. If the conditions of growth are unfavorable, the child fails to go through some of the latter stages of development. Bodily powers are thus diminished and many mental traits fail to appear. Criminal traits are old traits made dominant through the lack of normal growth. If all men had a normal development we might still have vice but we would have little crime. The law of love is the law of the normal man. The law of hatred and animosity gets a supremacy only when hardships retard growth and give at maturity a dominance of atavistic traits. Such people can be moved neither by ethics nor religion. Misery, misfortune and poverty crush the spiritual. The worst sufferers are the children. Their growth is stunted not only by undernutrition but also by the labor imposed on them by the poverty of parents. To them the evoking power of religion never comes. Retardation like regression kills the spirit, maims the body and cramps the mind.

A third form of degeneration we think of as dissipation. When a man says he can smoke or not smoke, drink or not drink as he wills, we are likely to think that it is merely a resolution that decides what he will do. There is, however, more than a volition involved in his decision. Dissipation results from the misuse of some stimulant or food. The overnutrition that follows clogs the system and creates toxins that poison the blood and reduce the vitality of the user. His mental vigor is thus lowered and his moral freedom is not real because the physical background through which the will acts has lost its efficiency. Thus it is plainly a degeneration. Overnutrition is as dangerous as undernutrition and has as definite marks by which it can be recognized. If men prosper they dissipate. If they lack income their children are retarded in development and deficient in vigor. There is so narrow a margin between overnutrition and undernutrition that few maintain the equilibrium between them. Degeneration from one cause or the other is so prevalent that society would sink if counteracting agencies were not formed by the emotional reaction religion evokes.

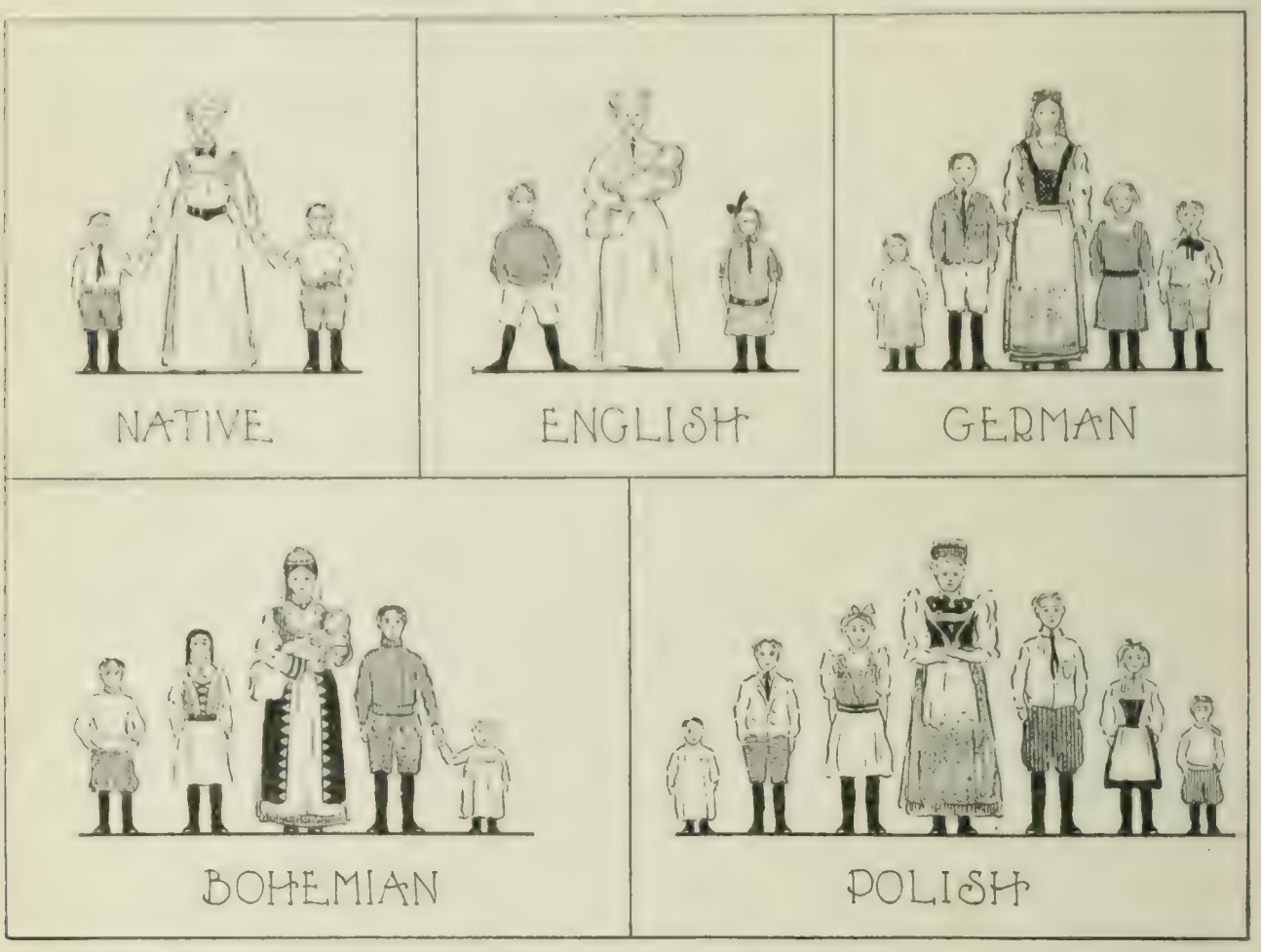
It is this degeneration that creates the contrast between social advance and social reconstruction. Progress demands social institutions of a different character from those effective in remedial work. Into which of these groups does the Church fit and in which direction shall its efforts go out? I believe Christ's reply would have been clear and simple if the religious situation of the twentieth century had been before him. His ethics as the law of love has been cared for by the various social institutions that have grown up in connection with modern civilization. They are as much a part of Christianity as is the Church itself. The Church can thus intensify its religious activity and provide the remedies to raise the lowly into the normal life of the communities of which they are a part. The true ideal of religion is salvation, its measure is regeneration and the means to attain it is social service. Regeneration denotes the evoking of dormant powers; social service is the aid that the prosperous and strong give to those crushed beneath the burden of overwork, poverty and vice. It is a movement of human energy not towards an adjustment that would aid themselves, but towards the classes below them who cannot return in kind the aid they receive. Whatever unifies mankind, whatever rids men of vice and misery; whatever frees them from fear and want; whatever takes off the pressure of overwork is religion. These changes will never come thru progress. They come thru service that reaches down and not thru self help that moves upward. Religion offers not a consolation for the ills of this life but a remedy for them. If the Church gives us God thru its worship, social equality thru service and social justice thru resistance to exploitation, it will always have a place among social institutions and be second to none in its power and influence.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

# The Size of American Families

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY, Ph.D.

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MUCH has been written during the last few years concerning race suicide in this country, and the observation has been quite general that the size of family among the Americans of native stock was smaller than among the foreigners of the first or second generation in this country. Information upon this subject was gathered for the Federal Census of 1900, but no use was ever made of this material until, in 1910, the Immigration Commission was given access to the Census schedules. The recent abstract of the Immigration Commission upon the fecundity of immigrant women gives us therefore the first information covering a large number of cases which has ever been published. It was impossible for the Commission to cover the whole of the United States, but certain districts were selected in order to compare the fecundity of the married women of different nationalities in urban and rural districts. The investigation covered the entire State of Rhode Island, Cleveland, Minneapolis, rural Ohio, and rural Minnesota. Only those married women were included in the study who were under forty-five years of age and had been married from ten to nineteen years. The result showed that for the total area tabulated there were 2.7 children born to the native white mothers of native parentage, and 4.4 children to the white mothers of foreign parentage.

In Minneapolis the number of children born to native mothers was 2.4, and in rural Minnesota 3.4. The number of children to mothers of specified foreign parentage was as follows: English, 3.4; English-Canadian, 3.5; Scotch, 3.6; German, 4.3; French, 4.3; Irish, 4.4; Norwegian, 4.7; Italian, 4.9; Bohemian, 5.0; Russian, 5.4; French-Canadian, 5.6, and Polish, 6.2. The statistics also seem to show that the native women of foreign parentage have a lower fecundity than the immigrant women of the first generation.

New Haven, Conn.

# Mexico's Future

BY CHESTER T. CROWELL

ON the night of last September 15 Porfirio Diaz stood on a balcony of the National Palace and rang a little bell in commemoration of the occasion, one hundred years ago, when Hidalgo, the patriot priest, called his little group about him by ringing the bell of the parish church to set on foot the revolution which resulted in freeing Mexico from the yoke of Spain. On the vast zocalo in front of the National Palace stood probably 100,000 persons. Within the palace was a scene of brilliance which attested the sturdy national life of the Republic of Mexico. Diplomatic representatives of every civilized nation were present. When the bell rang the air was rent with cheers.

Looking from a window I saw a vast sea of heads and suddenly there was a movement among the crowd and a little group of men, moving like a serpent thru the swaying mass of humanity, could be discerned following a crude banner on which appeared a picture of Francisco I. Madero. They yelled, "Viva Madero." In a few minutes they had neared the edge of the crowd and the Mexican Rurales were slapping them with the sides of sabres and driving them in all directions. Many persons laughed at them. I felt very sorry for them, for I have seen other revolutions in Mexico and always some persons with more patriotism than judgment either faced a firing squad or went into dungeons in the prison of San Juan de Ulloa near Vera Cruz. Mexican revolutions have been frequent ever since there has been a Mexico. I have seen revolutions start with much better promise of lasting six months than did the revolution fomented by Madero.

The end has come and we have read in the dispatches how Porfirio Diaz, nation builder, warrior, financier, statesman and tyrant, rode out of the capital of Mexico one rainy morning, seeking the unfrequented highways and nursing an ulcerated tooth. He is not only defeated and an exile but ill. It seems that fate becomes theatric on occasions like this and plays her part to the last detail, forgetting no incident that the dramatist might wish.

Diaz didn't think the revolution could possibly win, nor did his Cabinet, nor did the people who know Mexico. Many who were in sympathy with it didn't dream it could win; those who guessed wrong about the outcome of this revolution are in the majority. The Government made the mistake of thinking the very name of Diaz was invincible, and for the first time the Government was pitted against revolutionists who had money.

There is every reason to believe implicitly that Diaz speaks out of his wisdom and the love of his people to whom he gave a life time of service when he says that he gave up the Presidency to avoid a long and bloody war, for no man knew better than he how imperfect his work had been and how far it is from completion. He knew that only the ever vigilant Rurales kept the highways of Mexico clear of bandits—bandits whom Madero called into the revolutionary army and the men with whom he is now having trouble. Diaz knew his Government was a tyranny, nicely glossed over with a semblance of democracy, and he was struggling with all his strength to put in the foundation stones of education and commerce and prosperity. No man knew better than he how much the foreigners own in Mexico and how great a factor they are in the education and progress of the country. He didn't want to see them frightened away nor to have his country embroiled with foreign nations because of destruction of property.

Think what a peculiar division of the country has resulted from this revolution! In the southern part of Mexico are many revolutionists who do not know Madero. They fought, not for what he preached, but for what they always believed, and they welcomed him thinking he was their sort of a revolutionist. Lower California is struggling

to maintain a Socialist Republic independent of the proposed new Government and maintained principally by Socialists from the United States and other foreign countries. When I saw the heterogeneous mass of combatants arrayed against the Government I predicted they must fail, but their leader is now the dictator of affairs in Mexico, and it remains to be seen whether he can save Mexico from the maelstrom of his creation, or rather the subdued maelstrom he has loosed. Knowing the limitations of the Mexican people, Diaz advised the new leaders that they will eventually have to rule as he ruled. Conscientious and well-informed Mexicans fear he is right and earnestly hope he is wrong, but Madero is absolutely convinced he is wrong and therein lies the ground for calling Madero a dreamer. Moreover, he stops to ponder and shows himself unable to decide questions without delay. His military campaigns were conducted in the same uncertain manner. Dealing with people like the mass of the population of Mexico, one must decide quickly and then "stick to it." Porfirio Diaz never failed to do that even tho it involved ordering soldiers to fire upon the citizens.

The causes of the recent revolution were numerous, but the dominant cause was the desire of many of the people to vote, and that is going to be the phase of public opinion with which the present Government will have to struggle most. During recent years the Associated Press has furnished to the *Mexican Herald* and the Mexican newspapers reports of world events. Now that I think it over, I am impressed with the recollection that there was a startling and phenomenal interest down there in the last American Presidential campaign. Those people read about what Bryan said and what Taft said and about debates in Congress and it impressed them as it never had before that things are different in their own country. They want to vote and they want their public officials to make speeches explaining what they are going to do. But the fact remains that the people of Mexico—that is, the mass of the people, considered collectively—haven't sufficient education to pass upon public issues intelligently. I do not think they can ever exercise sufficient restraint not to shed blood during a heated political campaign. They run off on tangents; even religion will be dragged into politics and strong foreign interests will be endangered during campaigns. It is a most serious situation.

But the Mexican people are now going to have a chance to vote. The world will await with interest the result of their experiment next October. I positively know that it was the ambition of ex-President Diaz to bring his people to the state where it would be possible for them to elect their own officials. He wanted things that way, but he didn't think it was as yet safe to try it. Madero believes as firmly as he believes anything that the people of Mexico are sufficiently intelligent to vote. It is almost astounding how sanguine he is.

When one thinks it over, however, it must be confest it is the optimists who do the greatest things. One should not be pessimistic about Mexico, after taking into consideration what wonders have been wrought during recent years. Perhaps newer and even greater wonders can be wrought. At least one must go into the water to learn to swim.

The people of many of our own Western and Southwestern States have, at various periods of their history, been so ignorant that their attempts to maintain popular government resulted in bloodshed. The history of this country tells very, very plainly of the woful ignorance of many of the voters. There is this difference, however: the American people have an instinct for self-government. Be they ever so ignorant it is almost certain that somewhere in their very recent ancestry will be found scholars. The pioneers merely fell away from the old-established order of things for a brief period. The Mexican people are descended from Indians who had absolute monarchies and Spaniards who lived under an absolute monarchy. The Mexicans bore patiently the yoke of Spain not for a few years but for centuries and they never have had a democracy.

But if ever a people entered with enthusiasm into the effort to obtain true democracy the Mexican people now have. They lack experience and knowl-

edge and education, but they know what they want and modern history does not record an entire nation with greater singleness of purpose or greater enthusiasm.

There will be blood spilled in Mexico for several years; bandits must be suppressed; counter revolutions will crop out and intrigue and plots will be rife.

First among the causes of trouble will be the forthcoming election. It remains to be seen if Madero can keep his present acknowledged leadership as the idol of the masses. Bernardo Reyes will be a very formidable candidate. He was the idol of the Mexican people when he was sent away to Europe last year to study military tactics, and his followers are not yet scarce. Without any effort on his part the people had about started a revolution to make him Vice-President in order to be sure that he would succeed Diaz. He has been popular for years. Madero is more of an accident of history. A practical, hard-hitting sort of man like Reyes suits Mexicans better. Reyes is also strongly anti-American, which is unfortunate. Such is the American strength in Mexico now, however, that his anti-American sentiment would not be likely to be very effective. If these two men enter the race it will be a spirited and turbulent campaign.

One of the coming men of Mexico is Francisco Leon de la Barra, a fine type of the progressive and fair-minded Mexican produced during recent years. His future is bright.

The story of some of our struggles for democracy is written in blood and so will be written the story of Mexico's struggle. But a strong nation united by democracy is stronger than any tyranny. The future of Mexico appears unsettled but in view of what has been done in very recent years it is not dark, nor are leaders of wisdom and patriotism scarce.

Austin, Texas.

# The Difference

BY FRANC MANGUM

Only a few more notes, only a finer tone,
And lo! the world bows down before the singer's throne.

Only the same old thoughts clothed with a sweeter sound,
And lo! a poet's brow with laurel wreaths is crowned.

Only a keener ear, only a swifter skill,
And lo! the artist plays on human hearts at will

Only a tint or line, only a subtler grace,
And lo! the world grows mad over a woman's face

Yet tho so slight the cause for which men call us great,
This shade the more or less may fix an earthly fate.

For few may wield the power whose spell enthrall and thrill
The barrier, fast yet fine, we may not pass at will.

# A Prosperous New Hampshire Farmer

BY W. A. CURTIS

THE town of Coxeter, which isn't its name, is in the middle of New Hampshire. Some French king asked some French admiral what sort of a country Hayti was and the admiral crumpled a piece of paper and threw it on the table saying, "There, sire, is Hayti!" An idea of the relief of Coxeter could be given in that way. Coxeter is tall, precipitous hills, rock-strewn, ledge-bound, and stone-stuffed, and deep, dark vales in which trees grow with tropical luxuriance. "Why, an East Indian forest is not more dense and abounding in vegetable vitality," exclaimed a man who had just returned from Asia. Measured by their actual hight instead of elevation above the sea, the hight from base to summit, the hills rank about with the average Montana mountains and would be respectable, even in Colorado. I think I was one of the first to discern that my ancestral New England mountains are not much inferior in actual hight to my native Rockies. A ten-thousand footer in Colorado whose base is six thousand feet above sea level is no more imposing to the eye than four thousand five hundred feet New England mountains whose bases are five hundred feet above the sea.

One would naturally expect Coxeter to exhibit many abandoned farms. It has but 182 inhabitants this census and had 243 in 1900. Its population before the Civil War is locally said to have exceeded 500 and when you pass six old cellars in unbroken succession and then four unoccupied houses, you believe this. Houses held more children then, too. The present farmers are divided into poor whites; farmers who work hard, but win only a meager living; and farmers who would be accounted prosperous even in the West, who live as well and make as much money as well-to-do farmers in Wisconsin, Illinois, or Missouri. The poor whites, who in appearance and even speech, seem to be of the same Appalachian genus as the Southern poor whites, like their Southern brothers are on land where it is almost impossible for any one to make a decent living. It was one of the discoveries of the bureau of soils that the poor farmers were on the naturally poor land, thus exploding the belief that the Scandinavians and Germans of the Central West are inherently superior to the Anglo-Celts of the Southern mountains—merely men on rich arable soil and men on stony, poor soil, the latter afflicted with hookworm into the bargain. Some of the soil in Coxeter, full of stones tho it is and once covered with boulders, is very rich and heavy crops and splendid grass grow on it. A few farmers are making money and show that New England is not yet played out. We are still Yankees on the farms of Vermont and New Hampshire, and there is still hope for us. I sometimes wonder if foreigners are so numerous in the rural districts of other States, as many seem to think. A writer in the *Review of Reviews* within a few years stated that 84 per cent. of the New England farmers are of native stock. Some of the other 16 per cent. must be of British and Canadian birth.

Upon the rounded top of one of the tallest hills in Coxeter, which is also the broadest, lives Andrew Sanborn, which isn't his name. Here he has fully one hundred acres of gently sloping open land, tho the rest of his domain, some three hundred acres of forest and pasture, lies on the steep slopes of the hill. It is a hard pull to get up there, an almost steady climb of three miles from the river. As Mr. Sanborn could not say it for himself, I will say that he looks like a chief-justice and uses the best English and that his daughters are handsome, refined looking women, while his two sons, when they drive to town, might be taken for college students, noticeably well-dressed, fine-looking fellows. Tho not college men, they are graduates of one of the famous fitting schools of the State. Now let Mr. Sanborn speak:

I was born on this farm sixty-three years ago and save for the one year I

spent in the army during the last year of the war, I have lived right here. The population of Coxeter was thrice what it is today the year I went to war. There was no village in the town, any more than there is today, but we mustered 500 souls, a fair average for an agricultural town of our area in most parts of the country. We were not exactly a new community, for the first settlers had come before the Revolution, but we had the feeling and characteristics of the new towns of the West, characteristics which I hear the older West has lost now. We had social life. It almost seems as if old communities, like old people, lost their enjoyment of society, their social genius, you might say. I have a cousin who is an Illinois farmer and he tells me that now, even the Germans in the country no longer have dances and that German farmer girls no longer expect as a matter of course that they will get married. There were a lot of children in the district school and we visited back and forth. There was a spirit of life in the air that prevails at all times when "things are doing." You feel it in haying time even now, in the woods when we log in winter and in a saw mill. We felt it all the time then. The community was advancing. A few persons left each year, but they were our surplus. New houses, new barns were going up. People were doing well. We had enough to eat, enough to wear, tho even then we didn't have much cash. Barter has always been the curse of New England agriculture and a prime cause of its decline. The storekeepers are too hopelessly short-sighted to see that the farmers would be incited to greater endeavors if they could get money, would spend it in the village and help build it up for the storekeeper's advantage. You see, while we can do business with the grocer, we can't with the furniture man. We can't barter potatoes to him for carpets, for he can't sell potatoes. But if we brought him some of the money the provision man paid us, he would have more money to buy of the provision man. I sometimes wonder why the keepers of the kinds of stores that do not handle our produce, do not in self interest try to get the provision and general store men to pay money instead of barter. It isn't entirely isolation and hard work that makes people leave the farm. It is partly because it seems good to feel some real, hard money in your pocket and be able to buy a book as well as take boots in barter. In building our houses, we didn't feel the lack of money so much as in other respects, for every farmer cut his own lumber in his own woods and did a lot of his own carpenter work.

But we were better off in my boyhood, not merely by comparison, but actually. We actually had more money. For instance, the railroad used to burn wood and paid $5.50 a cord, not best quality wood, either. It cost much less to get out your wood then and a dollar went farther. To-day, if we hire a man, he has to have $1.25 a cord for felling trees and cutting into four-foot lengths and after we have hauled it to the village, we get $4 a cord for first quality wood, sometimes wait for our money and sometimes don't get it at all. Railroad used to buy all we could furnish. We sell only a limited amount now. The only way I can afford to sell wood is to load my ox cart with wood when I am going to town for grain. In that way, I don't go to town empty. The price of stove wood wouldn't justify the work of preparing it and hauling it the distance I have to haul it. We used to raise sheep, hauling wool to the mill in Bampton. I went there the other day around thru the Black Mountain notch. How many families do you suppose lived on the notch road in my boyhood? Sixty. Mose Hall's folks are the only family left. Why, on that thirteen-mile stretch, there were sheep and cattle counting up into the thousands and now only trees there. Wool was mighty profitable right after the war. Father once sold 2,000 pounds for $2,000. I can't tell why we New Hampshire people stopped raising sheep. Dogs, they say, but that's no reason. The country is more thinly settled and it is easier to get a pasture at a long distance from dogs. The Bampton mill is still in operation, using foreign wool, of course, making good cloth, some of it of a distinctive, unusual weave. A few are going back into sheep and it looks as if the State might again do something in this direction. Simpson has one hundred and fifty now and Ray and Dawson

each have fifty new flocks. Sometimes I wonder why men of capital don't buy up a lot of these old farms and turn them into sheep ranches. A lot of the necessary fencing is already here in the shape of stone walls; never have to be replaced. The old barns would shelter the sheep and the houses give homes to the herders. Probably some smart Montana man, driven off his range by incoming farmers, will try it here where the farmers are outgoing. Wool, hogs, and cattle were our cash products in the old days, tho we sold few cattle. New England is a dairy, not a meat country. New Hampshire is behind the other States in cattle. Poor breeds and the farmers let the heifers have calves when they are too young; stunts the whole herd in time. Potatoes were too low to be worth much to us in the old days, tho on the other hand the plant didn't have bugs and blight, as at present. We were great rye eaters, which they say is the sign of a poor country. But we all raised wheat, too. Wheat ran 12 bushels to the acre, which seemed small compared to the yield of the virgin West, but it is three bushels better than the Red River of the North Valley is doing now, out there in North Dakota. We can't raise grains for flour now, for the old flouring mills are all gone. The nearest one is 96 miles and the only one in the State, I think. We raised more of our food and made more of our clothes and tools, than will ever be possible again.

I married at twenty-two. The other house there, the vacant one, was the homestead. I use it for a carriage house and granary, now. Our present house was built for me. Father and I with a little outside help built it. We ran the farm together. Some of the money I got for wood sold the railroad, I put into railroad shares. It was the old Boston, Concord & Montreal, now leased by the Boston & Maine. I bought shares for $10 and for many years now they have paid $7 annually a share. It was a blow to us when the railroads began to burn coal. The potato bug got here then. The population of the town had begun to decrease. California, the Middle West, and our own manufacturing towns were taking away people. The more people went, the more other people wanted to go. In a way, it was a sort of fashion, the thing to do, this going away. A young fellow who was going away, felt important, was important. Take Scott Anson, down on the river. Jim Hen Perley was engaged to Fred Joe Braley's daughter Sue Ann. Scott was going to California. Jim Hen was going to stay in Coxeter. What did Scott do but steal his girl and the first time Jim Hen knew she didn't intend to marry him was the day he heard she had married Scott and left for California. They went and came back. Lots have come back. Stevens lived in Wyoming. Nichols lived in Idaho, Spiller in Minnesota. Hazen tried Kansas and Samuels tried Nebraska. Grasshopper times and both gave it up. Perry went to Louisiana and Linthicum went to Missouri. Queer what a lot of New Hampshire farmers there are who have come back from other States. If the emigrants had all stayed away, it would be quite a chunk out of our population. But a mighty sight of them did not come back. It makes a chap feel lonesome to drive to town these days. Latimer's house is a city man's summer place. Gray's house is empty. So is Le Blanc's, only French family and non-Yankee family that ever lived in the town. The old Dan Sylvester house is in ruins. Fine farm, that, and the Dorman brothers cut a lot of hay on it now. They must have 1,600 acres of old deserted farms and they are getting well off. Came from Chicago, tho their parents were Littleton folks. Work themselves, early and late and are making money. Educated people and they can shoe a horse, throw a steer, set a tire, just the same. Next two houses are empty. Then the bu'sting big old Burton house and its huge barns. Burton's wife inherited $100,000 that her father scraped together on that hill yonder and they live in the village winters. Echols's place is empty except in haying, when Echols comes over from Harwich, five miles, and cuts the hay. The Porter brothers houses are occupied now after being empty ten years. This gets you to the top of the big pitch down to the river valley. It makes you feel bad; sort of takes the spirit out of a man to drive down past all those houses, big old houses and big old barns that used to be

full of children and cattle once. The Yankee did something once. The Yankee storekeeper squeezed the Yankees out of the farms just as the Yankee mill owner by paying too small wages for a man who can read and write to marry on, has driven the Yankee breed out of the mills and out of existence. Sometimes they say the Yankees, the town laborers, have run down. What happened was that the strong, ambitious, and prudent didn't marry and the sick, weak, and careless did and folks point to their children as examples of degenerated stock. The sturdy Yankee didn't degenerate—merely died out. The same thing has been happening to the New England Irish for some time and is beginning to happen to the French-Canadians here. The French are being driven out of the mills by later and in my opinion, inferior immigrants. The French are a manly people. They are brave and fight fair. You never hear of them sticking knives into any one. In the end, the French and Irish are going to get it worse than the Yankee did, for a far larger portion of them are in the towns and in factory work and fewer of them are highly paid artisans. After all, you can't use unskilled foreign labor in everything. Our local mill owners, over in Harwich, are after Yankees again. Say they work enough better to justify higher wages. Yes, the New England village Irish are dying out. When I was a boy, there were nine Irish families in Harwich, lots of children in each family. There are only eight representatives of those families now. Four of them are grandchildren, all over twenty. Only one of the four is married and she is half Yankee and married to a Yankee. Consumption got many of them, others didn't marry—just didn't marry. A Vermont doctor tells me it is more marked there than in New Hampshire.

Sometimes people say that the New Hampshire rural districts will fill up again, either with farmers or city people, or both. City people are buying up old farms and they will be a factor. Some of them keep men on the place the year around and that means a genuine return of the farm to production. But most of them merely live on the farm summers, raise very little and board up the house when fall comes. The capacity of city folks to absorb the farms, seems to me to be overestimated. Many who have money enough to buy places, can't get away long enough. This township has thirty-two square miles. At 160 acres to a farm, which is too large by a good deal, that would give 128 farms in the town and the county would have 5,120. At four persons to the family, that would take care of 20,480, quite a chunk out of the population of Boston. I have no data upon which to base an estimate of how many people in Boston can afford to own a summer home. You must subtract, too, from the possible owners of farms those who choose a seaside cottage instead of a farm and those who want to travel from place to place, who do not want to bother with the question of help in the country and so on. The census of 1910 shows the New Hampshire farm population has decreased by 5,200 since 1900. It is undoubtedly true that much of the land that has been abandoned ought to have been abandoned before it was taken up. There used to be six families on Pickéd Hill. All gone and why anybody ever tried to live on such a place, I can't see. Awful place in winter. Wind hits Moosilauke for the first time on its way from the North Pole and strikes Pickéd Hill for the second. The influence of winter is not given consideration enough in discussing the abandoned farm problem. These hill farms are all right in summer, but the drifts and winds of winter shut them in. More abandoned farms on north slopes than on south ones. I read awhile ago that the trend of emigration was now toward the tropics. I notice that people talk against winter more and more. We used to think it was good for you, like bitter medicine, physical and moral discipline.

As I said, many abandoned farms ought not to be cultivated. We have some very poor people in this town. Garr lives on a regular sand bank. Works hard, plans, saves, and is quite a thinker, but poor. Hillman lives on a rock pile. Place as neat as a pin. His son manages to get enough to wear a collar and necktie even when driving an ox team, but they're poor. Joe Hanley is another collar and cuffs farmer, tho

not poor. Drives a load of boards over to the Coxeter siding and nobody to see him except maybe Henry Vincent, also loading boards in a freight car, and Joe has on a white shirt, collar, black tie, and cuffs with the buttons his grandfather had when he was minister to Greece. Joe remembers that, tho other folks seem to remember better that his other grandfather stole sheep. Garr and Hillman haven't all the rocks, to be sure. Everybody has them to spare. You are never quite sure whether you are farming or quarrying in this town. But I don't see how some of us live. It takes a shrewd plant to find its way up thru the stones on Hillman's place. I suppose city people wonder how I live. I don't mind telling you my schedule.

I raise 600 bushels of potatoes a year, ship them early to an honest grocer in Manchester, getting from 75 cents to $1 a bushel, money. I keep four horses, all too light for heavy work. I sell a colt every two or three years for $150. I have forty cattle, some of them calves and heifers, six of them grown oxen. I average $20 a week from this herd, from the sale of some of the calves and from the butter, part of it sold for cash to private families, but most of it sold at stores for barter. As I buy all the grain these cattle eat, I clear about $12.50 a week. I have about a dozen hogs to sell each year and tho they have netted little in some years, they are going to make me money hereafter. The grain bill is a big set back, but I have the small potatoes and poorer apples for them and I raise some corn, fifty or sixty bushels. Last hog I sold brought $43. I get about $25. On pork, we get the full price. Western price, plus freight, get eight cents a pound when Chicago is paying five and a half. I annually sell twenty cords of stove wood at $4 a cord and another twenty cords of white birch for shoe pegs and bobbins at $7 and $8. I haul a little pine and a little popple every year and get about $200 for it. How much is that? Somewhere around $2,000. Wouldn't attempt to make an exact addition. I sell a few apples, an occasional cow and other things. But I wouldn't reckon them in, as they only offset the deficiency in the calculation caused by lower prices for potatoes some years, as during the last two, when I have sometimes sold for fifty cents a bushel. There is quite a bill for chemical fertilizer and I have to buy appliances. I haven't much machinery. Have to depend upon hoes a good deal in such stony land. Potatoes, you see, are about the only crop for which I stir up the soil. The rest is principally hay. Using oxen, the bill for renewing harnesses is saved. I am using the same ox bows father used. Oxen are slow, but you can harness them in far less time than horses, on account of there being no harness, and that helps make up. Their grain bill is low, they are perfectly reliable and for lumbering, they are the only animals. Anyway, I couldn't take horses down these hillsides in front of loads in winter. My oxen are all trained to step fast. It isn't necessary to let oxen creep. My income is not the only thing to take into consideration, for with a farmer, the principal part of his living comes from his place. The smallness of my outgo is as big a factor as my income. I have no house rent, no fuel bill, no water rate, low taxes. We do not need many clothes. The butcher is a man we have nothing to do with in winter, eating our own beef, pork and chickens. In summer, part of our meat bill is saved by poultry, corned beef, salt pork, ham and beans. We have all the meat that is good for any one and possibly more and raise most of it ourselves. We sell no hens, raising only enough for ourselves. We eat our own apples and berries, preserve some, have our own jelly. We eat a good many potatoes and that reduces the flour bill. No butter bill, no milk bill. Yes, I have invested some money every year and I could retire and go to the village and live comfortably on my income. But I can do a good day's work with any of them still. It's an old man's country, New England is, for men last a long time here. The farming districts are a long time dying, because the people are. There is a big sight of old men running the farms, tho, and sometimes I wonder if the next census won't show a worse decrease than 5,200 here in New Hampshire. A lot of us are right on the edge of having to quit. Grey-haired men are doing a lot of the farming that is done in these grey-walled fields.

ASHLAND, N. H.

# Will There Be a Revolution in China?

BY THE REV. CHARLES BONE

[This view of the political crisis in China is of unusual value since it is based upon the constant reading of the native newspapers and a life-long association with the people. Other articles on the subject by the same author appeared in THE INDEPENDENT, August 15, 1907, and May 13, 1909.—EDITOR.]

THE recent revolution in Portugal has suggested to many of the Europeans and Americans who have resided during many years in the Far East, the pertinent question as to the probability of a revolution in China. The suddenness of the uprising and the swiftness with which it was consummated have furnished an object lesson to the progressive Chinese, who have brooded long over the humiliations to which their country has been subjected at the hands of foreigners, and to the wrongs the people have to submit to at the hands of their own corrupt officials. The immediate acquiescence of the Portuguese in Macao, a colony at the very doors of China, in the sudden transformation of their monarchy into a republic also furnishes an object lesson quickly learned and easily remembered.

We are familiar enough with the parable of the new wine stored in old wine skins, with the inevitable consequences. During the last ten years a good deal of "new wine" has been imported into this ancient country. The untrammeled activities of Christian missionaries have introduced many new ideas, which cannot but rouse the latent energies of restless minds. The sacredness of the individual; the equality of the sexes; the privilege which all have to worship the same God; the concept of the one God, who at the same time is the Creator and the Heavenly Father; ideas such as these, and others alien to the minds of the people and subversive of much current practice, are invading China. Altho there may be a natural shrinking from the possible consequences of the absorption of these fundamental truths, which have become truisms in the West, it is obvious that certain results will follow as that if fire is applied to a pile of lumber it will burn, or if good seed is placed in the ground it will grow.

The new educational system, incomplete as it is, and imperfectly comprehended both by many teachers and more students, will affect the minds of intelligent Chinese to a marked degree. Hitherto the youth of China have fed on husks; now there is an attempt made to give them the kernel. They have fed on historical legends as much as upon true history, and both have been unconscionably dry. They have been taught to ascribe achievements that are puerile and childish to idols; as these things have never been questioned, the people have given them a credence more or less sincere. Knowledge of the aspirations, struggles and victories of other nations they have had none, except the inflated accounts of the prowess of their own ancestors in bringing into submission a few insignificant adjacent peoples, one degree more ignorant than themselves. Now all this is challenged. The new education, imperfect as it is, is bringing into perspective a thousand facts of life, and as many of science, which are overshadowing their own bloodstained history, and upsetting their own cosmogony, as well as the hitherto unchallenged reign of their gods and demons.

Further, the creation of a vigorous native press, which at times is even daring, which ten years ago was in its infancy, and twenty years ago undreamed of by any, except a few men who had lived in Hongkong or Shanghai, or who had traveled in Europe or America, brings into the shops and the homes of tens of thousands of the people a résumé of modern history, as well as a detailed account of what is transpiring thruout the eighteen Provinces of the Middle Kingdom. The native press of Hongkong and Shanghai is as effective as a vehicle of news or a medium of criticism as any paper in America; the press on the mainland of China is still winged by an extremely severe Government censorate.

There are, however, other factors that must be enumerated and considered. It is well known that the rulers of China are as alien to the people as are the British to the people of India, or the Americans to the Philippines. Just as of late

[illegible] there have been incontestable proofs that the Hindoos would gladly throw off the yoke of the British if they could, so for many years there have been societies in China, notably the Triad Society, whose aim it is to throw off the yoke of the Manchus and enthrone a scion of the royal house of the Mings, if one can be discovered, who shall be heir of their hate. There are confessed and pronounced revolutionists, like Sun Yat San, and others who are less vandalistic, like Hang Yau Wei, who are fostering this national spirit, and who are untiring in their efforts to concentrate, direct and give effect to this national aspiration.

The prestige of the Manchus has been irreparably ruined by their stupendous ineptitude and consequent humiliations at the hands of foreign governments. The more intelligent Chinese are now coming to see quite clearly that to the stupidity of their rulers, who assumed a virtue when they had it not, must be traced the humiliation of their flag and the loss of their territory. The rule of the Americans in the Philippines has already done much for the uplifting of the people, and will do yet more. In China the rule of the Manchus has involved the nation in disastrous consequences and exposed them to repeated defeats, with the usual unpalatable results.

The hatred of the Chinese toward their Manchu rulers has lately been perceptibly strengthened by the latter's repeated attempts to increase the burden of taxation. The new regime has involved the Government in increased expenditure, which in turn has compelled them not only to sweep the treasury, that no spare coin be lost, but also to increase the revenue. It is true that increased national expenditure is not confined to China, as any one may discover who will compare the modern budgets of Great Britain and Germany with their modest budgets of ten years ago. Somehow synchronously with this increase of taxation there is a marked increase in the cost of living. These two facts working together are producing their natural effect on the minds of the thoughtful Chinese, who see that they are almost the only nation in our age who are taxed without representation, and who, therefore, have no remedy unless they take up arms against the local official, who is the only embodiment of law and oppression that they are able to reach.

About three years ago a remarkable thing happened in China. The Government, without any previous indication to the public, suddenly promulgated an edict that henceforth Confucius was to be worshipped in all the new schools and colleges with the utmost devotion, and must be accorded honors equal to those hitherto given to the Mars of China. It must not be supposed, however, that in the past the sage of China had never been worshipped. On the other hand, he was worshipped some three hundred years after his death by the first Emperor of the Han dynasty. Moreover, Dr. Wells Williams, the famous American missionary and sinolog, affirms that there are more than fifteen thousand temples dedicated to the sage within the borders of the Middle Kingdom. It may be mentioned that Confucius has been distinguished from most other objects of worship, inasmuch as, with one or two remarkable exceptions, no idols have been carved to him. He has, for some reason not quite clear, been represented by a simple wooden tablet, on which are engraved honorific titles of resounding phrase and comprehensive meaning, or by a simple scroll of paper, with the same characters written thereon. These tablets are placed in the temples, and these scrolls are hung upon the walls of some colleges. The worship of Confucius, however, was mostly paid by officials and the literati, in which the common people have no more interest than have the costermongers of London in the opening of the British Parliament by the sovereign in person. Moreover, during most of the year, these temples are left to the spiders and sparrows, under the eaves of which beggars flee from the heat of the sun in summer, and under whose roof they find shelter from the north winds in winter. In fact, the cult of Confucius has naturally suffered from the natural decay of all spiritual ideas, which, during the last century and a half has numbed all aspiration, and from a freezing materialism, which has dominated the minds of the officials, the literati and the gentry.

This new edict came as a bolt from the blue upon the scholars of the empire.

The reason thereof, apparently, should be traced to the new desire, cherished by Chinese officials, that the new education should rescue China from her decadence, and elevate her politically to the level of Japan. Confucius, who hitherto had been the intellectual sage of China, would render more effective assistance to the students if he were elevated to the dignity of the God of War. The Chinese love etiquet, parade and flattery; if Confucius were treated in the same way he would be more amenable, and would be more willing to assist the minds of the Chinese students in their quest after knowledge, new and old.

Of late, however, the worship has become much more popular. As before remarked, hitherto Confucius has been the sage of the literati. It is true they had, in addition, their own patron saint, Man Cheung, whose image was carved standing upon a dolphin, confronting all students as they entered the once famous, but now demolished, examination halls in the provincial cities. But this year the worship of Confucius has been extensively engaged in by many of the common people. In many houses in Hongkong, on the birthday of the sage, two flags were hung out. One of these was the flag of China; the other was inscribed with Chinese characters which embodied the hope "that Confucius, the Holy, would live ten thousand years." What, then, induced the business Chinese, hitherto indifferent to the cult, to join in the worship? Probably they saw the chance of elevating themselves in the social scale. In the past traders have been regarded as standing at the base of the social ladder. By taking part in this worship they stand side by side with the haughty literati, whose proud boast it has been that none but they were entitled to offer their devotions and present their prayers to the Holy Man.

And now a strange thing happened. The press of South China attacked with fierce hostility both the Government for its edict and the people for recognizing it. It charged the Government with subterfuge, and asseverated that the Manchus, conscious of their waning power, and threatened downfall, canonized Confucius in order to appeal to his teachings in support of their claim to the right to rule China as they please, without any voice of the people or the interference of Parliament. Certain teachings of Confucius, applicable enough when they were uttered, seem to uphold autocratic government, and belittle the importance of the people. If, then, the Government could canonize Confucius, and induce the people to believe that he was essentially divine, then the rulers could appeal to his doctrines, as the final word on all matters, and among them the divine right of kings and emperors to do as they list, without respect to the opinions of others. In other words, the Manchus have attempted, in view of the approaching struggle, to hoodwink the people, and at the same time to buttress their own power by an unwarrantable and unpardonable appeal to the doctrines of Confucius, whom they previously deified, in order to invest him with the necessary authority.

The appeal to the people was just as emphatic, tho the argument was utterly different. It amounted to this: How are the Manchus, a barbarian and uncultured race, able to transform Confucius into a god? He was a clear-headed philosopher, but there were others like him. Lotsz and Mihtsz were his contemporaries. He was a great ethical teacher, who worked hard to amplify and unify the learning of his day, and make it more easy of access to the people. Some of his teachings are out of date; some do not cover the ground that must be covered today, if the Chinese are to hold their own among the nations of the world.

It is interesting to notice that the attitude assumed by the advanced section of the native press is precisely that maintained by all fair-minded and intelligent missionaries in China. They have come to see and frankly admit that he was a great ethical teacher, wonderful, indeed, for the age in which he lived, because he was not consciously endowed with any supernatural gift. On the other hand, he failed in some very important points. He apparently was quite indifferent to the claims of the people; he never seemed to recognize the sacred heritage of individuality; he would have scorned the doctrine of the equality of the sexes; in fact, there are many matters he left untouched.

But the point to be noticed is the fierce

outbreak of the press, because the editors profess to see in all this an attempt to guilt the people by investing Confucius with a quasi-religious divinity, which he himself distinctly disallowed, and for which there is not even a shadow of evidence, simply to support themselves in their autocratic power, in the hope, and with the definite purpose that thereby they will be able to thwart a revolution, or at least make it more difficult, because it will appear to be a contravention of the doctrines of the sage, who is divine, and whose dictum is therefore final.

We have touched upon some of the facts which confront us, which any candid observer must admit are ominous. They cannot for a moment be swept aside as unimportant, and without suggestiveness.

On the other hand, there is a good deal to be said in support of the contention that a successful revolution is impossible, and if one were attempted it would be abortive. One of the most obvious and often referred to characteristics of the Chinese is their apparent inability to trust one another. This lack of trustworthiness undermines all successful attempts at organization, for those whose instincts and personal training are as suspicious of their fellows as a bird is of a cat, will hesitate to place their fortunes and their lives in jeopardy. In a rush and with a shout, in the midst of any outbreak, where no organization has been necessary, the Chinese, like any other crowd, will follow one another and will act together. In mutual trust, which is essential to effective organization, they are markedly lacking, and we ourselves can recall at least one instance, where an attempt at a local revolution in Canton failed from this cause.

China covers a vast area, and its population is an immense conglomeration. Communication, therefore, between the different parts is difficult, and not always reliable. Moreover, the people of the South are foreigners and aliens to the residents of the North. There is, therefore, no possible means of organizing a movement that shall enmesh the whole of China, or which shall even embrace the larger and more important cities. There have been many instances of local uprisings of considerable magnitude, but the excitement, and even interest, have been confined to the disquieted areas, while the other parts of the empire have neither sought to discover the facts of the uprising, nor have they shown much interest in the issues.

The jealous watchfulness of the authorities in regard to the importation of weapons makes it difficult for arms and ammunition in large quantities to find their way into the hands of dissatisfied persons. It is true, arms and ammunition are smuggled into the country, and the bands of robbers which infest the south of China are always well armed, both with rifles and revolvers. But what are these among so many? The days are past, as in the Tai Ping rebellion, when civilians, armed with swords and scythes, could meet and cut down dispirited soldiers, who were armed with weapons as crude as their own.

These difficulties, however, might be met and overcome by resolute men. There yet remains the one obstacle that is colossal. The garrisons are still composed of Manchu soldiers, who get their rice directly from the Emperor, and whose duty it is to swagger over the Chinese and hold themselves in readiness to stamp out any kindling political fire. What the British regiments and batteries are in India the Manchu garrisons are in China.

In summing up the situation, it is obvious that much irritated unrest prevails, and that many aggressive forces, whose tendency is to disintegrate, are at work in the country; that burdens have been saddled upon the people during the last five years which are well nigh unbearable; that millions of the more intelligent and better educated of the people would clap their hands for joy if they saw the Manchus retreating; that the native press is bitterly anti-dynastic, even confessedly revolutionistic. On the other hand, the difficulties in the way of a successful revolution are apparently insurmountable, and we think that China will drag on longer yet, in the old, blundering and lumbering way, until she once more comes into political conflict with Japan about Manchuria, which may furnish the opportunity for which many wait.

HONGKONG, CHINA.

# Literature

## England's Governing Group

POLITICAL parties in England date back to the reign of James I. They were inevitable after the Reformation and the changes wrought by it in English life. Since the Revolution of 1688 Government has been thru political parties; and since about 1736 members of political parties have been seated to the right and left of the Speaker's Chair in the House of Commons much as they are today. Old as political parties are, never until *The Party System** was published, was there a critical examination of the working of the party system—certainly not by a man, who like Mr. Belloc, had been for some years of the House of Commons. Messrs. Belloc and Chesterton have written with much freedom and with no sparing of individuals or of institutions. Their book has aroused more comment in England—adverse and otherwise—than any book on contemporary English politics since the publication in 1885 of the "Radical Programme," a book on which Chamberlain, then the hope of all progressive liberalism, bestowed his sanction and his blessing.

The commotion to which the Belloc and Chesterton book has given rise is due to quite different causes than the commotion which followed the publication of Chamberlain's famous unauthorized program. That book was issued in July, 1885, six months before Gladstone surprised the country and bewildered his following in the House of Commons by his sudden conversion to Home Rule; and it was to the Whigs and moderate Liberals nervous as to what would be the course of the Liberal party after the then recent extension of the Parliamentary franchise, that Chamberlain's new program was disturbing. The Belloc and Chesterton book is an attack on both political parties—disturbing to some extent to the Conservatives, but much more disturbing to the Liberal

*"The Party System." By Hilaire Belloc and Cecil Chesterton. London: Stephen Swift. Pp. 256.

because the burden of it is that there is something in the nature of an agreement between the leaders of both parties that democratic progress shall be measured slow. The contention of the authors is that the struggles between the two parties in the House of Commons and on the platform in the constituencies are really sham battles, and that the leaders of both parties who are socially closely connected and have personal ends in common, work the party system very largely in the interest of what Belloc and Chesterton describe as the "governing group." Cobden and Bright in the era when the Whig governing families dominated all Liberal Cabinets and determined the policies of the Liberal party, long sought in speeches and letters to persuade England that this was the case. There is some confirmation for this theory and its application during the crises with the Lords over the rejection of the Franchise bill of 1884 in Elliot's recently published biography of Goschen. The veto conference of last year also confirms much of what Belloc and Chesterton assert. So do the recent revelations in the Education Department at Whitehall, and the difficulties which Loreburn, the Lord Chancellor, has created in connection with the appointment of magistrates; and it is because there is much truth, as well as some exaggeration, and perhaps a little distortion, that *The Party System* has aroused so much attention in England.

Concerning one part of the book—that which describes the financing of the two great political parties and the sale of baronetcies and peerages—there has been no controversy, and there could be none. All the conditions described have long been notorious, especially those under which men who have made great fortunes in the brewing business, in newspaper publication, in mining, in manufacturing, or in ocean transport, buy their way into the House of Lords

and into the ranks of the governing and socially powerful classes. Liberals quite as much as Conservatives are in these coveted ranks. Each party has always in its following men who by these methods are en route to the House of Lords. These roads are all well trodden. Men who have made money in manufacturing or commerce have been traveling them since the time of the younger Pitt—since the days when big fortunes first became possible in English trade and manufacturing. Newspapers not hampered by their relations with either party have sometimes called attention to these routes; but this is the first time that students of contemporary English politics have called attention in a book to this particular method by which democracy is systematically undermined and weakened by successive Liberal Governments.

## Three Stories of English Life

We have much to say these days about the great American or the great English, or the great some other novel. Every time a little mustard seed author gets a story accepted, he fixes his ambition upon some such performance as his ultimate goal. And it is about as sensible as the mother's expectation that her little puny boy baby will be President of the United States. Compared with the narrowest life the greatest novel is a small, limited, eclect affair. Only life is great, and the strongest, most comprehensive interpretation of it in a book is merely a little duodecimal tale, with a tadpole significance. John Masefield's new novel[1] is an illustration of this false ambition. There is too much in it for a story and not nearly enough in it for the scope of life it pretends to include. It is an effort to interpret various phases of existence at the present time in England. It contains a treatise upon science, politics, woman suffrage, society, love, religion—all considered both from the psychic and pathological point of view and illustrated by certain men and women, chosen by the author for this purpose. Any person, however illiterate in these matters, if he can take it in, will find when he finishes the volume that he has a conversational knowledge of all English life, art, science, literature, politics—every thing from lady-love to the poor cow. And enough epigrams to shine like an intellectual firefly, hind part before, in any conversation. But when it comes down to the author's nubbin moral, the tale teaches this one thing, that the cultivation and refinements of modern civilization have "made something that cannot be used"—namely the exquisite woman, who knows how to dress beautifully, pour tea gracefully, and inspire adoration by the texture of her skin, the clearness of her complexion and the general charm of her person, but who cannot bear to live long with the same man. Incidentally, you may infer from the failure of the hero's efforts to reform certain abuses in English life that it is not designed by God that any mere man shall reform the world. However, any sensible person who stops to think and observe would know this without reading so long a story. But from all this let no one infer that the *Street of Today* is a dull book. It is as bright as a printed constellation of the seven stars on a dark night. The only trouble about it is the "dark night." The author's mind leads somewhat into the futility of darkness rather than toward the dawn of better hopes.

The implication of the title of J. D. Beresford's novel[2] is that there will be a second volume. This is further borne out by the fact that the present volume ends abruptly. Just as the reader concluded that the unfortunate hero, betrayed and abandoned both by his wife and his affinity, is about to commit suicide by casting himself into the sea, the fellow sits down, thinks it over and decides he will begin all over again as a writer! His trials as a child who cannot use his legs, as a young man who fails both as an architect, as a lover, as a husband and as an affinity make up the incidents of this first volume. And if he cannot do any better in the second volume every reader will conclude that the author made a mistake in not permitting him to drown himself as he seemed inclined to do in this last paragraph of the

[1] The Street of Today. *By John Masefield.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.20.

[2] The Early History of Jacob Stahl. *By J. D. Beresford.* Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.20.

last chapter. Still, there is hope for him in the second volume. We have all observed that persons who have failed ignominiously as writers make the most successful editors, and persons who make a poor tragic, neurasthentic business of living, often succeed wonderfully as authors of heroic and erotic fiction.

There are women in society who correspond to the anise seed bag which in England is sometimes dragged over the country by a horseman, leaving the scent like that of a fox. The diversion consists in riding to hounds following the artificial scent. It is great sport. Only you do not get the brush at the end of the trail. Milady Anise Seed provides the same diversion over and over for any man who is inclined to chase her—only he does not get the lady. Maybe he finds her sitting in a convent window, or in her husband's arms at the end of the trail. Not because she is repentant or good, you understand, but for the time being she is tired of that particular chase. She is a favorite character in fiction and the only distinction about Mrs. Belloc-Lowndes's new novel[3] is that the husband of Athena, the anise seed lady of the story, wrings her neck, figuratively speaking, during the chase, when she happens to stop long enough between performances to give him the opportunity—actually murders her with a kind of smiling cold-bloodedness which is not admirable, but effective. As for Jane Oglander, the real heroine of the story, she merely takes what is left of the exhausted and disappointed man who did the chasing. One cannot help observing that in each of these stories, the good woman gets every time only what is left of the hero after the bad one has eluded, degraded or discarded him. The question arises, of course, whether this denouement is true to actual experience in life. And if it is true, what ought to be done about it? There seems to be no way of getting rid of the lady anise seeds and no known method of keeping men from mistaking them for the genuine and desirable fox-trapping. Shall we recommend good women to cultivate more of the fox fragrance in character?

**Queed—A Novel.** By Henry Sydnor Harrison. With a Frontispiece by R. M. Crosby. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.35.

Mr. Henry Sydnor Harrison springs at once, in his first novel, into the front rank of the new generation of realistic fictionists. With a training in journalism which lops off the exuberant foliage of the tree of life until it becomes no longer the tree of a sun-loving dream-life, waiting for blossoms, but one in full and abundant fruit, with the color and tang of October, he offers us a new hero and heroine of admirable stuff, and half a dozen other persons falling short of the heroic quality, but quite worthy the pains he has taken to differentiate the hard-and-fast sort from him of the loose joints and incessant cigaret. The ideals, the surroundings, the coloring, belong wholly to modern conditions. The scene is set in the Middle East, a little south of the line of harsh action in the Civil War period. The atmospheric background belongs to the second or third stage of reconstruction. It is the cue of the writer to mollify the harshness of the first period, to fix from a new point of view a more hopeful definition of loyalty to national ideals, and, in close connection with this, to indicate the turning of a new leaf in the story of the social and moral development of the reconstructed South. Evolutionary sociology, with altruism in the far distance, gives way to the evolutionary principle at work in the individual as he finds himself set down in modern life. The early Queed is typical of the theoretical individualism so rampant in the idle but earnest youth of the day. He needs, in the view of the author, to be turned down and spanked by some equally earnest and more practical type of evolutionist. Queed gets this preliminary impulse and develops rapidly—almost too rapidly, considering that his lines are not the lines of least resistance. He moves on to an ultimate heroism that will commend itself to any reader worth considering. Heredity in this human struggle gets a bad eye; but when did heredity ever get itself so stated that it did not deserve a bad eye? In the chemistry of life there is material for unexpected reactions. In the direction of some of these Mr. Harrison turns the back end of his quill, and lets it go at

that. There is in the story a new democracy which rather surprises one who thinks of the conditions of democracy in the old South. But the author wastes little time in explaining the method of exchange by which the old has become new. A less clever writer would have given many pages to the effort. Some hundreds of years have in Europe been given to the making of the exchange, and the machinery still hitches. It is a good exchange, and it is a hopeful thought for American life that only a few old ladies, like Mrs. Weymouth, unflinchingly oppose it. The book is on a high level in its ideals, in its broad philosophic treatment, in its hopefulness. The writer has perfect command of all the resources of his art. The story is condensed, rapid, full of mental and moral incident. It should engage the reader who runs, excite something more than a languid interest in the lady on the lounge, while it yields to the urgency of the many schools of philanthropic activities that have left the camp meeting methods of the last century and are finding a creed whose articles all relate to a field of earnest operations this side of the Dark River.

**The Coming Religion.** By Charles F. Dole, author of "The Ethics of Progress," etc. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.

So many varieties of the "religion of the future" have been proposed, and so much criticism has been aroused, that the unsophisticated might well conclude that it were better to practise the religion he already professed than fly to others that he knew not of. We learn with some feeling of reassurance, therefore, from Mr. Dole, who has always a worthy message for his readers, that "the coming religion" is not to be very different from that of the past. No vital element that has been evolved in man's struggle for righteousness and search for the infinite will be lost. Rooted in a great historical background, the coming religion will not despise its humble beginnings, but find even in the crudest superstitions evidences of progress toward the light. Mr. Dole believes the new religion will be more democratic, more rational and ethical. It will demand full allegiance to one's confidence, in it willing sacrifice will be the law of life, and even the "precious kernel" in the old dogma of the atonement will be preserved and appreciated. In a word, we are led to believe that "the coming religion" will be that of the prophets, of Jesus, and of Paul, the religion of righteousness and good will exprest in a purified and stronger Church. Mr. Dole even hints that we may look for the persistence of the leadership of Jesus as the "type of reality, devotion, good will, whom we all love and admire." The whole subject is nobly conceived and worthily set forth. Every intelligent and thoughtful reader will find in the book religious inspiration, and those in intellectual perplexity may here with assurance seek for help.

**Eve's Second Husband.** By Corra Harris. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Company $1.50.

*Eve's Second Husband* is a study in the psychology of married life. The first Eve in history "managed her husband," and many of her daughters have followed in her primitive footsteps. Probably the Cave Woman had methods of cajoling her surly mate! The Eve of Mrs. Harris's story is, we are told, "placid, like the earth; one of those great, peaceful women who have no brains, and who balance the world in its orbit." Her placidity is proved by the fact that she does not in the least resent being told she has no brains by the brilliant Adam who happens to be proposing to her at the time. Most women would resent it, and it is not true of Eve. She has very good brains of her own, altho with a queer intriguing twist in them when it comes to managing her husband. That is, her second husband; the first managed himself so well, with such austerity, that he has become to his widow "Mr. Bailey's remains" at the end of the first chapter. Mr. Bailey is only a preface to the story of her life. The young politician, Adam West, whom Eve accepts in their first conversation, is the only husband that counts. He not only drinks, but gets drunk; he is not a faithful husband; he is not a great man, but merely a brilliant and fascinating one, extremely clever, in no particular more

than in his adroitness in getting around his wife's puritanical preferences for a sober and virtuous Adam. She loves him too dearly to forgive him.

"A wife never forgives her husband anything. It is neither moral nor decent to do so. Later I discovered that it is not wise to permit one's husband to place one on a pedestal. He does not suspect such a thing, of course, but this is one way he has of confining his wife. She is a lonesome little stool divinity fastened there by her virtues, while he goes his way with fewer and has a better time. . . . One of the things I have learned is that it is best for a woman to stay down in the dust of the road with her husband, no matter how pluperfect she is, and to hike along with him, no matter how imperfect he is. Women were not made for pedestal praise. And men were not made for us to be divorced from them, either by our superior characters or by the courts. It is our duty to keep wedded to them."

Such is Mrs. Harris's theory of married life, set out in the adorned prose we have learned to expect from the author of the "Circuit Rider's Wife." A hundred happy phrases come to mind, like: "The versatile sincerity" of the politician; the "maternal trance" of the good woman; the "doggerel femininity" of the evil woman; there is nothing Mrs. Harris touches that is not illuminated by her gift for epithet.

**French Men, Women and Books.** By M. Betham-Edwards. Chicago: A. C. McClurg Co. $2.50.

Miss Betham-Edwards gives to her latest volume this sub-title: "A Series of Nineteenth-Century Studies." Some of the papers gathered together here are really no more than fairly well-written reviews of recent books; here belong the chapters on the rather dreary love story of Balzac and Madame Hanska; the account of Barbey d'Aurevilly and his publisher Trebutien; "An Anglo-French Romance: Mary Clarke and Claude Fauriel"; the essays on MM. Reynaud, Boyslève, Bordeaux, Marguerite, Desmoulins, Joseph Reinach and others. The chapter on "A Typical Artisan and the People's Universities" affords information of a movement about which little is known outside of France, however; and the opening chapter, "French Domestic Poetry," is valuable enough to make us welcome the whole volume regardless of all the interesting pages which complete it. French classic verse is known to English and American readers either directly or thru criticism; French romanticism is also well known; but the existence of a body of modern verse distinguished by a "uniformly wholesome and bracing attitude toward existence, its joys, sorrows and limitations," has scarcely been suspected. In this department of French poetry, "toil is nobly apostrophized," and the very existence of such poetry "is also a corrective of insular prejudices, revealing the homely, home-loving aspect of French life, and the integrity of the family circle." Miss Betham-Edwards not only discusses this literature, but also offers some highly respectable translations of some of the verse under discussion. And in writing of "The New Fiction" she records an anecdote that is singularly apposite:

"'"Home Life in France"?' asked an unraveled English woman, taking up a work thus entitled [a work by Miss Betham-Edwards herself, we may add]; 'have the French really any home life?'"

That the French have indeed that life—that it is a deep and potent and on the whole very charming life—is one of the facts that the author of *French Men, Women and Books* would make known to us. And her volume would be worth while, if it suggested no more novel point of view. One may call in question some of her enthusiasms—notably her praise of Balzac's "Lettres à l'Étrangère" and her characterization of the same novelist as "a charming table-talker and story-teller"—but one takes pleasure in her writings all the same, in spite of their failings, their occasional barbarism and slips of the pen; as where Balzac's lady is referred to as "Monsieur" de Hanska.

**Cuba.** By Irene A. Wright. 312 pages. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.50.

Ten years' continuous residence in the island entitles the author of *Cuba* to a respectful hearing, altho she insists on having her statements considered as her personal opinion only. For four years at a time she traveled hither and yon thru the various provinces on work entailed by connection with local papers and later by an appointment as special

agent of the Cuban Department of Agriculture. Finally she edited a monthly publication devoted to the agricultural and industrial aspects of Cuban life. We are thus spared the "careless impressions of travel" type of remarks. But the "impressions," however careful, are too many; insignificant villages of the interior are described with a faithfulness of detail which to the thousands who have never visited and will never visit Cuba appear very superfluous. Several chapters, however, emerge above that ocean of landscapes, seascapes and other pen pictures. "Home Life," "Foreigners in Cuba," "Cuba Libre," "Wanted: A Market," contain very remarkable pages. The author shows herself very sceptical as to the future of the island unless very great changes occur. The land problem must be solved in Cuba before any progress can be made.

"On undeveloped tracts there has never been any taxation: to this day owners can well afford to let square miles of countryside lie idle, refusing to cultivate it themselves or to allow others to do so. But the moment they, or tenants, begin to develop land, it acquires a rental value, and on this there is taxation (4 per cent. in the case of rural and 8 per cent. in the case of urban property, per annum, 30 per cent. of which the municipality which levies it turns over to the province within which the real estate is situated). In effect the Government penalizes the owner, and, thru him, the renter, for the serious misdemeanor of industry."

The next problem to be solved is the fiscal problem. The burden of taxation bears more heavily on the individual in Cuba than anywhere else in the world.

"Eighty-five per cent. of the administration's total income is obtained there by way of duties on goods imported. According to the latest official report of the Cuban treasurer the total of collections during those twelve months was $24,794,966.07. This means that (dividing that amount by 2,048,980, Cuba's population at the time, according to the census of 1907-1908) every man, woman and child in the country contributed $12.10 towards this Government's support in that period under the one single heading of customs receipts. This is the world's record, for, comparing it with those of 'high protection' countries elsewhere, it shows up as follows: Austria, $.51; Germany, $1.22; Italy, $1.72; France, $2.22; United States, $3.55, and Cuba, $12.10."

The creation overnight of a Cuban republic the author thinks was a great mistake, pregnant with unpleasant consequences for the United States.

"At Roosevelt's command (not by the will of a non-existent Cuban people) the Cuban republic arose in a night, on soil owned by others than its electors, swarming with a bureaucracy these foreigners and producing Cubans have had to support ever since. There it stands tottering; when finally it collapses to its inevitable destruction let Americans on hearing the crash recall distinctly that this republic is not a creature of Cubans—it was neither fashioned by them nor by them upheld—but, on the contrary, it is of all-American manufacture. Americans built it. Americans set it up again when once it fell flat. American influence is all that sustains it to this moment. If they discover anything to criticise in it, or its failure, let Americans remember in so criticising that they are dealing with the work of their own hands."

**George Thorne.** By Norval Richardson. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.25.

This story of an impersonation has a dramatic quality, and the pathos of a mother's love and long waiting for the return of her child, kidnapped twenty years before the opening of the story, lifts the novel above melodrama. The young man who impersonates the lost son wins the reader's sympathy against his conscience; we cannot approve of his masquerade, yet we like the man he grows into and the process of his transformation is an interesting study. What had been in its incipience a cold-blooded plan of persistent deceit becomes warm with emotion, entangled with many lives and sympathies. As his soul grows George Thorne finds his role more and more difficult; sin is never straightforward, and not so easy as it looks; even its pleasant rewards grow distasteful and the end of the imposition is surprising and unexpected, unjust perhaps, yet not unethical.

**John Ruskin.** A Study in Personality. By Arthur Christopher Benson. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

The second title in this case is a perfect description of the book. It is "a study in personality," for in it the details of Ruskin's life, the characterization of his literary style, the criticism of his views on art and political economy, and the explanation of his successes and failures are all subordinated to a presentation and an interpretation of the man himself. This point of view is in itself Ruskinian, and Mr. Benson is by temperament and training especially fit-

ted to appreciate Ruskin and to trace his influence on English thought. Mr. Benson's essays in the volumes, "From a College Window," "Beside Still Waters" and "The Silent Isle," are all delightful to read aloud, but this study is especially adapted for this purpose, since it is composed of Cambridge lectures.

## Literary Notes

....The third volume of *The Legends of the Jews* (Philadelphia: Jewish Pub. Soc.) translated from the German manuscript of Louis Ginzberg has just been published. The legends and symbolic narratives included relate to the life and work of Moses.

....Subscriptions for the establishment of the "Orchard House" in Concord, Massachusetts, as a permanent memorial to Louisa M. Alcott, should be sent to Henry F. Smith, Jr., Middlesex Institution for Savings, Concord, Massachusetts, instead of thru Little, Brown & Co., as previously stated in THE INDEPEN-

....Those wishing to make the acquaintance of the most extreme European fiction and drama may avail themselves of the "Modern Authors Series" published by Brown Bros., Philadelphia, at 50 cents a volume. The latest issues are three of Frank Wedekind's short stories, *The Grisley Suitor, Rabbi Ezra* and *The Victim*, and Garshin's *Red Flower;* tales of lust and cruelty, characteristic of the Decadent and Post-Decadent schools.

....The second volume of the *Protokoll der Verhandlungen* of the fifth World-Congress of Religious Liberals, held in Berlin last summer, has now been published. The first part of the volume contains the addresses of the *Ausländer* translated into German. Several well known American names appear, such as those of Prof. Bacon, Dr. Slicer, Emil Hirsch and the general secretary, Rev. Charles W. Wendte, of Boston.

Charles Macomb Flandrau's *Prejudices* is a volume of essays in a pleasant key—essays on social topics, about people and books. The essayist is not a reformer; we even suspect him of being that dreadful creature (nowadays), a conservative; but he is an unimpeachably good companion. *Prejudices* is to be placed in the same row of books with some of E. S. Martin's essays; tho it does not measure quite up to these. (Appleton, $1.)

Prof. W. C. Wilkinson has gathered into a volume several of his careful and elaborate essays, of which two on *Daniel Webster and Nullification* give title to the volume. Professor Wilkinson has been for many years the stoutest defender of Webster's political career and private life. He regards his seventh of March speech in defence of the Fugitive Slave Law as a magnificent political triumph which for ten years postponed the Civil War and made its happy conclusion possible (Funk & Wagnalls Co.; $1.25).

....From the Carnegie Institution comes a valuable and extensive *Inventory of Unpublished Material for American Religious History in Protestant Church Archives and Other Repositories,* prepared and edited by Prof. William Henry Allison, of Colgate Theological Seminary. This volume shows the abundant manuscript sources in our country still unused in dealing with the subject concerned, and suggests the value of preserving documentary materials and depositing them in places of safe keeping for future use.

....The Russell Sage Foundation issues *Seven Great Foundations,* by Leonard P. Ayres, a brochure which describes the Peabody Education Fund, the John F. Slater Fund for the Education of Freedmen, the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the General Education Board, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the Russell Sage Foundation, and the Anna T. Jeanes Foundation. It gives convenient information as to the history and purposes of these foundations which are all devoted to education and public improvement.

....Among the protagonists of Reform Judaism in Germany and America none is held in higher esteem than the late David Einhorn, the centennial of whose birth was recently celebrated. Several of his most significant and representative sermons and essays, written in terse, lucid German, together with a biographical sketch by K. Kohler, and a memorial oration by Emil Hirsch, are now published by Bloch, in a limited edition, as a *Digne Libbera Memorial Volume.* The sermons are models of vigorous thought, fine diction and convincing fervor.

....Although Schleiermacher holds a conspicuous place among great leaders in the development of German theological thought, his chief work on "The Christian Faith" seems never to have been translated as a whole into English. This neglect is now partially overcome by Prof. George Cross, of Newton Theological Seminary, who gives a carefully prepared "condensed presentation" of this noted work in his study of *The Theology of Schleiermacher* (University of Chicago Press; $1.65 postpaid). The book opens with a good survey of the life of Schleiermacher and his relation to previous theologians, and closes with a critical estimate of his work and its influence.

Hilaire Belloc is one of the well traveled and real journalists whose ponderings one may now safely ignore as they appear in the London press, being quite sure that those of them in any sense worth while will be whipped into even better shape and published in due time in a presentable volume. His book *On Something* follows the twin volumes "On Anything" and "On Everything," and is of the same general content; which is to say, a content so various as to defy brief definition. The opening paper is a plea for the simpler drama and an example of Mr. Belloc's own idea of dramatic writing is presented in the five-page piece entitled "The Crisis"—a piece in which absolutely nothing happens. We are not sure, but we think Mr. Belloc is satirizing both the conversational dramatists *à la Shaw*, and the producers of spectacular drama. (New York: Dutton.)

....Three new volumes in *The Musicians' Library* extend this valuable series in ways that will be welcome to music lovers. In *Songs from the Operas for Tenor*, Mr. H. E. Krehbiel has arranged some thirty operatic airs in chronological order and with the special purpose of making them convey as nearly as possible the same impressions to the student and singer today as they did to those who first heard and sang them. The selections range from Purcell's "Indian Queen" to Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana," and represent all schools significant from an historical or artistic point of view. The introductory notes are all that could be desired. The other volumes consist of the exquisite *Piano Lyrics and Shorter Compositions* of Edvard Grieg, and some well *Selected Piano Compositions* from the works of J. Brahms, the first edited by Bertha Feiring Tapper, the second by Rafael Joseffy. The introduction to the Grieg volume, written by Mr. Samuel Swift, is discriminating as well as descriptive, but will appear to some not appreciative enough of their favorite. Users of the work, however, would do well now and then to forget their enthusiasm for the charming music while they peruse these notes on its setting and content. Perhaps the opposite course needs to be commended to users of the Brahms volume, if they are not already "initiated." Read carefully *first* Mr. James Huneker's glowing introduction, and it may supply courage and patience while you are following his counsel to 'strip him (Brahms) of his harsh rind [whatever that may be in piano music], and taste the richness of the musical fruit." If any arrangement could dissipate the "dislike at first sight" of which Mr. Huneker speaks, it would certainly be that so skilfully done in this volume by Mr. Joseffy. (Ditson; $2.50 each, postpaid.)

## Pebbles

City Miss—My good man, have you lived here all your life?

Old Farmer—No, not yet.—*Judge*

There was a young man of Quebec
With prickly heat up to his neck;
When asked was he hot,
He replied "No, I'm not,
We don't call this warm in Quebec."

W. R. Holt, the "galloping reporter" from London, described neatly, at the New York Press Club, the essentials of good reporting. "A good reporter," he said, "should be able to handle a man as an astronomer handles a telescope—that is, he should be able to draw him out, see thru him, and shut him up."—*Los Angeles Times.*

The difficulties of translation are enormous. This well-worn fact has been recently discovered again by some South African missionaries who have had favorite English hymns translated into the vernacular for the benefit of their native converts. Months after they found out that their translator had been particularly free. His version of the well-known hymn which opens with the line, "Lord dismiss us with Thy blessing," was, "Lord, kick us out, softly, softly."—*London Times.*

CHEMICO-METRICAL MADRIGAL.

I know a maiden, charming and true,
With beautiful eyes like the cobalt blue
Of the borax bead, and I guess she'll do,
  If she hasn't another reaction.
Her form is no bundle of toilet shams,
Her beauty no boon of arsenical balms,
And she weighs just sixty-two kilograms
  To a duo-decimal fraction.

Her hair is a crown, I can truthfully state,
'Tis a metre long, nor curly, nor straight,
And it is as yellow as plumbic chromate
  In a slightly acid solution.
And when she speaks, from parlor or stump,
The words which gracefully gambol and jump
Sound sweet like the water in Sprengel's
    pump
  In magnesic phosfate ablution.

One day I said, "I will leave you for years,"
To try her love by rousing her fears;
She shed a deciliter of tears,
  Turning brown the turmeric yellow.
To dry her tears, I gave her, you know,
A hectogram of candy; also,
To bathe her red eyes, $H_2O$;
  She said, "You're a naughty fellow."

I have bought me a lot, about a hectare,
And have built me a house ten meters square,
And soon, I think, I shall take her there,
  My tart little acid radicle.
Perhaps little sailors on life's deep sea
Will be the salts of this chemistry,
And the lisp of the infantil A, B, C,
  Be the refrain of this madrigal.

—*H. W. Wiley, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture*

# The Independent

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## Exports and the Tariff

In the fiscal year which ended with last month, our exports for the first time exceeded $2,000,000,000. Nearly one-third of this sum was the value of cotton sold to manufacturers abroad. Grain, meat, dairy products, flour and cattle accounted for a large part of the total. These are dutiable when imported into this country, but the tariff duties, as a rule, do not affect the prices for which they are sold here. The duties were imposed to satisfy the farmers. Such gain as has come to our agriculturists by reason of tariff protection has come indirectly and not on account of the duties on foreign products like their own.

Another considerable part of the $2,000,000,000 was the value of manufactured goods, highly protected, which were sold abroad in successful competition with similar foreign goods. That is to say, American manufacturers, asserting that they needed the existing protective duties to defend their industries against the invasion of foreign goods, have sold their own products abroad in open competition with those foreign goods, without the aid of protective duties and frequently under the disadvantage imposed by heavy charges for ocean transportation. They have done this by making their prices to foreign buyers much lower than those which they required their own fellow-countrymen, here in the United States, to pay.

A prominent resident of Australia, writing a few weeks ago, gave the following illustration of this practice. He desired to buy some agricultural machinery, and he asked an importer in Australia for prices. Exhibiting a printed price-list which is circulated in the United States, the importer undertook to deliver in Australia any article in the list for one-third less than the price printed for delivery in this country. "That is," said this Australian buyer, "after paying our tariff and the freight charges for 10,000 miles, we pay less than the American farmer." He added that Australia was buying American railway rails and locomotives at prices lower than those of the similar English products, altho England had the advantage of a preferential tariff.

Our Government has published a statement in detail of the exports for eleven months of the year. It is estimated that exports of iron and steel manufactures, for the entire year, were about $235,000,000. Here are some of the figures for eleven months:

Steel rails, $10,500,000; builders' hardware and tools, $15,600,000; structural iron or steel, $7,800,000; locomotives and other engines, $10,700,000; mowers, reapers, plows and cultivators, $23,000,000; sewing machines, cash registers, electrical, mining, and metal-working machinery, $33,300,000; wire, $9,100,000; iron or steel pipe, $9,800,000; railroad cars, $7,600,000; steel sheets and plates, $13,700,000; steel bars and rods, $4,600,000; cotton cloth, $21,800,000; boots and shoes, $12,600,000; timber, $10,600,000; boards, $30,000,000; upper leather, $22,500,000; sole leather, $7,300,000; tin plate, $2,161,472

These exports were widely distributed. Referring to iron and steel products, the Bureau of Statistics said, on June 19:

"This largest item in the list of manufactures entering into our export trade is represented by exports to literally every part of the world. The United Kingdom, Germany, France, Netherlands and other parts of Europe; Argentina, Brazil and practically all the South American countries; South Africa, the British East Indies, China, Japan, Australia and the Islands of Oceania, and our nearer

neighbors, the British West Indies, Central America, Mexico and Canada appear in the list of the countries to which the various articles of iron and steel are sent.

Large sales to foreign buyers have recently been made. The *Iron Trade Review* of two weeks ago said:

"Export business continues to be very active, and the first half bookings of the United States Steel Products Company will approximate 1,000,000 tons, which is an increase at the rate of about one-third over last year. Heavy orders for galvanized sheets are being taken for shipment to Argentina and Chili. The Mexican Northeastern Railroad has ordered several thousand tons of steel wheels and axles, and another Mexican line 3,000 tons of rails from the leading exporting interest."

Protective duties with respect to all the exports reported above by the Government are imposed by law. The duty on steel rails is $3.72 per ton; the rate for sewing machines is 30 per cent.; engines are protected by 30 per cent., tin plate by a specific duty which is exactly 33⅓ per cent. of the average value of last year's exports. The rate for machinery not specifically mentioned is 45 per cent. The manufacture of tin plate was created and built up here by a protective duty, and the domestic output rose from 2,500,000 pounds in 1891, when 1,000,000,000 pounds were imported, to 1,391,000,000 pounds in 1909.

Growth of our exports of manufactured goods is something to be desired, and the American people should regard it with satisfaction and pride, if it has been due to conditions and methods involving no injustice to themselves or others. We should rejoice because the exports of iron and steel manufactures have increased from only $29,000,000 twenty years ago, and $117,000,000 ten years ago, to $235,000,000 in the fiscal year just closed, if there has been fair treatment of those who granted the protection by the aid of which our iron and steel industry was expanded.

It is well known, however, that the sales of a very large part of the exports enumerated by the Bureau of Statistics were made at prices much lower than those which our own people have been required by the manufacturers to pay. Many instances might be cited. A familiar one is furnished by the steel rail trade. For many years the price in the United States, at the mill, as fixt by a combination agreement, has been $28 per ton. But the manufacturers, while exacting this price from their fellow-citizens (thru the agency of the railroad companies), have sold large quantities in foreign countries at much lower figures. The export sales of last year, $10,500,000, were not made on the basis of $28 per ton at the American mill. Some years ago, when John W. Gates was president of the manufacturing company at Chicago which afterward became a part of the United States Steel Corporation, he was asked to explain why he had sold large quantities of rails to foreign buyers at about $18 per ton, the uniform price in this country being $28.

He replied, over his signature, that domestic orders were few and he had made these foreign sales to keep his mills going. His questioners then asked: "Could you not have kept them going by selling rails to American buyers at $18? Would not our own railroads have been glad to buy as many as you sold abroad, and many more, at that price?" To these inquiries he gave no answer. A full explanation would have involved an admission of the existence of an unlawful combination to maintain a high and uniform price in the United States. While testifying recently before a committee of Congress, Judge Gary, the head of the Steel Corporation, attempted to defend in a similar manner the sale of steel products to foreign buyers at prices below those which our own people must pay.

These large export sales of protected products, overcoming the competition of foreign manufacturers in neutral markets, and even overriding local tariffs in some markets which are not neutral, are an admission—if the selling prices are those current in the United States—that the protection given here by tariff duties is not needed. The truth is, however, as we have said, that as a rule (to which there are exceptions) the prices are much lower than those which are exacted here, in many instances because of combination agreements.

This practice of discriminating against the American buyer and consumer in the sale of protected products to foreign purchasers exhibits the manufacturers' in-

gratitude and their disregard for the rules of fair play. Having sought and obtained from their own people protective duties, they exact—by combination or otherwise—high prices from those who gave the protection, at the same time selling the protected goods to foreigners in Europe or elsewhere at prices 10 to 30 per cent. lower. There can be no decent excuse for this discrimination, and there are no more dangerous foes of the protective policy in this country today than the exporting manufacturers who are guilty of it.

## Hot Weather Study

ALL of the leading summer schools this week report unprecedented attendance and temperature. Even a thermometer standing at 100° and a hygrometer registering 85 per cent. of humidity cannot wilt or dampen the enthusiasm of the summer seekers for intellectual gratification. Their eagerness to improve all their opportunities, their thirst for information of every kind, is an astonishment to the college professor who for the first time extends his work beyond commencement. He sees before him a class that, instead of being passively receptive or resistant, is avid and compelling. He feels like a man who has pushed a cart up a hill and suddenly finds it running away from him down the other side. He is disconcerted to find that the summer students, with their astonishing literalness, really believe what they have often been told, that "education" is derived from *e-duco*, for they proceed at once to draw out knowledge from him at a rate that makes him grateful for the shortness of the term.

For the summer student has been saving up money and time for years to get this chance at the fountain head of Pierus, and he is determined to get the full equivalent of both these savings. The New England conscience, nowadays becoming extinct, even in its native habitat, exists in full vigor among teachers—especially of the female sex. They have no time for frivolity, and "academic leisure" seems to them a contradiction in terms. All their pleasures must be teleological. They will not consent to a Saturday afternoon excursion by trolley or steamboat unless it leads to some site of historic or literary interest. They will not go for a walk in the woods without taking along a vasculum or a bottle of cyanide or a geologist's hammer as a justification. To induce them to spend an evening on the campus instead of in the library it is necessary to give them a musical program, with emphasis on the program, or an *al fresco* performance of "As You Like It." The natural result is, of course, that they have a very much better time than those poor creatures who, having plenty of leisure and money, spend the summer in a vain effort to amuse themselves. For if you aim at the Blue Bird you can never hit it.

The summer school is the lineal descendant, thru the chautauqua assembly, of the camp meeting, and it still retains traces of its parentage. There is something of the old emotional excitement about it; something of the tenseness of a crisis. Now is the accepted time for new birth, for the renaissance. It is a revival of learning for those who have backslid and have allowed the cares of this world to choke their pristine enthusiasm for the intellectual life. The contagion of example, the association with kindred minds, the incentive of contact with leaders of thought, the stimulus of new environment, the sense of exceptional opportunity, make the summer school atmosphere electric and favorable to the reception of deep impressions and the formation of high resolves. And withal it keeps much of the holiday spirit of informality and unconventionality that should belong to vacation time. The summer students have their "extra-curricular activities," as the university catalogs phrase it, but they are less fixed and compulsory, more spontaneous and varied, than those of the hibernal students. It is to be hoped that the summer school can keep its elasticity of method and spirit. It has already done wonders for the universities by its innocent iconoclasm; shaking up departments, breaking down barriers, promoting migration, cutting new paths and disregarding traditions. But unfortunately, this sort of renovating is what educational institutions are always in need of.

The summer school idea is spreading to other countries and carrying with it

something of the same sort. We have in hand the announcements of the *Ferienkurse* in Jena, which bring to the quaint old university town every summer teachers of men and women, mostly teachers. There are over fifty instructors of both sexes, many of them with names recognizable at this distance. Some of the courses sound portentous, especially in the original. Would the most ambitious of American schoolma'ams venture to enroll for *Geschichtlicher Ruckblick auf die neuere biologisch-physiologische medicinische Kinderforschung?* And what American university would venture to give a course of lectures on the question *Ist Jesus eine Gestalt des Mythus?*

We mention these merely for the benefit of those confirmed summer students who have been the rounds of all the American universities and now sigh for other worlds to conquer. We are convinced, moreover, that if the Canadian Government would open up a university on the shores of Hudson's Bay next summer, Columbia, Chicago and Harvard would stand no chance of competing with it.

## The Cow and Human Tuberculosis

WITH the increase of interest in tuberculosis and above all with the recognition of the fact that it was not essentially an hereditary disease but on the contrary infectious, and then with the discovery that cows suffered very frequently from an affection so similar as to be practically indistinguishable, the question of the relation of bovine to human tuberculosis came to be one of the most important problems of sanitary science. In the early days after the discovery of the tubercle bacillus it came to be generally admitted that the two diseases were the same and that therefore great care was needed to protect man from infection thru bovine tuberculosis. Most of our sanitary laws embodied this principle and milk and meat inspection were founded on it. The government in many countries took up the question of sacrificing cattle known to be affected with it not only in order to prevent the spread of the disease among cattle, but above all among human beings. The scientific principles behind this legislative development were supposed to be quite indispatable.

Into the midst of this situation Professor Koch, acknowledged as the greatest expert in tuberculosis in the world of the time, threw a bomb in the shape of a practical denial of the possibility of the transmission of tuberculosis from cattle to man to any extent. He did this in a paper read before the British Congress held in 1901. He had been investigating the subject for many years, a large number of observations had been made by his assistants, he spoke almost officially for his German colleagues, and no wonder the world was startled. Cattle and milk inspection were extremely expensive, regulations were often very annoying and here was a declaration that no good was being accomplished or so little that it was scarcely worth while talking about. Professor Koch concluded his observation on the subject of the possible relation of bovine to human tuberculosis with these words: "What has hitherto resulted from this investigation does not speak for the assumption, that bovine tuberculosis occurs in man." He admitted that the question was not absolutely decided but he said that it was well known that "the milk and butter consumed in large cities often contained large quantities of living bacilli of bovine tuberculosis. If such bacilli were capable of infecting human beings there would be many cases of tuberculosis caused by them particularly among children." Most physicians, he said, think that a great many cases occur. If they did occur, however, they would begin with intestinal tuberculosis and such cases are extremely rare.

Everywhere this declaration created a sensation. The admission that his conclusions were not absolute seemed to justify the continuance of precautions such as had been enforced by law before this time. Besides, there had come to be a little feeling of uneasy suspicion with regard to Professor Koch's announcements as regards tuberculosis at this time. In 1891 he had startled the world with his tuberculin as a cure for tuberculosis. It proved not only not to

be a curative agent, but in the quantities in which it was used to be a very dangerous agent, which probably hastened the deaths of many consumptives. Some six years later had come his announcements with regard to a modification of this tuberculin, which was supposed to eliminate the dangers and leave all the curative effects that had first been promised. This new tuberculin very soon proved in the hands of observers all over the world to be almost inert. Certainly there was nothing in it that would justify the hopes that had been raised by Professor Koch's announcement. In spite of this, however, his declaration at the London Congress in 1901 caused great uneasiness. It gave an opportunity for many people who like to have the chance to discredit science to say a number of derogatory things.

One thing was clear. The whole subject would have to be gone over again and thoroly and completely, so that only an investigation undertaken by Government and carried out to an absolute conclusion, no matter the time or expense or labor required, was necessary. The British Government took up the duty and a commission was appointed to decide the three important questions: First, whether human and bovine tuberculosis are the same; second, whether animals and man can be reciprocally infected with it; and third, under what conditions, if at all, the transmission of the disease from animals to man takes place and what are the circumstances favorable or unfavorable to such transmissions. The answers to these questions were reached at intervals. The first report, in 1904, showed that the bacilli of certain cases of human tuberculosis produced a form of tuberculosis in cattle indistinguishable from bovine tuberculosis. A second and third report in 1909 showed that bovine tuberculosis was under certain circumstances infective for human beings thru milk and discussed the conditions of infectivity. Now comes the final report, which shows that at least one-half of the cases of intestinal tuberculosis in human beings are probably of bovine origin, and some at least of the cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. In men, in the studies of the commission, two out of twenty-eight cases were of bovine origin.

The report of the commission concludes then:

"In view of the evidence adduced by us we regard ourselves as called upon to pronounce administrative measures required for obtaining security against the transmission of bovine tubercle bacilli by means of food. In the interest therefore of infants and children, the members of the population whom we have proved to be specially endangered, and for the reasonable safeguarding of the public health generally, we would urge that existing regulations and the supervision of milk production and meat preparation be not relaxed, that on the contrary the government should cause to be enforced thruout the kingdom food regulations planned to afford better security against the infection of human beings thru the medium of articles of diet derived from tuberculous animals.

"More particularly we would urge action in this sense in order to avert or minimize the present danger arising from the consumption of infected milk."

The commission further adds, that while tubercle bacilli are known to be abundantly present in cases where the cow is suffering from tuberculosis of the udder and it has sometimes been supposed that these are the only cases in which milk is dangerous, their observations show that tubercle bacilli may be present in the milk of tuberculous cows presenting no evidence whatever of disease of the udder. The commission is a unit in declaring care with regard to tuberculous milk will particularly prevent the cases of intestinal tuberculosis and also of cervical gland tuberculosis. It is well to know that these two forms are the source of a great deal not only of annoyance but even of fatal complications and developments. Bone tuberculosis is also probably related to bovine tuberculosis and to the ingestion of this form of tubercle bacilli with food and drink.

An important question has therefore been settled. Fortunately Professor Koch's revolutionary declaration was not permitted to influence the legal regulations already in vogue, so that very little now needs to be done in the matter to carry out the suggestions of this English commission. Their conclusions, however, will make everyone who is inter-

ested in the health of children particularly ready to exercise more care with regard to the important question of possible infection by cattle products.

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## Tripped by Red Tape

That the Department of Agriculture should be in danger of losing three of its leading experts on food adulteration, Wiley, Bigelow and Rusby, on account of a technical violation of the salary regulations, shows how a government is hampered by its bureaucratic methods. It is not claimed that Professor Rusby, of Columbia University, was avaricious in refusing to work for $0 a day or that the departmental authorities who arranged for him to be paid at the rate of $20 for part of the year were wasting public funds. Any one of these three men, if he had been willing to put his knowledge of chemistry at the service of an adulterator of food or an evader of customs, could have made a great deal more money and had a much easier time of it.

It is not merely a pecuniary sacrifice which must be made by men of exceptional ability and proficiency when they enter any branch of government employ. A greater deterrent is the fact that they find that they are not free to work in their own way but have to submit to the detailed dictation of a lot of clerks and lawyers. This is particularly the case with the scientific departments. The scientific temperament is in eternal conflict with the legal temperament. The one cares only for results; the other insists upon methods. The former is striving for something new; the latter sticks to precedents. Consequently the scientific men in Government employ are apt to be in a chronic state of irritation unless they are of the conventional routine type of mind, that is to say the unscientific type of mind. In the case of a high spirited and original genius this irritation sometimes rises finally to the pitch of exasperation and he goes off on a tangent, sending in a farewell letter to "the Department" telling them just what he thinks of them for refusing to pay for that tin cup which he bought without the proper requisition or for sending back his last report because only one color of ink was used on it. Men of calmer temper will get along somehow rather than give up work they are interested in, paying for the things that are necessary but not allowed, out of their own pockets, or collecting money on the side from some patron of science, and resorting to various evasions and misclassifications to get within the letter of the law. Probably the strict and literal enforcement of all the regulations in any department would stop its work. We have experimental evidence in support of this supposition, for in France and Italy it has been tried in the government railroad and postal service, where the employees instead of striking decided to obey the rules, all of the rules, all of the time. The result proved that obedience was better than sacrifice of wages because it was more effective in tying up the traffic.

The United States Government has been remarkably liberal in its appropriations for scientific purposes, both theoretical and practical, but the results have not always been commensurate with the expenditure, partly because of the conditions under which the work had to be performed. By a process of natural selection the men of greatest initiative and originality tend to be eliminated out of the system. This is why the phrase "Washington science" is so commonly used in a derogatory sense.

Now the Bureau of Chemistry, under Harvey W. Wiley, for the past twenty-eight years has succeeded in keeping out of the ruts. It has set a fast pace for the State agricultural experiment stations. It has made many original contributions to science. It has initiated many valuable reforms in legislation and in agricultural practice. Dr. Wiley has a good temper. He laughs and grows fat on worries and opposition that would drive some men mad. He has been able to live in a bureaucratic atmosphere without losing his scientific spirit, or, what is more remarkable, his zeal for reform.

It is true that his zeal for reform has at times overruled his scientific spirit. As THE INDEPENDENT pointed out in an editorial published September 3, 1908, his experiments on the effect of sodium benzoate and other preservatives did not bear out his sweeping condemnation of

their use. Later our opinion was confirmed by the experiments of the board of referees. Accordingly, benzoate is now permitted to be used in small amounts for food preservation. But, altho Dr. Wiley's judgment was on this point overruled, it must be remembered that it was he who first put this much debated question to the test of experiment by his "poison squad," so that it could be settled instead of being merely discussed. It was fortunate for the country, therefore, that Dr. Wiley was Chief Chemist. It was fortunate also that Dr. Wilson was Secretary of Agriculture. Let us keep both of them.

## The New "Good Fellow"

ANOTHER sermon must be revised. It has been preached often and always with the same conclusion—beware of the 'good fellow." The phrase has been accepted as a synonym for roystering recklessness and irresponsibility. Pointed to as a dangerous influence upon the young, with no responsibility for the community's welfare, he has stood as an example of everything that should be avoided.

Now he comes to us in different guise. In hundreds of towns and cities, particularly in the West, there have been lately organized impromptu organizations of "good fellows." It required no initiation to join this company; the dues were voluntary, but the object was commendable. Instigated generally by some newspaper with a sense of helpfulness, the plea was sent out to join in an effort of good will for the children.

Somehow the appeal touched men as no preaching had done, and from the ranks of business men, of clerks, of farmers and of professional men was the response. Out of it have come picnics and outings for children of the side streets, automobile rides for inmates of poorhouses, flowers for sufferers in hospitals and definite relief for those crowded in tenements. On a holiday the "good fellows" remember the needy with gifts and messages of good cheer, all being without ostentation and having about it a fellowship and cheer that reveal the kindliness in the busy man's nature, waiting only to be awakened.

The average man, as this movement has shown, is unselfish. He may not care to parade before his fellows as a philanthropist, and very likely he has little desire to have his modest gift compared with those possible to the wealthy, but if he can do something to bring happiness to the world he may be "counted in." So does the average man like to be considered a good fellow. The weakness of the good fellowship has been that its energies were misdirected, that advantage was taken of the kind-hearted to lead them into paths where danger abounded. The philosopher who was shrewd enough to change the course and make impulse helpful, instead of harmful, did more good than he knew.

Not alone in this direction of direct giving may this sentiment be utilized. The good fellow may be led to do things for his community that go farther, if he can be brought to a sense of responsibility. To be sure, it is not always that the uplifting of the town or city appeals so concretely as does the home without bread. That is something that touches every heart. Yet there are other ways and places in which the good fellow is as much needed.

Suppose he were interested in making the boys of the town better men. Unfortunately, the small town usually lacks in opportunity for the boy who has no helpful home influence. In the city there are organizations, clubhouses, Y. M. C. A. buildings and other arrangements that bring him in touch with the larger life. In the village or the small town the boy who goes on the streets in the evening finds two places open to him, the pool hall and the saloon. What he learns there is well known. If remonstrated with for his choice of companions, the reply is, "Where else is there for me to go?" Where, indeed? The churches are closed except for religious service, the school rooms are dark. The business men have their clubs and their lodges; the boy is left to his own resources, or to those that are provided for him by evil influences.

Suppose the "good fellows" gave some of their effort and their money to taking care of the boys, to fitting up for them home-like clubhouses where they

could spend their spare evenings would they not be doing something worth while? The fact that the "good fellows" are exactly the men to whom the boys look with admiration would make it easier. They are the ones who would have the most influence in bringing about a change in viewpoint. It would take some time, of course, it would require some money and a little organization. Always are there men who would do the work if they could have back of them the hearty support of those who are the acknowledged leaders in the community's activities.

It is sometimes said that twenty men run every town, politically. So twenty men can give a new tone to the moral life of the town if they work together. Creditable as it is to be a "good fellow" on a single day, how much more would it mean if the good fellowship could be coined into everyday effort thru the whole year! The essence of the movement is in its freedom from cant and in its far removal from any appearance of open charity. It implies the utilization of the common goodness that lies deepest in men's hearts. The secret of accomplishing things for the betterment of society lies in awaking this substratum of humanity, as has been done by the plea for the neglected.

What cannot be accomplished with some by preaching, or by demands for charity, may be accomplished thru the very human touch of good fellowship. In it may be the germ for a vast helpfulness in which those unaffected by other means would join forces to bring permanent cheer and higher ideals of living. If the good fellows can be brought to realize their power and can be roused to exert it, they have in their hands a marvelously helpful instrument. The new "good fellow" should not confine his service to one day, but be a good fellow in the best sense of the phrase all the year.

## The Farmer and the Folk

According to the National Grange, the farmer receives about 35 cents of each dollar that his produce earns, while the 65 cents are absorbed by the numerous handlers of his product. The farmer is certainly entitled to get at the market in such a way as to have the 65 cents himself, and leave the 35 for those who only transfer his goods. The great American problem of today is how to bring the producer into closer contact with the consumer. Legislation should aim to remove everything that hinders the grower of a barrel of apples or a bushel of potatoes from placing them directly in the homes of those who can not produce them. The Constitution of New York State forbids any legislation that separates the producer and the citizen, but little has been done as yet to bring them into easy contact.

Middlemen, while constituting a necessary class, are often scattered over the country, intent on buying stock at the lowest possible figures, to be stored as long as necessary for their private advantage, and placed on the market at extortionate prices. The last Congress found in storage fourteen million beeves, six million calves, twenty-five million sheep and fifty million hogs. The annual value of stored meats in the United States is nearly two billions of dollars; that of dairy products one hundred millions, while stored fruits sum up fifty millions. Taking this with poultry, eggs, nuts and vegetables, and we find about two and a half billions of dollars stored to the disadvantage of both the grower and the consumer.

During the fall of 1910 apples were largely purchased from the farmer in the orchard, at $1.50 a barrel; but these very apples were sold in our city markets at $6.50 per barrel, and were retailed for over $9 per barrel. During this same fall the orange crop of Florida was bought up for 85 cents per box, but in the market was scarce at $2.50 to $3 for the common grades. The egg case is just as one sided, when the producer gets but 20 cents, while the consumer pays 40. Of course, the farmer who has cold storage of his own can command the higher prices, provided he also be prepared to directly reach the consumer.

Most of our farmers live a long way from market. The present market circle around our cities, within which there may be personal relations established between the grower and the buyer, does not exceed 15 miles in diameter. The

automobile will probably widen this circle two or three times over, making it possible for the producer to live 40 miles from market and yet deliver his goods before breakfast. The lesson to the farmer is a simple one; as far as possible have your private customers, especially for your perishable goods, your butter and your dairy goods, the truck from your garden and the fruit from your orchard. Then by rigid honesty create a demand for your brand, and make sure of your own market after you get it. The lesson for the American legislator is, Do what you can to clear the track of all hindrances that separate the man who makes a thing and the man who wants it. Let the Government do what it can to keep the grower well posted as to prices, and see to it that he gets the 65 cents for what he has the skill to create.

**Steel Railway Cars**

The terrible accident at Bridgeport, Conn., where six passenger cars of the chief express train from Washington to Boston jumped the track and fell to the street, calls for some serious comment. The engineer, who was responsible for the catastrophe, is dead, and it is of little use to say that he should not have forgotten to slow down when passing over the temporary roadway. Such blunders the human brain is liable to, and he has paid the penalty of his forgetfulness, if such it was, and not a reckless disregard of orders to make up lost time. When six long passenger coaches going at the rate of 60 miles an hour followed the engine down to the street below, one of them was a wooden car and was smashed into kindling wood. Of course, nearly every one in it was killed. The five sleeping cars were wholly of steel, frame, sides, floor, roof and all. That all the passengers in them were not killed was due to their construction. The passengers were flung about and many bones were broken, but one is glad to get off with broken bones if life can be saved. One of the chief horrors of railroad wrecks is that the cars will catch fire while the passengers are penned in and may burn to death. Steel will not burn as wood is liable to burn in such a case. So long as human nature cannot escape errors, and, with the utmost care, the perversity of inanimate things is a proverb, all railway passenger cars ought to be of steel, and the time is near at hand when a national law should require it for all interstate traffic, and State legislation should follow. Unfortunately, the States' rights doctrine in our Constitution requires forty-five legislatures to enact such a law for intrastate traffic.

**Made in America**

It is hard enough on us to be held responsible for all the exportations, commercial and human, going to Europe. But if we are also to get the blame for any unpleasant variations in the weather, the United States will become still more unpopular. Consequently the following item in the London *Times* is disquieting. If we could really get rid of a hot wave by sending it across the Atlantic we would not mind so much the damage to our reputation:

"Today the people of London, even those who most enjoy it, are grumbling at the 'heat wave,' which is popularly supposed to be a present from New York. Of late years the man in the street, having taken his fill of journalistic meteorology, has come to the conclusion (which he supposes to be a fragment of scientific truth) that all abnormal weather is produced in America and exported by the Americans. The remark heard yesterday morning on the top of an omnibus, 'Well, they are sending us a scorcher this time!' illustrates this popular belief excellently well; the speaker's physique resembled that of John Bull in the cartoons, and when he said 'they' he was referring to the people of the United States, or such of them as are responsible for the operations of the great Weather Trust which may or may not have been organized under the confiding laws of the State of New Jersey. His was a representative saying; he merely said what myriads like him, non-commissioned officers in London's vast industrial army, were thinking at the moment."

**Moving Pictures**

We have heard the kinetoscope held responsible for the disappearance of the melodrama and the decline of the lyceum, but it now seems that its encroachments extend still further. It is blamed for the failure of the coronation as a drawing show. The speculators in window privileges and grand stands along the route of the royal progress were hard hit. Seats that they offered in advance at guineas they were

glad to sell for shillings, throwing off the pound on the last day. More people went to London to see Edward buried than George crowned. On many streets "the thin red line of heroes" drawn up along the curb had no difficulty keeping back the loyal populace because the sidewalks behind them were not more crowded than every day. And the reason of it? What is the use, the people said, of standing half the night on the sidewalk when you can see the whole thing any time for tuppence? This week every American has substantially the same chance to see British royalty and nobility in motion as had those of his countrymen who crossed the ocean so as to be on the spot. The Kaiser, who realizes the importance of playing to the widest possible audience takes his personal kinetoscopist along with him wherever he goes. But in certain cases the presence of the motion-picture machine is embarrassing. The mob of French vine-dressers which raided the champagne depots a few months ago on account of the new labeling law marched thru the country with bands and banners at their head. This might not have mattered, but they went so far in their pride over their revolt as to enlist the services of a moving-picture man and this was their undoing. For when the agitation died down and the court proceedings began, there was none of the difficulty in getting witnesses usual in such popular demonstrations. The jurymen themselves were eyewitnesses of the smashing of champagne bottles and the stoning of the troops. On the wall of the courtroom the scenes of the riot were reproduced, fast or slow, or repeated as many times as desired, and the part played by each of the prisoners was made visible.

**Albanian Courage**

Those readers who have been surprised that the tribesmen of Northern Albania should dare to take up arms against the Ottoman Empire need to be reminded of their Byron. Two stanzas from "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage" will recall something of the history of unconquerable people:

Land of Albania! where Iskander rose!
Theme of the young, and beacon of the wise,
And he his namesake, whose oft baffled foes
Shrunk from his deeds of chivalrous emprise:
Land of Albania! let me bend mine eyes
On thee, thou rugged nurse of savage men!
The cross descends, thy minarets arise,
And the pale crescent sparkles in the glen,
Thru many a cypress grove within each city's ken.

Fierce are Albania's children, yet they lack
Not virtues, were those virtues more mature.
Where is the foe that ever saw their back?
Who can so well the toil of war endure?
Their native fastnesses not more secure
Than they in doubtful times of troublous need;
Their wrath how deadly! but their friendship sure,
When Gratitude or Valor bids them bleed,
Unshaken rushing on where'er their chief may lead.

**Rural Recreation**

L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, foretells the time when every community will have a permanent place set aside for recreational enterprises. He thinks that where possible it should be a grove, and that it will be wise for every rural community to plant such a grove where one cannot be adopted. He insists that a regular playground is as legitimate a town affair as a town hall for public business. In some cases the local fair ground could be used for this purpose. He considers a town director of sports as important as an expert in teaching or in preaching—to teach the people how to live well and be happy. It might bring the doctors into efficient action, and ultimately the ministers will find capital work among the people on their playgrounds. This is evidently a long stride ahead for the first conception of the play movement. It begins to grapple with the whole social problem. But when all else is said, it remains to be found out that, as Froebel was right in saying, as play is incipient work, so work must in some way always retain the element or spirit, in order to make it acceptable and healthful. We may talk about playgrounds as a relief for work, or as a palliative for labor; it may be that so long as we have a false conception of work. There will be no permanent cure, however, until we have learned to dignify labor. The serious difficulty at present is that it is not honorable or noble to use the body in the way of achieving industrial ends. Our labor

organizations have got to be called into line, and they must lead us in the way of ennobling and honoring achievement. The chief end of man is not nine hours of work, or eight hours, or seven hours, but every hour filled with the glory of power to use the muscles and the brain for masterly purposes. We have strong faith that the playground movement and the drift toward a better conception of toil will go together.

**Pirate Gold**

Another expedition has gone to Cocos Island, off the Bay of Panama, in search of buried treasure; this time from no selfish motive, for the lady philanthropist who is in charge of the expedition proposes to devote the gold to the promotion of welfare work in London. We hope that she finds it, because it would add a fitting close to the romantic story if the treasure from the pillaged churches of Mexico and Peru should be disinterred for the relief of the submerged tenth in the London slums. An English pirate named Thompson started the fund by depositing twelve million dollars gold in the banks of Cocos, and later a Spanish pirate named Benito Bonito increased it by ten millions. Neither of them drew any out, but after the manner of pirates, each of them left a sketch map of the locality to a man who befriended him. We cannot place much confidence in any pirate named Thompson, but Benito Bonito sounds good to us. Besides, do we not hear of a man in 1875 who, in hunting over the island, fell into a grotto full of bars of bullion, pieces of eight and statues of gold and silver? If we lived in Panama we should spend all our holidays hunting buried treasure instead of alligators. It would be more romantic and quite as profitable. For instance, what became of those ingots that were stuck into the crab holes when Sir Francis Drake ambushed the treasure train going from old Panama to Nombre de Dios? There were 190 mules in the train, each bearing 300 pounds of silver. There was more gold than the pirates could carry away with them, so they hid the silver. It ought to be easy to find. We feel sure we could go right to the spot. It was on the old trail from Venta Cruz, near Cruces, on the Chagres, and so near to the town of Nombre de Dios, just east of Porto Bello, that the buccaneers, as they lay in the jungle to the southward, could hear the church bells and the hammers of the men driving the rivets on the ships which were to bear the tribute money to Spain. And then, again, what became of all the treasure of the old city of Panama, when it was destroyed by Sir Henry Morgan? The Spanish estimated their loss at more than $6,000,000, and it is no wonder that the pirates felt themselves cheated when they found they were to get only fifty dollars apiece for their hard work in crossing the isthmus, capturing the city and torturing the people to force them to tell where they had buried their wealth. And some of them would not tell, not even when their heads were squeezed and their feet roasted. Consequently a lot of it must be buried yet in and about old Panama; except the galleon, richer than all the rest, which got over to Toboga and there hid its treasure. To discover this cache would be a pleasant distraction to some convalescent on the island of Toboga.

**Government Clerks and Labor Unions**

Very frankly President Taft declares that Government clerks should not be allowed to belong to a labor union. He was talking not long ago to the railroad men at Harrisburg, and he told them there could be no objection to Government employees forming their own organizations for mutual betterment, but to join the Federation of Labor, and then use that organization as a power by its system of boycotts and strikes to force Government to come to their terms as to wages and other conditions, opens a very serious question, and he cannot approve it. He calls attention to the condition in France, where the Government employees struck and utter confusion followed. The President shows that to allow the employees of Government to strike is to recognize revolution as a lawful means of securing an increase in compensation for one class, and that a privileged class, at the expense of all the public. Inasmuch as the Government employees are a privileged class whose work is necessary to carry on the Government,

upon their entry into the Government service it is, as the President says, entirely reasonable to impose conditions that should not be and ought not be imposed upon those who serve private employers. We ought to have no such difficulties here as have made chaos for a time in France and Italy.

The condition of the depressed sections of our people, of whatever race, is likely to find improvement if it attracts such careful attention as Professor Brooks, of the University of Georgia, has been giving to the condition of the negroes in a number of counties. He finds that in sections inhabited chiefly by negroes their condition is much lower materially, morally, and educationally than in sections where the whites predominate. His conclusion is, that white immigration is needed in the black belt so as to raise the negro. But it is also to be considered whether the big plantations and the renting system is not one chief factor, and the inferior schools allowed the negroes another.

It is past all question that the vast annual production of gold from the mines is a principal cause of the rise in prices. Last year there was taken out of the earth the vast amount of $466,000,000 in gold, of which $177,000,000 came from Africa, $96,000,000 from the United States, and $67,000,000 from Australia and New Zealand. While a portion of this immense sum goes into the arts, the most of it is added to the basis of monetary expansion, which means increase of prices, in so far as increase of business does not keep pace with the increase of production.

The Bishop of Hereford kept his promise, and invited dissenting Christians to unite with him in a union celebration of Holy Communion in connection with the Coronation season. Several hundred attended, representing other Protestant bodies, and the bishop in an address strongly defended his invitation as in the true line of the practice of his Church. Now, why should not some of the leading Baptist, Congregational or Wesleyan ministers give such an invitation to the bishop and his clergy, and let us see the act of courtesy completed.

We are heartily in sympathy with the proposal of the Postmaster General of Australia to establish a penny postage with the United States. We have the penny postage with England, and Australia must soon follow. The next step will be a one cent postage for domestic letters in the United States and finally a one cent postage for the world. In stimulating better mail facilities, the nations of the world are brought more intimately together.

The number of Cardinals is now reduced by death to forty-nine out of a possible seventy, and yet the Pope calls no consistory. The serious sickness of Cardinal Gotti, Prefect of the Propaganda, puts additional work on those who are not too old and feeble to attend to their duties. The Pope's own health is by no means strong, and he is seventy-six years old. Three or four American Cardinals would properly help fill the vacancies.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on his return from the Imperial Conference in London, received a more enthusiastic welcome at Quebec and Montreal than has ever been given to any other man. It does not look as tho the septuagenarian Premier had lost any of his popularity thru his frank advocacy in England of reciprocity and Canada's right to manage her own affairs.

We quote this amazing statement from the Boston *Pilot*. Can it be that any one will swallow it?

> "As an organized protest, Protestantism has accomplished nothing, and must in the natural course of events break up."

It has accomplished a good deal; and so far from breaking up it is uniting and consolidating.

If Congressman Victor Berger succeeds in his efforts to get the Post Office Department to permit the letter carriers to leave off their coats this hot weather, the Socialist party in Congress will have set a good example to the older parties in the way of actually accomplishing reforms.

# Insurance

## The Public Health Movement

In a recent interview published in the New York *Times*, some very interesting statements are made by E. E. Rittenhouse, formerly president of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, and recently appointed by President W. A. Day, as head of the conservation department of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Mr. Rittenhouse called attention to the fact that American life insurance companies are paying out $150,000,000 a year for death claims. This is a rate of about $12 per thousand of insurance in force. If this rate could be reduced to $11 per thousand it would mean a saving to the insurance companies of $12,500,000 a year. Despite the importance of public health, Congress appropriated only $15,000,000 out of $1,122,000,000 in 1909 for this purpose. Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale, estimated that 600,000 human lives are needlessly sacrificed in the United States every year, and that over 40 per cent. of the annual death roll is chargeable to diseases that could be avoided or postponed by the application of reasonable and timely preventive measures. He also estimated that there are constantly about 3,000,000 persons seriously ill in the United States, more than one-half from preventable diseases.

The loss of adult American life thru the more important non-communicable diseases has increased with remarkable rapidity. Allowing for the increase in population, about two persons die now where one died thirty years ago from preventable or postponable diseases of the heart, kidneys and brain. The most important protective measure is found in periodical medical examinations, whereby the first symptoms may be discovered and cured in an early stage.

Our Government spends hundreds of millions of dollars annually in maintaining military and civil forces on land and sea to protect life and liberty. It also disburses public funds to save arid lands, to save the forests, to save wild animals from useless slaughter, and to save hogs, cattle and other domestic animals from disease. It has required transportation companies and other employers to spend millions in safety devices to prevent the accidental loss of human life. It prohibits food adulteration and maintains a national health organization to guard the public against the entrance of epidemic disease from other countries.

It is the true function of the state to do all these things, to assist our people in the general pursuit of happiness. It should also be a very important function of the Government to assist and prolong the lives of people who are threatened with preventable maladies.

The life insurance companies have a great advantage in giving advice, for the people know that the only way the companies can save money is by saving lives. The policyholder is willing to benefit the company, because he must first benefit himself.

A bill has been passed in Wisconsin allowing the city of Milwaukee to establish an insurance fund for its public school buildings. It is planned to raise $25,000 a year by taxes, until $100,000 is accumulated, and then reduce the tax to $12,500 until $200,000 is reached. Thereafter the tax can be regulated to meet losses beyond the interest from the fund.

The Ætna Life Insurance Company and the Ætna Acident and Liability Company, of Hartford, have opened a new branch office in Philadelphia, for the transaction of liability and miscellaneous casualty business. Mr. John E. Elley, formerly of Chicago, has been appointed manager.

During the last five years $21,677,921 has been paid in to the capital and $11,743,415 to the surplus of stock life insurance companies organized in the United States. The total dividends paid amounted to $220,337.

# Financial

## Our Railroads

THE forty-fourth annual number of *Poor's Manual of Railroads* was issued last week. Its statistics relate to the calendar year 1910 and preceding years. The number of miles of main track constructed last year was 3,751, against 6,340 in 1909, and the total is now 242,107. With second track, third track and sidings added, it is 349,870. Some of the figures are shown in the following table:

| | 1909 | 1910 |
|---|---|---|
| Capital stock | $8,030,080,903 | $8,380,819,190 |
| Bonded debt | 9,118,103,813 | 9,600,634,906 |
| Cost of road and equipment | 14,514,822,308 | 15,580,829,836 |
| Stocks and bonds owned | 3,084,387,008 | 3,518,744,500 |
| Gross earnings | 2,513,212,763 | 2,804,580,939 |
| Operating expenses | 1,661,059,483 | 1,885,520,627 |
| Net earnings | 852,153,280 | 919,060,312 |
| Dividends | 265,162,298 | 275,289,173 |
| Passengers carried | 924,421,638 | 998,735,432 |
| Freight, tons | 1,635,215,800 | 1,817,766,030 |
| Passenger receipts | $578,243,601 | $640,949,990 |
| Freight receipts | 1,720,863,413 | 1,940,335,111 |
| Miles of road | 238,356 | 242,107 |

The average receipts, in cents, for freight per ton per mile were .753, against .757 in 1909, .765 in 1908, and .782 in 1907. Revenue per passenger per mile, in cents, fell from 1.978 to 1,934. Increase of net earnings was 7.85 per cent., against 18.72 per cent. in 1909.

## The Crops

A HIGHLY favorable report concerning the cotton crop has been followed by a somewhat disappointing one about grain, vegetables, tobacco and hay. This later report (for July 1, but issued ten days later) shows the effect of June's hot and dry weather. Condition rapidly declined, winter wheat from 80.4 to 76.8; spring wheat from 94.6 to 73.8; barley showed only 72.1 instead of 92.2; hay was 64.9, tobacco 72.6, and the figures for potatoes (with a decreased acreage) were 76.6, or far below the ten years' average. These changes reduce the estimated yield of wheat by 62,000,000 bushels, that of oats by 159,000,000, and point to a loss of 28,000,000 for barley. Corn's condition was 80.1, against 85.4 a year ago, and a ten years' average of 84.7, but allowance must be made for an increase of nearly 2,000,000 acres. Oats fell to 68.8 from 85.7 on June 1. The average for ten years had been 80.3. The yields indicated by these changes and the quantities harvested last year, are shown below:

| | Indicated for 1911 | Harvest, 1910. |
|---|---|---|
| Corn | 2,956,445,000 | 3,125,713,000 |
| Winter wheat | 457,958,000 | 464,044,000 |
| Spring wheat | 244,933,000 | 231,399,000 |
| Total wheat | 702,891,000 | 695,443,000 |
| Oats | 817,800,000 | 1,126,765,000 |
| Rye | 31,062,000 | 33,039,000 |
| Barley | 147,094,000 | 162,227,000 |
| Potatoes | 285,541,000 | 338,811,000 |
| Tobacco, lbs. | 624,542,000 | 984,349,000 |

Tobacco acreage has been reduced by 28 per cent., and there will be only about two-thirds of a normal crop of hay. In some parts of the country, however, condition has been improved by rains since July 1. The Department of Agriculture publishes the following comparisons:

"Taking into account both acreage and condition, indications are that the wheat crop will be 1.4 per cent. larger than the average production of the past five years, corn 4.9 per cent. larger, oats 12.3 per cent. less, barley 11.6 per cent. less, potatoes 10.8 per cent. less, tobacco 22.7 per cent. less, flax 10.5 per cent. more and rice 5.8 per cent. more.

Reports from Canada are very favorable. Quebec Province will make a new high record in grain and hay. The new Northwest promises 95 per cent., against 82 last year, and the number of acres given to flax has been increased by 300,000.

....British Consols, still declining, touched 78¼ on the 11th, the lowest price for eighty years.

....In the fiscal year which ended with June, our exports were $2,048,691,392, and our imports $1,527,985,088, against $1,744,984,720 and $1,556,947,430, respectively, in 1910.

....Philadelphia offered $9,750,000 of 4 per cent. thirty year bonds last week, but awarded only $3,534,000, at a shade over 101. A syndicate bid from Drexel & Co. and Brown Bros. & Co., for the entire amount at 100.1528, was rejected.

# The Independent

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## Survey of the World

**Final Passage of the Reciprocity Bill**

In the Senate, on the afternoon of the 22d, the bill approving and confirming the agreement with Canada for tariff reciprocity was passed by a vote of 53 to 27. Voting upon proposed amendments and the bill consumed two hours and a half. The bill as passed is the House bill, without change. On Wednesday of this week, after the signatures of the Speaker and the Clerk of the House have been obtained, it will be signed by the President and will become a statute. Only that part of it, however, that provides for the free entry into this country of print paper and of wood pulp not affected by export charges will go into effect at once; the remainder must wait for the approval of Canada's Parliament. Action at Ottawa has been prevented by the obstruction of the Conservative minority. It is now expected that Parliament will be dissolved, possibly within two weeks; that the Government will appeal to the people at a new election, probably in October, and that at this election the desire of a large majority of Canada's voters for approval of the agreement will be clearly exprest. In the Senate, on the 22d, sixteen amendments were offered and rejected. Nearly all of these were proposed by Republican insurgents or by Mr. Bailey, of Texas, and Mr. Simmons, of North Carolina, two of the three Democrats who opposed the bill. Most of them called for additions to the agreement's free list. Several of them were rejected by a vote of 16 to 64, and all the votes were in the neighborhood of these figures. Mr. La Follette's wool revision bill, which he will ask the Senate to substitute for the Underwood bill, sent over from the House, was offered as an amendment and rejected, 15 to 64. His cotton goods bill shared the same fate. Mr. Bailey offered the Farmers' Free List bill (passed by the House) with some modifications, and saw it laid aside by a vote of 15 to 63. Those counted for the Reciprocity bill on the final vote were three insurgents (Messrs. Brown, of Nebraska; Poindexter, of Washington, and Works, of California), eighteen regular Republicans, and thirty-two Democrats. Those against it were three Democrats (Messrs. Bailey, of Texas; Simmons, of North Carolina, and Clarke, of Arkansas), twelve insurgents and twelve regular Republicans. As some have asserted that the press favored the bill because of its provisions concerning print paper, it is pointed out that four of the five owners or publishers of newspapers, Messrs. Oliver, La Follette, Bristow and Dixon, voted in the negative. Mr. Hitchcock, the fifth, was counted in the affirmative. After the vote, Mr. Penrose exprest the opinion that Congress would adjourn not later than August 10.——The agreement was sent to Congress by the President on January 26; the confirming bill was passed for the first time in the House (221 to 93) on February 14, and the second time (267 to 89) on April 21; it was referred to the Senate committee on April 24, and the debate in the Senate began on June 14.——There were several speeches on the bill last week. Mr. Brown, of Nebraska, quoted from speeches made by several of his insurgent associates in the tariff debate of 1909, reading passages directly in opposition to their recent assertions and arguments. Mr. La Follette attacked the press because it had supported proposed legislation in which it had a direct pe-

contest in court. He also continued his attack upon President Taft.——By agreement, final votes upon the Wool and the Farmers' Free List bills are to be taken this week. Predictions as to the fate of the first differ; some think that Mr. La Follette's substitute will be accepted, and that a conference bill will be passed and sent to the President. The failure of the second bill is expected. There seems to be good authority for the assertion that if a bill revising the wool and woolen schedule should be laid before the President he would veto it.

**Federal Regulation of Trusts**

Addressing a convention of the Minnesota Bar Association at Duluth, on the 19th, Attorney-General Wickersham said that a Government commission to regulate great industrial corporations engaged in interstate trade, as the railways are regulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission, was much to be desired and might be absolutely necessary; also, that it would be a question for serious consideration whether such a commission should have power to regulate prices. At the beginning he referred to the recent advocacy of such official regulation by "the representatives of some of the largest combinations of capital, probably as a means of salvation." The Department of Justice, he continued, dealt only with violations of the law; a commission's activities would be exerted to prevent violations. Congress might declare a rule like that prescribed by statute with respect to railroads, that prices should be reasonable and that there should be no unjust discrimination. This would be only a new application of the principle in accordance with which transportation rates are subject to official regulation. The Sherman act and similar State laws were based on the theory that the natural price of an article is that which is fixed by the operation of the natural law of supply and demand, working without artificial restraint. "But the fact is," said Mr. Wickersham, "that the law of supply and demand does not work and has not for many years worked in this country in a natural, unrestrained and unfettered manner." Artificial restraint was imposed by the tariff:

> "And of this all it is probably safe to say that in almost every one of the great staple industries prices have been for years fixed by agreement between the principal producers and not by the normal play of free competition, even among the domestic producers, nor by the unfettered operation of the law of supply and demand. The fact seems to be that the prices of standard articles of consumption sold in the United States for a number of years past have not been fixed at all by the operation of the laws of supply and demand or of unrestrained competition, but by associations of the producers, without the participation of the consumer or the general public—that is, without those who have had to pay the bill having any voice in fixing the price. In this view it is certainly not unreasonable that the purchasing public should desire to have some part in determining the price it is to pay—in like manner as has been recognized to the just with respect to the cost of transportation."

The supervision of a Federal commission was certainly desirable, if not absolutely necessary, for the effectual regulation of those who are willing to violate the law by taking advantage of conflict between State laws and Federal statutes, and of those who desire to obey the law, but are in doubt by reason of this conflict and of the complexity of State laws. The practical difficulties in the way of so exercising power over prices as not to cause a greater evil than the one for which a cure was sought were so great that perhaps they were insurmountable. Restraint of trade and the growth of monopoly had been greatly facilitated by "departure from the early rule of law that one corporation cannot own stock in another." The ax would be laid at the root of the Trust evil if Congress should forbid any corporation engaged in interstate commerce to acquire stock of any other corporation so engaged, and should require corporations now owning the stock of others to dispose of it within a specified period.——Speaking at Hancock, Mich., two days later, he said he was confident that the great Trusts condemned by the Supreme Court's recent decisions would "be split up into a number of separate and distinct parts, no one of which shall have any connection with or control over any other, and no one of which shall have so large a percentage of the business as to be anything like a monopoly." Nothing less would meet his interpretation of the Supreme Court's decisions.

**New Arbitration Treaties**

In the course of a brief address, on the 21st, at the Bull Run battlefield, to veterans of both armies, President Taft announced that a general arbitration treaty with France, like the one with Great Britain, would soon be signed, and that three other nations were about to enter into similar agreements. Having said that men who had fought in war knew what it was and wanted no more of it, he continued:

"Therefore I look to you veterans of the Civil War to aid in the movement for peace. I am glad to announce here today that as England has agreed to enter into an arbitration treaty with the United States, France has signified her willingness to enter into the same treaty. Both treaties will be signed within ten days, and I expect to be able to announce within a few days that three other nations have entered into the agreement. This news I bring to the veterans of a real war, because I know they will most appreciate permanent peace."

He did not name the three additional nations, but it is thought at Washington that they are Germany, Holland and Sweden. Japan may eventually join them, but negotiations with that nation are said to have been thus far only tentative. The signing of the treaties with Great Britain and France will not be delayed by the absence of Ambassadors Bryce and Jusserand from Washington. The first will sign at his summer home in Maine, and the second in Paris. If the signatures can be attached and the official copies exchanged in time, the treaties will be submitted to the Senate for ratification before the end of the present session of Congress.

**No Intervention in Cuba**

Owing to reports in Cuba that the approaching visit of the Secretary of War had been suggested in connection with plans for intervention, President Taft, on the 18th, directed Secretary Knox to send to the American Minister at Havana, for publication, a statement in which, after reference to these reports and the expression of a desire "to put an end, once for all, to unwarranted political innuendo," he said:

"The work of raising the 'Maine,' which has been carried on by army engineers, was something which the Secretary of War naturally desired to inspect, and it was deemed more convenient that the Secretary of War and his party should in returning from Panama take advantage of the occasion to pay a friendly visit to the republic of Cuba, the best interests of which the United States has so deeply at heart, and to exchange courtesies with the Cuban Government. The Government of the United States has thought it not worth while to deny the false stories of possible intervention which have been circulated in certain sections of the press, the fact being that no such question has been the subject of consideration by that Government, whose sole concern in relation to Cuban affairs in recent years has been that in the rapid development of the splendid resources of Cuba, which will be viewed in the United States with so much pleasure, the process of exploitation should be ever safeguarded by that wise and deliberate economic policy so essential to financial and political stability."

Giuseppe Garibaldi, who was a commander under Madero in Mexico, says he has been invited to do similar work in Cuba.——Andre, owner of the anti-Government paper, *El Dia,* in Havana, has been sued for criminal libel by President Gomez's secretary and General Monteagudo, head of the Rural Guard, the paper having asserted that both were being enriched by corruption.

**Unhappy Condition of Mexico**

There is fear in Mexico of another revolution or of civil war. In many places there have been bloody controversies between Federal soldiers and the Maderist troops, who refuse to lay down their arms, being dissatisfied with their pay. Some of these Maderists have joined the Magonist brigands, one party of whom was raiding ranches west of El Paso last week, while another was threatening the city of Parral. Labor conditions cause unrest. Many industries in the north are paralyzed. By August 1 all the coal mines in Coahuila will be closed, it may be for several months. Thus 30,000 men will be thrown out of work. Salvador Madero, the leader's uncle, who employed 6,000, closed his mines last week. The bakers' strike in Vera Cruz, followed by a large increase of wages, has nearly doubled the price of bread there. Maderist leaders complain that De la Barra is weak and negligent. The leader's brother Gustavo holds him responsible for the killing of so many persons at Puebla, week before last. General Rascon, Minister of War, and his assistant, have resigned. Madero, thrilled

Henry H. Rogers, Chairman of the Standard Oil Company, has been elected a director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to succeed the late Edward H. Harriman.

Mr. Rogers is a director in the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the Standard Oil Company of New York, the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, the Amalgamated Copper Company, the Rogers Locomotive Works, the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company, the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, the Consolidated Gas Company of New York, the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the Chase National Bank, the Hanover National Bank, the National City Bank, the Bankers Trust Company, the Guaranty Trust Company, the Mercantile Trust Company, the Metropolitan Trust Company, the Standard Trust Company, the United States Trust Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Mutual Union Telegraph Company, the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, the Commercial Cable Company, the Commercial Cable Company of Canada, the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, the Mackay Companies, the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, the Home Insurance Company, the Standard Fire Insurance Company, the Trinity Church Corporation, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of Natural History, the Lenox Library, the Astor Library, the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, the Rockefeller Foundation, the General Education Board, the Union Theological Seminary, the Barnard College, the Vassar College, the Wellesley College, the Spelman Seminary, the Atlanta University, the Hampton Institute, the Tuskegee Institute, the Yale University, the Yale Corporation, the Yale Alumni Board, the Yale Alumni Weekly, the Yale Daily News, the Yale Graduates' Magazine, the Yale Graduates' Quarterly, the Yale Graduates' Weekly, the Yale Graduates' Monthly, the Yale Graduates' Annual, the Yale Graduates' Directory, the Yale Graduates' Catalogue, the Yale Graduates' Register, the Yale Graduates' Handbook, the Yale Graduates' Guide, the Yale Graduates' Manual, the Yale Graduates' Encyclopedia, the Yale Graduates' Dictionary, the Yale Graduates' Thesaurus, the Yale Graduates' Concordance, the Yale Graduates' Index, the Yale Graduates' Table of Contents, the Yale Graduates' Bibliography, the Yale Graduates' Appendix, the Yale Graduates' Supplement, the Yale Graduates' Addenda, the Yale Graduates' Errata, the Yale Graduates' Corrigenda, the Yale Graduates' Emendations, the Yale Graduates' Revisions, the Yale Graduates' Amendments, the Yale Graduates' Alterations, the Yale Graduates' Modifications, the Yale Graduates' Changes, the Yale Graduates' Variations, the Yale Graduates' Differences, the Yale Graduates' Distinctions, the Yale Graduates' Peculiarities, the Yale Graduates' Characteristics, the Yale Graduates' Features, the Yale Graduates' Qualities, the Yale Graduates' Properties, the Yale Graduates' Attributes, the Yale Graduates' Accidents, the Yale Graduates' Modes, the Yale Graduates' Forms, the Yale Graduates' Species, the Yale Graduates' Genera, the Yale Graduates' Orders, the Yale Graduates' Classes, the Yale Graduates' Phyla, the Yale Graduates' Kingdoms, the Yale Graduates' Domains, the Yale Graduates' Universe, the Yale Graduates' Cosmos, the Yale Graduates' Infinity, the Yale Graduates' Eternity, the Yale Graduates' Absolute, the Yale Graduates' God

DEAR MR. BALFOUR—I think it is courteous and right, before any public decisions are announced, to let you know how we regard the political situation. When the Parliament bill, in the form which it has now assumed, returns to the House of Commons, we shall be compelled to ask that house to disagree with the Lords' amendments.

In the circumstances, should the necessity arise, the Government will advise the King to exercise his prerogative to insure the passing into law of the bill in substantially the same form in which it left the House of Commons, and His Majesty has been pleased to signify that he will consider it his duty to accept and act on that advice.

Yours sincerely,
H. H. ASQUITH.

The object of this disclosure was doubtless to prevent the recalcitrant members of the House of Lords from going to extremes in their opposition to the bill. Some, however, are still determined to put up a fight. Prominent among these is Lord Halsbury, who, in spite of his eighty-six years, made a passionate speech in defense of the privileges of the Lords on the third reading of the bill, in the course of which he said:

It has been suggested that the King has been applied to to make as many Peers as are necessary to force the bill thru this House. To put it plainly, I regard the suggestion as a gross violation of Parliamentary decency. When I was a young man the King's name was seldom mentioned. After the bill is passed this will be a mere apparition of the House of Lords. It would be long before I would consent to sit in such an assembly.

"The people outside do not know what is going on. They do not know that the Constitution and the country are in peril, as well as the lives and liberties of his Majesty's subjects. It is the most momentous legislation I have come across in sixty years' experience in politics. It is an attempt of one house to abolish the other. It is not a question of party; it is a question of the life or death of the Constitution."

**French Labor Troubles**

The workmen's pension law, which came into force this month, is meeting with stubborn resistance from the class it was intended to benefit. The "Syndicate" or Central Federation of Labor is conducting a vigorous campaign against it, and organized riots have broken out in many places. At Troyes a mob of 10,000 union men attempted to storm the prefecture, and the soldiers had great difficulty in driving them back. According to the law the employer, when he pays the wages, is obliged to put upon the card of the employee stamps representing the contribution of both parties to the pension fund. In many places the workmen failed to register for pensions and refused to take out cards. Embarrassment was also caused by the failure of the Government to provide the cards and stamps in sufficient numbers at the time needed. On account of these impediments the employers in some cases paid over the wages in full and in others kept back an amount equivalent to the pension contributions. The farm laborers commonly resent the contributions required as a new kind of Government tax, and altho the new law applies to domestic servants, housekeepers generally are reluctant to put it into operation. On the 1st of July, when the law went into effect, the Minister of Labor reported that the number of workmen and peasants registered was 5,417,978. Of this number over a million and a half had themselves made application for registration. The total number of persons to whom the law is applicable was estimated in advance at about 12,000,000. The national council of the Unified Socialist party has declared against the pension law, objecting particularly to the requirement of contributions from the workingmen, the small amount of the pension, the advanced age at which the pensions become receivable, and the use of the identification book, stating the employment and wages of the individual during his whole life. In the discussion of the subject in the Socialist council, M. Jaurès protested vigorously against this repudiation by the Socialist party, declaring that it had been carried by the aid of the Socialist members of the Chamber of Deputies, who were definitely instructed by the Socialist congress of Nimes to vote for it, and that it would be dishonorable for the party now to repudiate it and interfere with its application. He was opposed and defeated, however, by his old antagonist, M. Guesde, who declared that it was contrary to the Socialist principles to require contributions from the workingmen, and that the Socialist party would assume no responsibility for a bourgeois government.——The building trades of Paris declared a general strike on July 9, which is still on. About 5,000 men are out and numerous cases of assault on those who continue work

are reported. The sabotage on the state railroads continues to impede traffic and make travel dangerous. Between October and July, 2,930 cases of malicious mischief on the railroads have been reported, and only two men have been brought to trial. Wires are cut, telegraph posts sawed thru and signals displaced with alarming frequency. Many attempts have been made to wreck trains by placing stones, ironware or boards across the track. At Chartres the railway superintendent saw three men place a large wooden beam on the track outside the station in the afternoon. One of the men was a soldier belonging to the 102d Regiment. This indicates the extent to which the anti-militarist propaganda has found favor in the army.

**The Morocco Question**

The series of conversations intended to settle the status and future of Morocco was begun in Berlin on July 9 between the French Ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, and the German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter. Nothing concerning their tenor is officially given out to the public, so the accounts of the progress of the negotiations published in the newspapers are largely speculative. It is said that Germany has made a demand for compensation on an astonishingly liberal scale for relinquishing its claim upon Agadir and other Moroccan territory; nothing less than the cession of the coast of French Kongo as far back as the Sanga River, with the contingent reversion of France over the Kongo state. This would cut off the French possessions from the sea and open the way for an extension of German Kamerun over a large part of central Africa. This demand is regarded as preposterous in England as well as in France, and has revived English sympathy for France, which hitherto has been noticeably less cordial than it was in 1906, when the two countries were prepared to stand together against Germany even in the event of war. This feeling found expression quite unexpectedly in a speech made at a Mansion dinner to Lombard street financiers by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Since Lloyd-George is a decided peace man and not directly concerned with foreign affairs, his carefully prepared remarks on this point, quoted below, are regarded as a significant declaration of the intention of the British Government to support France in this crisis:

"I believe it essential in the highest interests, not merely of this country, but of the world, that Great Britain should at all hazards maintain her place and prestige among the great Powers. Her potent influence has been many times in the past, and may yet be in the future, invaluable for the cause of human liberty. It has more than once in the past redeemed Continental nations, who are sometimes too apt to forget that service, from overwhelming disaster and even from national extinction.

"I would make great sacrifices to preserve peace. I conceive nothing that would justify the disturbance of international good-will except questions of the gravest national moment; but if a situation were to be enforced upon us in which peace could only be preserved by the surrender of the great and beneficent position that Great Britain has won by centuries of heroism and achievement—by allowing Great Britain to be treated where her interests were vitally affected as if she were of no account in the cabinet of nations—then I say emphatically that peace at that price would be a humiliation intolerable for a great country like ours to endure."

——The German gunboat "Panther" has not been withdrawn from the harbor of Agadir, as was announced, but remains there, together with the gunboat "Eber" and the cruiser "Berlin." The German officers are said to be making hunting trips into the mountains.—— Since the occupation of Alkazar by the Spanish troops there have been many complaints of friction with the French there. The French consular agent was arrested by the Spanish patrol for carrying a rifle and conducted to the police station. The Spanish Government has exprest its regrets for the mistake. Later a French lieutenant who was trying to stop some deserters from his native force was seized and maltreated by Spanish soldiers. For this also the Spanish Government has apologized.

**Revolt in Persia**

The Persian Government has an insurrection on its hands which is likely to prove serious, since it is headed by Mohammed Ali Mirza, the deposed Sultan, and apparently backed by Russia. In 1909, when the Constitution

alists captured Teheran, he took refuge in the Russian legation and was allowed to leave the country under Russian protection. The new Government having made his little son Shah, granted him a liberal pension on condition that he refrain from intrigue, and the Russian Government formally pledged itself to "take effective measures to prevent political agitation against Persia." The exiled Sultan, who is only thirty-nine years old, has been living in Odessa, but left there some weeks ago, by permission of the Russian Government, for Baden, near Vienna, on account of his health. A week ago his brother, Salar Ed Dowleh, instigated a rising at Hamadan and proclaimed him Shah. Shiraz, Kermanshah and other cities of Western Persia are also said to be in revolt. Suddenly Mohammed Ali appeared at Astrabad, having been conveyed across the Caspian Sea by a Russian vessel and landed at the obscure port of Gumesh Tepe. According to St. Petersburg despatches the ex-Shah was received with wild enthusiasm by the people of Astrabad, and will soon march to the capital. The Government had already sent 2,000 Bakhtiari troops against Salar Ed Dowleh and his Kurdish insurgents in the West, so it is not in a condition to withstand an attack from the east by Mohammed Ali and his Turcomans. But the Government, with the approval of Parliament, has proclaimed martial law and is raising a volunteer force to march against the dethroned Shah. A Russian force is being mobilized at Tiflis to occupy the Province of Azerbaijan. Tabriz is still occupied by a Russian garrison, and Kasvin and Ardebil have never been evacuated since their occupation by the Russians over two years ago. The Russian papers declare that constitutional government has proved a failure in Persia, and that the time has come for Russia to assume full control of northern Persia. In the south the British are increasingly active. A British field force is operating in Baluchistan and Southern Persia in order to prevent the telegraph line from being destroyed by predatory bands and guns from being imported into Afghanistan. Within the past month Afghans have been sending caravans across Persian territory to the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf to receive importations of arms from Europe, and now they are well supplied with modern guns and ammunition, so the next time the Indian army has to invade Afghanistan it will be a more serious affair than ever before. The arms, some of which are made in England, are first shipped to Omân, port of Muscat, and from there smuggled by native boats to points on the other side of the gulf. France is unwilling to give the British control over the trade of Muscat, so the best they can do is to try to catch the gun runners as they leave or land. The coast is now patrolled by a British squadron consisting of five cruisers, besides smaller vessels, and very few *dhows* escape being overhauled and searched. This watch has now been kept up for over a year, and in that time 14,000 rifles and 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition have been seized, and more has been thrown overboard to avoid capture.

**Foreign Notes**

Rumors are renewed of an impending invasion of Portugal by the monarchists. Captain Couciere is said to have collected a well armed and well drilled force on the northern border without serious opposition from the Spanish Government. When they cross the border a rising of monarchists in the various cities of Portugal is expected. The Government is sending troops in large numbers to Braga and has asked the Cortes for a credit of $1,500,000 for the national defense. In retaliation for the encouragement given by the exiled King to these counter revolutionary movements, the Government proposes to sell the royal estate, expecting to realize $5,000,000 from the property. Amnesty and freedom of residence has been offered by the Government to all exiles who within forty days present themselves before the Portuguese consuls in the countries where they reside and declare their allegiance to the republic. At Coimbra disorders have occurred on account of a strike of the residents in the university there, due to political causes.——A fire which broke out in the Stamboul quarter of Constantinople during the celebration of the anniversary of the constitution destroyed a large part of that section of the city.

# Recognition

BY MRS. FRANK A. BRECK

To have a soul so sensitive it sees a breaking heart
Where others see a flippant smile, suspecting not the smart;
To have the sympathy to know when secret cares oppress,
The burdened ones fling out no sign proclaiming their distress;
To recognize the inward shame that shows not in the face—
The hint of bitterest remorse that others would not trace;
To see the disappointment keen where no complaint is heard,
But hides itself in shadow like a wounded, bleeding bird;
To see the galling of the chains that hold a soul in thrall,
To know the desperation of the baffled ere they fall;
To see the degradation of the soul that good defies,
To feel the sinfulness of men as smoke will pain the eyes;
To know all this—to reach and teach—to cheer and love and soothe,
To touch to life—to lead the weak along a pathway smooth;
To show the heart uncomforted where grief and burdens cease,
To lead the sinning and the sad to purity and peace;
To make earth's darkened, narrowed ways all radiant and broad—
Oh, this is love and righteousness—the life that lives for God.

Hoboken, N. J.

# The Morocco Question

BY SYDNEY BROOKS

[The ultimate responsibility for deciding what shall be done about Morocco has by the exigencies of the situation been thrown upon Great Britain and this article by a well-known writer on international politics shows how the situation now looks from the standpoint of London.—EDITOR.]

IN its modern form the Morocco question is seven years old and may be said to date from the Anglo-French agreement of 1904. But in all its essentials it ranks among the most venerable of European problems. Over a hundred years ago it fixt the attention of Nelson. Bismarck, soon after the Franco-Prussian war, singled out Morocco as "a certain bone of contention" between the Powers; and twenty years ago Lord Salisbury prophesied that it would be "as great a trouble to Europe and as great a menace to the peace of Europe as the other Mohammedan countries farther to the east used to be twenty or thirty years ago." Both forecasts have come true. Within the last four years the problem of Morocco has brought Germany and France to the very verge of war. It has now been reopened again by the French expedition to Fez, by the Spanish occupation of Alcazar, and especially by the dispatch of a German cruiser to Agadir. A new situation has been created, and one that will not be closed, even temporarily, without some difficulty and many anxious moments of apprehension, while the most hardened political speculator would hesitate to prophesy the lines along which the permanent solution of the Morocco question, if there ever is any permanent solution, will resolve itself.

What is Morocco? It is the last ref-

uge of Mohammedan barbarism within sight of Europe. Somewhat smaller than Texas, with a population of about 5,000,000 souls, a foreign trade of some $30,000,000 a year, and a public debt of $50,000,000, its importance is out of all keeping with its size or wealth. There was a time when it was little less than the pioneer of Western civilization. Five hundred years ago the youth of Europe flocked to its shores to learn its sciences and marvel at its arts. Today it is in the grip of what is probably the most hideous medley of despotism and anarchy to be found anywhere on earth. Tax collecting is the one State industry. Nowhere perhaps is the art of extracting blood from a stone so near an exact science as in Morocco. With every fresh exaction there is a fresh crop of revolts. Perhaps not more than one-fifth of the territory is under real subjection to the Sultan. Over the distant tribes he has no more authority than had the English Government in the early years of the eighteenth century over the Highland clans. Harassed by rebellion and revolt, detested by his nominal subjects for a cruelty and rapacity that exceed even the generous license accorded to a Moorish Sultan, distrusted by the foreign residents for his inability to protect them against outrage, and met at every turn with demands from Europe for guarantees that he cannot furnish, punishments he dare not inflict, and safeguards it is out of his power to furnish, Mulai Abd-el-Hafid is on the whole the most helpless potentate in the world of today.

And five years ago there were actually people who thought and said that the Morocco problem had been settled by the Algeciras Conference. That Conference, as a matter of fact, left untouched all its essentials. It was summoned to reconcile the pretensions and interests of France and Germany. It was not summoned to lay down a firm and rational scheme for Moorish development. The Powers that took part in it overlooked the fact that, while the views and policies of Paris and Berlin were interesting and had a European importance, it was the Moors themselves who would ultimately insist on the largest voice in shaping the future of Morocco. But the Conference paid little heed to the opinions and representations of the Moorish delegates.



EL MEHADI LEADING HIS COMPANY TO FEZ

The distinguished diplomats who wrangled at Algeciras all assumed that the main function of Morocco was to provide the corpse for an international inquest. It was an assumption that other distinguished diplomats have more than once made in regard to Turkey; and there is the history of I know not how many European concerts to prove its fallaciousness. That Morocco would speedily avenge herself upon those who had forgotten or derided her hardly occurred to any one. Yet to pretend that the Moors would readily submit to the reforms agreed upon by the Powers was to pretend that they prefer peace and the dominion of the infidel to their native, traditional and self-contained anarchy. There never was any warrant in Moorish history for such a delusion. The Moor will trade with Christians, and allow them for commercial reasons to reside in his country, but he will resist to the last everything that tends to establish the abomination of a Christian overlordship. He needs the money and the money-making enterprises of Europe, but nothing else, and all Christian Powers are equally obnoxious to him when they urge him to depart from his ancient mode of life or thought, or are in league to fasten upon him the rule of the stranger and the unbeliever. The only European government that can win his favor is the government that will protect him from the rest; and he will exploit the diplomacy of such a government just so long as, and no longer than, it serves his purposes. Morocco is neither pro-German nor anti-French, except as the one attitude or the other may help her to preserve the fundamentals of Moorish civilization. Her settled policy, her instinctive passion, is to be anti-European, to maintain an unremitting independence, to fight with all the fury of Islamic pride and contempt against subjection to Christian control. This determination has been, if anything, rather hightened than modified by all that has happened since the Algeciras Conference—by the attacks upon the foreign settlement at Casablanca, by the overthrow of Abdul Aziz and the atrocities committed by his



SPANISH TROOPS ASLEEP AT ALKAZAR AFTER MARCHING FROM LARACHE

brother and successor, by the introduction of the international police at the forts, and by the total collapse of the governmental machinery and the armed intervention of France, Spain and Germany. In any discussion of projects of reform in Morocco, in any review of the Moorish question as a whole, the first thing to bear in mind is that the Moors hate nothing so much as the dominion of the Christian, that they are a turbulent people, confused by many rumors, deeply infected with lawlessness, and prone to frenzied outbursts of religious and racial fanaticism. Under civilized government Morocco might be made a prosperous and contented country. The potential wealth of grain, cotton, gold, copper, iron and lead is affirmed by every competent observer. Yet it remains in a drowsy, anarchical state of decrepitude, its soil untilled, its mines unworked, its people ground down, its means of internal communication still restricted to the horse and camel, a nation not so much dying as committing daily suicide, a perpetual Armenia blasted for the jealousies of the Powers.

One could fill a volume with details of the plots hatched in the chancellories of Europe to gain control of Morocco. It would not be a creditable tale, unless, perhaps, to the Moors, who have rebuffed every approach with a fierceness which the centuries have shown themselves powerless to move. On its international side the Moorish problem, like many other political problems, is mainly a matter of geography. Were Morocco anywhere but just where it is, there would be very little heard of any Morocco question. "Kick it out," as Nelson said, "into the Atlantic a hundred miles, and the sooner it is colonized by a civilized Power the better." Ten years ago practically its whole bearing on European politics lay in the few hundred miles of coast line between Tangier and the western frontier of Algeria. Even today, tho Morocco since then has acquired many other and more contentious points of contact with international rivalries, that part of its territory which faces Gibraltar and is nearest to Spain is of special importance. Gibraltar is only half the key to the entrance of the Mediterranean. The other half lies on the Moorish coast; and it was the struggle to gain possession of this other half that made up two-thirds of the Morocco question as recently as a decade ago. A first-class naval Power owning a harbor and fortress on the Moorish coast, nearly opposite Gibraltar and almost within gunshot of it, would be able to offset the British stronghold, would dispute channel on equal terms with the British navy, and would, in consequence, seriously jeopardize the security of Great Britain's hold over Egypt and the shortest route to India. Nelson declared the possession of a fort on the Moorish coast to be "a necessity" for England in any European war. That perhaps is putting it a little too strongly, but most people would agree that it is "a necessity" for England, and a vital one, to see that no first-class naval Power effects a lodgment in Morocco. This, then, is Great Britain's great strategic interest in Morocco—to keep the Straits clear and to prevent the possibility of another, even of a weaker, Gibraltar on the Moorish coast. Clear expression was given to this interest in the Anglo-French agreement of 1904—fortifications between Melilla and the hights dominating the right bank of the Sebu being specifically forbidden. But, besides this, Great Britain has a further stake in the question of Morocco, a commercial one. About half the external trade of the Shereefian Empire is in British hands, and it is therefore to Great Britain's interest to see that, whatever may be the political future of the country, her commerce is not discriminated against. In the Anglo-French agreement the "open door" and an equality of trading opportunities were guaranteed for thirty years, and provision was made for prolonging the arrangement for further periods of five years each. In addition to this strategic and commercial interest in Morocco, Great Britain has also a political interest. The essence of the Anglo-French agreement was to give France a free hand in Morocco and Great Britain a free hand in Egypt. The French Government stated that it had no intention of changing the political status of the Shereefian Empire. On the other hand, the British Government recognized the special interests of France in Morocco owing to the fact that French and Mo-

vacant territory marched together. France agreed to give the Moorish Government every help necessary for administrative, economic, financial and military reform, and Great Britain pledged her assistance to France in securing these objects. As Germany for the past six years has set herself to obstruct the purposes of the Anglo-French agreement, Great Britain and France have naturally been thrown closer together both in sentiment and in policy, and there are today few clearer examples of international good faith than the steadfastness with which the British Government and the British people have supported, and intend to keep on supporting, France thru all the difficulties of the Moroccan imbroglio.

As for France, the proximity of Algeria and the fact that for 800 miles the western frontier of Algeria is the eastern frontier of Morocco, give her a deep and tangible interest in the tranquillity of Morocco. It is an interest which in some ways transcends the combined political and commercial stake of all the other Powers in the future of the country. A disturbed Morocco means a restless and agitated Algeria, and the possibility of France finding herself at any moment with a holy war on her hands. Moreover, the French are naturally desirous of cementing Northwest Africa into a solid empire, stretching from Algeria to Senegal. Their easiest line of connection, the line that the railway of the future will follow, lies through territory that is claimed by the Moors; and it is safe to say that no solution of the Morocco problem would be satisfactory to France that did not bring this tract of land within her sphere of influence. Then, again, at Algeciras France claimed and received, by virtue of her special position, a mandate from the Powers for the protection of the persons and property of Europeans in the neighborhood of the eight open ports; and in the same way the joint Franco-German declaration of February 9, 1909, recognized that "The special political interests of France are closely bound up in that country with the consolidation of order and of internal peace." It is undoubtedly the hope and ambition, if not the actual policy, of the Third Republic to bring Morocco, peacefully if possible, under French control; and that hope and ambition have grown all the stronger and the more firmly fixt since Germany has apparently committed herself to defeating them.

Next to France the country most directly concerned in Morocco is unquestionably Spain. In the first place, she already owns four or five stations, among them Ceuta and Melilla, on the Moorish coast, opposite Gibraltar. Secondly, she claims as her own the territory along the Atlantic seaboard that interposes between Morocco and Senegal. Thirdly, the Spanish colony in Morocco is far more numerous than either the English or the French. Lastly, Spain is Morocco's nearest neighbor in Europe, regards the land of the Moors as a reversionary estate, and is deeply concerned in its fate for reasons of history and sentiment. Morocco touches the national emotions of Spain as Cuba and the Philippines never did; and no Spanish government could live a day which could be accused of apathy or negligence in maintaining Spanish interests in Morocco.

Germany's concern in the Shereefian Empire is mainly political and derivative rather than commercial and tangible. The Anglo-French and the Franco-Spanish Agreements of 1904 disposed of the future of Morocco as tho Germany had no interest in it. The Wilhelmstrasse was not consulted as to the terms of those conventions and was not officially informed of their nature and import. It was not because of any palpable damage to her commercial interests either present or prospective, but because England and France and Spain had taken it upon themselves to settle the Morocco question without consulting her, that Germany in 1905 was moved to a strong, sudden and effective protest. Every one remembers how the Kaiser visited Tangier to block the progress of French penetration; how an acute Franco-German crisis supervened; how an international conference was summoned at Algeciras to compose it, and how persistently the German press has followed every move of France in Morocco ever since with vigilant suspicion. The legitimacy of Germany's position in the Morocco entanglement cannot, I think, be successfully impugned even if her methods of enforcing it may justly be criti-

cised. No doubt the Wilhelmstrasse would like to possess a port and naval base on the Atlantic Coast, but as both England and the United States would find any such development highly inimical to their interests, it cannot and will not be realized. None the less it is useful for Germany to assert herself from time to time in Morocco affairs. It gives her a chance of testing the strength of the Anglo-French *entente* for one thing. For another it enables her to put a very severe pressure upon France without risk to herself. Morocco is the point where the French shoe pinches and the German calculation is that if only she treads heavily and persistently enough on that point, France will agree to "compensate" her in other directions—in the Near East for instance and in connection with the Bagdad railway. At all events a vigorous display of German interests in Morocco demonstrates once more the impossibility of leaving the Wilhelmstrasse out of the reckoning in any matter in which it declares itself to be interested, assures to Germany her "place in the sun," and enables her to remind France that friendship with England is but a poor protection against the effects of enmity with Germany. All this makes Morocco a center of exciting and tortuous diplomacy and as the Act of Algeciras, which was designed to buttress and improve the *status quo* in Morocco, has clearly broken down mainly because the *status quo* itself has collapsed. Europe is left face to face with a situation not indeed perilous but full of unpleasant possibilities. With France, Spain and Germany in armed occupation of portions of Moorish territory, the problem of Morocco may fairly be said to be entering on a new phase. If there were any chance of its proving a final phase, it would be some consolation. But finality and Morocco are now regarded by the statesmanship of Europe as mutual contradictions; and while nobody is seriously alarmed by the turn events have taken nobody professes to see its ultimate outcome.

LONDON, ENGLAND.



# The Live Conscience

BY HARRY KEMP

The Dead Man lay beneath the mold,
  But still his spirit knew
The soft stir of each blade of grass
  As toward the sun it grew;

He heard the far-flung church bells ring,
  He heard the lessons sound
Of children's voices, as they played
  Merry on April ground—
And he felt the little, red-tipped worm
  Go tossing round and round.

He felt the Winter rain drip down,
  It ached against his bones—
And his was not a plight where one
  Might ease oneself with groans.

For he had to be forever dumb
  There in the dreadful tomb
Till all the graves gaped open wide
  At the crashing Trump of Doom

Till interminable Time had flown
  And the universe grew gray
Ere the finger of Eternity
  Would touch his eyes with day.

He could not move, he could not weep,
  Nor might one finger strive
To lift itself,—he could not sleep
  For his Conscience kept alive.

His dreadful Conscience kept alive
  (Oblivion held no term)
And it preyed upon his pent voice
  Than Midnight or the Worm

Oh, if this be what men call "Death"
  I do not wish to die
Till the sun goes out like an unfilled lamp,
  And God folds up the sky!

LONGMAN, LEE.



A WATERFALL IN HARRIMAN PARK

A turn in the road brings one upon a waterfall, splashing its spray in the sun

# The Opening of Harriman Park

BY E. STAGG WHITIN, Ph.D.

[The park here described by the chairman of the Parks and Playgrounds Committee of the Municipal Art Society of New York preserves for the people forever a beautiful stretch of country along the Hudson River. It is a benefaction that will greatly increase in value and usefulness as the years go on.—EDITOR.]

THE sun setting over the Ramapos shone full upon two figures—one a youth, the other a man of mature years—standing out on a platform raised upon the Bear Mountain plateau for the occasion. The long swing of the winding Hudson, a mile below, with Anthony's Nose abutting gave background to the drama. "In the name of my mother . . ." the young man was saying amid the shriek of the boats on the river; "In the name of the State . . ." the elder was responding, as a small packet passed from one to the other. . . . "by this act you have conveyed a fortune and a domain." The cannon boomed and the flags of two States floated in the breeze, symbolic of the fact that the States of New York and New Jersey were the richer for this simple act of a modest, retiring boy, who at the behest of his mother had presented the new state park and thus consummated the long cherished plan of his late father, E. H. Harriman. When Mr. Harriman was asked some years before his death what he intended to do with his wealth, he laughingly asked the question, "Which do you think the public would like best, libraries or parks?" Last September Averell Harriman made answer by this deed and George W. Perkins in receiving the gift, as chairman of the Palisade Park Commission, answered for the public that they liked it well—so well, in fact, that from public donation and legislative grant $3,000,000 more was freely to be added for extension and maintenance.

The plateau of Bear Mountain, where this "christening" was held, gives a fitting introduction to any appreciation of the beauties of the Harriman Park. The view from this height, surpassing as it does the far-famed one from old West Point, extends from the Storm King to Haverstraw and over to the Connecticut hills. Up the steep incline from the river winds a fine carriage road, and when plans mature a formal entrance for pedestrians, with fountains, rustic seats and cosy resting places, will join the plateau with the boat landing on the river. Here the day boats will stop in that not far distant day when the plateau will be covered with its tent city, a breathing spot for the many from the great city. Close by the mountain and the plateau nestles Lake Surprise, splashing its clear waters far above the river and recalling to the historically wise the Hessian troop who in Revolutionary days tinged the waters with their blood. It took a Byron to picture the Rhine so that the imagination of the people was touched—no prose will do justice to the natural grandeur of this Hudson panorama, which surpasses far the castled Rhine.

Not alone from this Bear Mountain plateau, but also from many points on the roads that lead back thru the park do you catch those superb views of the winding river, across the low marshes with the hills beyond. These same roads turn in land and wend their way toward Arden—eight miles across the wooded hills and grassy valleys. In the spring these valleys are white with blossoms and the hills a mass of shaded foliage. Numerous brooks and streams gurgle among the bushes. A turn in the road brings one upon a waterfall, splashing its spray in the sun. The woods are still wild—squirrels, song birds and some game are common, and a proper system of protection and preservation of the native wild life, once introduced in the park, would fill it again with larger birds and game, such as deer, woodcock and partridge.

Some forestry work has already been done in the neighborhood of the roads. Mr. Harriman was the first to undertake



A VIEW FROM THE UPLANDS
The lover of nature finds the same large variety of silva, fauna and flora as is common to the Appalachian Range in general

the proper care of forest lands under Mr. Pinchot's system, and the continuation of this work seems assured. Plans are being arranged to allow the Yale School of Forestry to make experiments this summer in this direction, which will be of mutual benefit to the school and the park forest. Road building is much needed in the park today, tho some stretches are the finest in Orange County; this is true of the road from Southfield to Arden, which is level, well drained, and ditched and has stood the test of all seasons, necessitating little repair, and is a sample of what the roads thru the park should be made and how they should be kept.

Besides the streams picture lakes are numerous, and more can be formed artificially with little expense to the State. About these a very wonderland may be developed, both for the simple camper and for the luxurious motorist. Walking parties are even today common among these Ramapo hills, and the lover of nature, be he naturalist or not, finds as in a tangled garden the same large variety of silva, fauna and flora as is common to the Appalachian Range in general. The frequency of hemlock and pines keeps the park green even in winter, when the rugged hills shake off the snow and frown down upon the wayfarer on the roads.

The pilgrim to the park from New York City must either take the Erie to Southfield or Arden and then go east, or try it by the West Shore Railroad to Haverstraw or Fort Montgomery. By motor from the city the well-beaten track to Haverstraw or Tuxedo will make possible a thirty-mile turn about the park.

Visitors to the park this summer will probably be confused as to where the park really is, especially if inquiry of the farmer who happens to reside in the central portion of the park area brings the response, "This ain't no park; I own it." It is therefore essential to bear in mind that the Palisade Park

Commission today possesses the power to condemn and the money to pay for most of the land lying between Arden and the river and from Haverstraw to Newburgh. The commission so far has only come into the possession of the land given outright by Mrs. Harriman or ceded by the Prison Commission. The rest is to be secured by purchase or legal process. Such processes are slow indeed, still thankful must we be that a beginning has been made, and that, under the successful developments planned by the Palisade Park Commission, its natural beauties will become more and more accessible to all the denizens of the great city. Those new custodians of the park have a large and arduous task and little suggestive precedent to follow, unless it be that they will guide their work by the spirit which animated the gift which made this park possible. The motive, phrased by one who knew Mr. Harriman maybe better than he knew himself, was the desire "to live and to let live—to develop and make better, to share and to improve and to add to the pleasure of others."

It may seem that little more than these gifts have been consummated; still, even in this consummation there is a very profound significance. The movement for the conservation of national resources was conceived as the retention by the people of their few remaining possessions. By this gift has been returned to the public domain lands where even by the Indian deeds it is proved that private possession was recognized before the white man discovered this country; still, the significance is broader yet should we stop but a minute to consider it. In England great estates have been left to the Crown; in this case the heir is the Sovereign People. The burden of wealth may bear but lightly where there is so worthy an heir and so deserving an issue.

NEW YORK CITY.



PICTURE LAND IN HARRIMAN PARK

# Some Phases of the Modern Japanese Literature

BY YONE NOGUCHI

[illegible]

THE China Japan war came too early to inspire our Japanese literature to make any decided turn; the latter was yet in its teens. (You must know that Dr. Tsubouchi's "Types of Students" of Meiji 18th, 1885, was the first new novel in the modern meaning, the dawning light of the present Japanese literature.) As the China-Japan war was an inevitable or necessary thing politically for Japan, it did some service for our literature, however, upon which I reflect with a sense of gratitude. The tiresome repetition of Rohan Koda's idealism, and of the late Koyo Ozaki's vaguely called idealism, which benefited and at the same time troubled themselves under the reminiscence of the literature of the Tokugawa feudal age, came then to a sudden stop, to be replaced by the temporary war literature. The war, however, a small affair in comparison with the next war that we fought with Russia, none the less vivified the nation; there is nothing like war to clear the national consciousness and to develop the sense of responsibility. The writers and novelists, whom the country had treated hitherto as if they were a sort of black sheep, in a measure vindicated themselves, most suddenly becoming the important factors or moving spirits of the nation. The circulation of papers and books doubled and trebled; it was the time for those who made their livelihood by writing. Large magazines like the Taiyo, Sinshosetsu, Bungeikurabu and others, which prosperously exist today, were then started, and the field of action for writers was enlarged. It is from the time of the China-Japan war that the reading habit or interest became rooted and the real approach of literature and the people was thought not impossible; and that is not a small thing at all.

The war was over, peace returned; and the literature, too, came back to its former place in spite of itself, disappointing the critics who prophesied the dawn of a new literature. Literature must create its own salvation with a creative impulse and inner force, and it is clear that material help alone cannot make it start toward a new advance. However, Koyo Ozaki's superficial realism had already reached a point where it must make some turn. As I said, it was superficial because its observation did not enter into Life's meaning, and fancy and imagination were exprest only thru the seeming realism. When the Conception Novels, or Kwannen Shosetsu, as we called them, began to be talked about, it seemed that our realism had taken one forward step. The Kwannen Shosetsu aimed at presenting some sort of conception of life, as the name indicates; however, it is not the same with Rohan Koda's idealism, which was abstract and visionary, and evolved from his ancient view of morality and belief. The former was more individual, founded on matter of fact. If our realism had been the real realism in the modern meaning, it might not have found a meeting point with such a school; but it grew somewhat deeper with its help. The late Bizan Kawakami; Kyoka Izumi, who, however, soon gave it up for a school of his own establishment, that of a fantastic ghostliness; Ryuro Hirotsu, who used his own psychology objectively and told more of the darker side of human life, especially in his "Imado Shinju"; Chikusho Bara and others, are the well-known names that were active under a rough classification of Conception Novelists. Koyo Ozaki, who appeared at once to be exhausted in his belief and unable to make any new attempt, came out with his memorial works, "Tajo Takon," or "Much Passion and Much Enmity," in

1886; "Konjiki Yasha," or "The Gold Demon," in 1887, which were no small ornaments to the literature of the period of Japan's youth, which actually came to a close some ten or a dozen years ago. In those works Mr. Ozaki fully proved that his realism could acquit itself very well of the charge of superficiality; and he died after reaping a great fame, which he had won already in his early age, but which afterward reached the highest mark. "Konjiki Yasha" is the story of a struggle between love and money; it was dramatic enough to become popular. And the psychological delineation escaped nakedness thru the most beautiful writing. We can say we saw that the real office of a novelist was to present the real picture of life, and the day of estheticism was doomed. The new literature which was promised at the time of the China-Japan war could not get into shape; but our literature of novels advanced from the realistic to the psychological. It was five or six years after the war that we began to make the real approach to life and nature, or their true understanding, most important.

It might be not far wrong to say that new Japan and also the Russia-Japan war were the creation of the Western countries. And again I say that our new literature and "naturalism" that swept and are still sweeping over Japan are nothing but the Western creation; what an influence and mystery the Western literature worked! We began to fight with Russia when we had reached manhood not only as a nation, but also in our literature. Our loss of dream and ideal was hastened by the big war we engaged in; we spilled a tremendous amount of blood, countless numbers of human lives disappeared as morning dews, and we soon went under the almost unbearable national debts, the saddest side of which became visible immediately. The cost of living almost doubled after the war; and our morality and old belief were sadly disturbed under the most untrustworthy prosperity, a mirage that was bound to disappear, which temporarily existed from the so-called great war success. The financial crisis produced many suicides, and the sad destiny of being a poor country was printed on each mind. What gain had we from the war? we asked. The glorious side which shone at the beginning of the war was now replaced by the reverse; the country and life appeared at once to be a tragedy itself. We became pessimists; at least we felt a deeper interest in the seamy side of humanity.

The war was not only a war of the Far East; there was no time before in fact when we could approach the Western minds as in the war time. Tokyo appeared in spirit not to be in the Orient but somewhere in Europe; London, St. Petersburg, Berlin and others were her neighboring cities within arm's reach. It was a strange phenomenon that the Japanese writers and literary men burned incense and knelt in devotion right before Turgenieff, Tolstoi, Gorky and others, while on the other hand the country was cursing Russia and calling her the most barbarous of countries. I think there was no other writer like Gorky whose work made such a strong impression; and so many of them have been translated since the war. Turgenieff and Tolstoi were already known in Japan in early 1887; but the study of their books started anew with the war. The novelist, Roka Tokutomi, made a special pilgrimage to see the author of "The Cossacks" and "The Resurrection" in his Russian home. It is true that the war brought nearly all the works of modern European writers which were worth reading. Translations of Ibsen began to appear; in poetry, the works of Verlaine and Mallarmé were discussed. In the drama, Maeterlinck's "Monna Vanna" was put before the Japanese audience. What did they teach us? We heard the gospel of individualism in the wider meaning, of course; and the pictures they spread before us were nothing but the tragic side of humanity. And we saw in real Japanese life during the war or after the war what we read in their works.

The Government authorities had been trying for some years now to suppress the circulation of many of their works under the rough category of unclean literature; in fact, there is no Japanese writer among the so-called naturalist school whose work did not stir their anger sometimes. We have no precedent in our literary annals that the writers

and the Government presented such an opposite front. When the former called the latter an incurable ignoramus who attempted to judge their work with the old measure, which completely failed to meet the spirit of the age, and declared that the old morality was a superstition bred under a feudal time, and apt to do more harm than good, the latter was ready to cry that the former were hopeless degenerates, who voluntarily descended to the place of animals, and that their lack of aspiration was really sad. I have many reasons for saying that both parties have somehow gone astray from the right path; they must find a point where they can compromise. I wonder why naturalism should oppose morality; and I think that the true idealism has no cause to fight with the reality which is beautiful. It is sad to see lately one thing or another suppressed by the authorities; if we take the Government side, this is truly the darkest age of literature, when the writers think it glorious to break with morality. And taking the other side, we can say that it is almost tragic to have authorities so uneducated in literary matters that it is hopeless for them to attempt to understand the modern current of literature, which is ten thousand miles ahead of the official recognition of it. I do not go into detail. Suffice it to say that we are not in a healthy literary condition. I dare say, however, the Government is often fantastic, as she suppressed the translation of some of Zola's and Molière's works, while the books in the original are sold in broad daylight.

I am suspicious of the Japanese writer's morality, as I have many proofs that they were frequently imprisoned already under the Tokugawa feudal régime on account of obscenity. It is now more than forty years since the English language was first introduced in Japan; I admit that the English books had a great influence politically as well as socially. Evidently some Japanese journalism and journalists show their influence; but what a slight influence we received from them in pure literature! Nearly all the higher schools have a course in English literature; and it is not too much to say that every school in Japan teaches English. Thackeray, Tennyson, Meredith and others are on any educated Japanese tongue; but how much do they know of them? As the other European languages are less known than English, the latter served for them to be the interpreter of the Continental literature; thrû the English medium they approached it. And when the service is done, the English is usually forgotten. Is it because our temperament and social conditions are more akin with those of the Continental countries? However, I think that nothing but the English saves our literature from corruption.

It was soon after the China-Japan war that the writers showed much interest in the darker side of life, and tried to expose the real humanity at the sacrifice of idealism and beauty; Roan Uchida, an interpreter of the Russian literature, almost started a school of social novels, which, however, was not powerful enough to overthrow Koyo Ozaki and his followers' art for art's sake. Tengai Kosugi, who professed to be a disciple of Zola, only gained some popularity, which even in Japan does not mean anything at all. With Koyo's death, his school came to a close; his followers, Fuyo Oguri, Shusei Tokuda, Shunyo Yanagawa and others, were obliged to change their attitude and color their tone with the sudden rise of naturalism. The late Doppo Kunikida was the forerunner of this new school in Japan, and Katai Tayama the leader in fact. Toson Shimazaki, originally a successful poet, came to the front with his memorable novels, "Hakai" and "Spring." Hakucho Masamune, Seika Mayama and Kaoru Osanai are the three most promising young writers who have done already some strong work. It is said Mr. Tayama realized his theory and thought in his story of "Life," and more in his later work called "Wife." Indeed, I admit that the dignity of genius has fallen flat, and may be a piece of superstition, as some one says. It may be also one way to reach a true salvation to expose real life and human darkness; but the question is, Can we really reach it by that road? I am told that the naturalism of the Continent was a failure; and I am assured, however, by the Japanese writers, that it is the only literature. Let time show.

KAMAKURA, JAPAN.



ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL
In this building the operations that have made Rochester famous are performed

# A Medical Pilgrimage Westward

BY JAMES J. WALSH, M.D., Ph.D., Litt.D.

[The following article is about the Mayo Brothers, perhaps the two greatest American surgeons. Dr. Walsh especially undertook a trip to Rochester, Minn., to get this article for THE CHAUTAUQUAN which we are sure will interest all our readers.—EDITOR.]

FROM the earliest times medical pilgrimages have been the rule. Those who wanted to learn more about medicine than was possible at home traveled, usually with some definite place as their objective point. Always this point has been eastward. In modern times our first great medical pilgrim was Constantine Africanus, who traveled in the Near East and then taught and wrote at Salerno. After his time Salerno and many other cities in Italy became the sites of medical pilgrimages. Gradually the course of empire and of culture and of scientific training took its way westward. Always however, the westerly peoples went eastward for a touch with what was most advanced and progressive in science. Our American physicians have gone to Europe. It is an anomaly, then, to talk of a medical pilgrimage westward. At the present time, however, there is a pilgrimage place well to the west that is probably attracting more attention from at least English-speaking physicians and surgeons than any other. Usually medical pilgrimages have been made to large towns. This, however, is a small Western town, yet it has been the attraction for a great many prominent members of the medical profession in this country during the last few years.

The story of how it came to occupy this unusual position is rather interesting. Just twenty years ago a cyclone struck the little town of Rochester, Minn., at that time containing probably less than 5,000 inhabitants. More than two score people were killed and a large number were injured. There was no hospital in the town, so that the injured, of whom there were a great many, had to be housed in various public buildings, to be cared for by the devotion of the charitably inclined. Many of the injured children were taken into the Mead

[Illegible] of the Franciscan Sisters, founded only a few years before. The Sisters volunteered as nurses in certain of the public buildings where the injured were being cared for. When Rochester recovered from the cyclone it was realized that a hospital was needed, and St. Mary's Hospital, in charge of the Franciscan Sisters, was founded the following year, and its twentieth annual report is the last published.

Founded under these circumstances, it might be expected that this little hospital of a little Northwestern town, away out in Minnesota, would be just doing the work of an ordinary country hospital. We have thousands of such institutions in this country, that while doing their work very acceptably, are of absolutely no interest to any except townspeople and to some medical statisticians. St. Mary's is different, however. At the end of a scant twenty years of existence there is scarcely a physician in this country who does not know of it. Certainly no physician who pays any serious attention to medical literature can fail to know a good deal about it. All those who are watching the progress of surgery closely in this country and who are interested in pathology, are sure to know much about it. Not to know it is literally to argue one's self unknowing in important details of present day medicine and surgery, if not also absolutely unknown in the medical profession.

The story that I have to tell, then, is how this little hospital in a little Western town has grown to be a very center of attraction, has enlarged and again enlarged its facilities until now it can accommodate 200 patients, and these patients come from all over the country. Besides patients, it has a constant attendance of a score or more of visiting physicians, representing during a single year probably all the States of the Union and some foreign countries, who have come to see for themselves the work that is being done and study how such good results are being obtained.

If there is anything in the world that would make it very clear that it is as true now as ever it was, that men and not institutions help us to real progress and accomplishment, this little hospital at Rochester is the proof. In recent years we have come to think that we have changed all that, and that the organization of great institutions must be looked to as the source of scientific progress. One has a chance to think a second time about that proposition, however, with Rochester, Minn., before one.

The history of this little hospital at Rochester is worth while tracing. At first it was placed in charge of a country practitioner who did all sorts of medical work and did it very well, considering the circumstances. He was past seventy when he took up this work, and old Dr. Mayo is still alive at the age of ninety-two. His two boys, raised on the farm —there are some great things raised on farms besides the ordinary farm products—got an introduction to medicine in their father's office and then went off to medical schools. Dr. Will, the older, graduated at the University of Michigan, and Dr. Charlie (none of the townspeople call them by any but these names yet, and patients and their friends are not in town more than three days before they take up the habit) went to the Medical School of Northwestern University, Illinois. They came back to Rochester, settled down apparently to the demanding medical practice of a town of about 5,000 inhabitants, with the prospect of long night riding into the surrounding country, and work of all kinds for just the struggling existence and respectable but not luxurious rewards that a busy, faithful practitioner of medicine in a small town is likely to secure. Within that same decade of the eighties there were probably some 25,000 young physicians settling down under just the same conditions and their future has not belied that prospect. The Mayo boys were different, however, and very soon that difference made itself felt. It was not that they were so brilliant, but they were ambitious in the right way, eager to learn and able to take and make chances to learn, solid, faithful workers, and one of them at least possessed a genius for organization.

In many parts of the country, in New York at both the post-graduate schools, in Philadelphia, in Chicago—wherever,

indeed, there was a good opportunity to secure special training and see good work—one or other of the Mayos would turn up occasionally. They were not forward and usually attracted little attention. Professors of surgery in many parts of the country soon began to recognize that a quiet man on a rear bench who was paying so much attention was a physician from Minnesota named Mayo. After a while they knew him as one of the Mayo brothers. Often he asked a telling question, tho they were few in number. Always he got at the heart of a subject and evidently took it away with him. The other brother was at home doing the work of both while this one was away getting points. They took turns at it. Then these young men began to turn up at medical society meetings, reading papers which showed that while they were doing ordinary surgical work, they were doing it with extraordinarily good judgment, with fine technique, with perfect aseptic precautions and with striking success. They were studying their cases carefully beforehand, they were planning their operations thoroly, they knew the last thing that was being done in any line in this country or in Europe, for after a while their excursions in search of what was best in surgery and diagnosis, it was noted, took them over there, and they were applying the lessons they had learned with what was little short of marvelous skill.

By the time they had been at work for ten years their names had become familiar to every one doing serious surgical work in America, and it gradually became the custom for a certain number of younger ambitious surgeons at least to take their vacations in Rochester and see the Mayos do their work. Those vacations were schools in both the Latin and Greek sense of these terms. In Greek school means leisure for mental work, and in Latin *vacare rei* means to be free to apply one's self to something so that one really gets everything there is in a thing out of it. Before long the older surgeons were making occasional pilgrimages to Rochester, Minn., because, even if as they probably would have said, principles might not be learned there, a magnificent hospital organization could be studied and a faultless surgical technique followed with pleasure. Then, when foreign visitors came to America they wanted to get to Rochester. Even Germans went; the English went, of course; the Japanese wanted to see the simple, efficient, thoro organization which had rendered such good work possible in a little hospital in a small town. There is the story of the Mayos in a few words. It is no wonder that patients have come to them not only from all the surrounding country of the Northwest, but from probably all the States of the Union.

The 200 beds in the hospital are kept constantly full, and as patients are moved out to convalescent hotels just as soon as their condition will allow it, an average of about fifteen serious operations a day are done. It is no wonder, then, that one of the trains that comes in from the West to Rochester is called "the hospital train," because so many seriously ailing patients travel by it. The Chicago & Northwestern has put on a special Pullman car that runs nightly to and fro from Chicago to Rochester to accommodate the patients who want to get to the hospital. It is not often in this country that a railroad finds it worth while to run a nightly Pullman to and from a town of 8,000 inhabitants. The moment you board this car at Chicago, however, you are likely to know that there is a hospital at the end of the route. One or two patients will probably be sufferers from goitre, one or two will have a jaundiced look, for operations upon the gallbladder and the thyreoid gland are specialties at Rochester. Some of the other patients will be, even to the unpractised eye, manifest sufferers from nutritional disturbances consequent upon digestive diseases, for operations upon the stomach and intestines are the other favorites at the Rochester hospital.

After one has had a good look around at Rochester, has seen the hospital crowded in spite of its 200 patients, with its daily average of at least fifteen serious operations a day, has had a view close up of the crowded offices downtown, where some 25,000 patients apply for treatment every year, has realized the cosmopolitan character of this crowd

of patients from the farmer from the surrounding country and the Northwest who is in the majority because he lives so near by, to the better dressed classes, who have evidently come from long distances, appreciating besides that there are many physicians from all over the country and wealthy patients who are seen in private, it is easy to understand the appropriateness of the quotation from Emerson in illuminated print which some grateful patient has sent and which hangs just above the desk in many ways ideal. While there is not a hint of what is ordinarily called charity about the work, and patients are charged good fees, the wealthier among them indeed what might be called even large fees, there is a feeling of the most intimate dependence on physicians exhibited by patients. Poor or rich, they are all examined thoroly, their cases carefully studied, their conditions elucidated just as far as possible, and the suggestions as to the treatment necessary made. While handsome fees are



THE OPERATING ROOM
Visiting physicians stand behind the railing at the left of the picture

of one of the Doctors Mayo: "Have something that the world wants—and tho you dwell in the midst of a forest it will make a pathway to your door." Literally the world of America and even the wider world of Europe and of those parts of Asia that have been most influenced by European culture has made a pathway to the door of the hospital of this little town of the Northwest, where an organized body of medical men has shown them something that the world wants.

The relations between patients and their medical and surgical attendants are collected from the rich, no one is turned away because of poverty, and there is the feeling all over the place that the one dominant idea of the benefit of ailing humanity, much more than any selfish or personal reasons, has brought about the organization of helps for the ailing so efficiently here.

Probably the most interesting feature of the hospital and the work done there is the quiet peacefulness with which it is all accomplished. I have seen as many as twenty patients anæsthetized for serious operations in a single morning. It is very rare that so many patients can

be brought deeply under the influence of an anæsthetic without some of them at least making considerable fuss. Tho patients were never anæsthetized until just the proper moment, so as to have them ready for the surgeon, yet not allow them to be under the influence of the anæsthetic any longer than necessary, there was never a sound. It is easy to understand this happening sometimes, but to have that peacefulness the ordinary course of events is a very striking tribute to the thoro method and excellent organization of the details. Of course, it means that a skilled anæsthetist does the work, or, rather, a group of them—they are all young women—and too much cannot be said for this feature. But even with the most skilled anæsthetist, only that patients are thoroly confident, without an afterthought of fear and with the most positive assurance that the best possible is to be done for them, there would surely be some disturbing outcries occasionally.

This spirit of peacefulness invades the whole institution. The hospital in the evening, with probably 100 patients in it who have been operated on within the last week, who are therefore all of them in more or less acute stages of wound healing, so that sleep is difficult, wounds are fresh or have been recently dressed, seems more like a convent than a crowded, busy hospital for acute surgical cases. Everything is quiet and orderly, there is no noise, moans of patients are not heard. It becomes a matter of surprise how everything can be so peaceful under the difficult conditions. It is the confidence of the patients and then the routine of the place affecting them. The complaints of other patients do not get on their nerves to make their own difficulties harder to bear. It seems as tho one were violating a stern rule of the place to give way to manifestations of suffering. As a consequence patients control themselves. They learn to think of others as well as themselves. From this standpoint the conditions that have been developed by the organization of detail at St. Mary's is one of the most interesting contributions to the place that psychotherapy has even in serious surgical disorders that could possibly be thought of. In patients who are thus peaceful, all the processes of healing and of nutrition go on better than they would under more disturbing circumstances, and the consequence is not only a less eventful convalescence, but a much shorter process of recovery than is possible as a rule elsewhere.

This feeling of peace and confidence is not only in the patients, but in their friends. Most people who have a serious operation done—and remember that most of the operations done at Rochester are what are known in medical terms as capital operations—have two or three friends with them. Any one who knows how anxious and solicitous intimate friends are when those nearest and dearest are submitted to capital operations is surprised to find how happy and almost unconcerned are these friends when met in the hotels or other circumstances in Rochester, even just before and after their friends are being operated on. It is not that they are indifferent, and the town itself presents very few distractions for them, but the atmosphere of the place conduces to this calm way of looking at things, and in spite of the serious operations performed the mortality is so low that almost nothing happens to disturb the serenity even of those who are most interested. Rochester for this reason presents a most interesting field for observation in the psychology of that restfulness which is so much needed in many phases of American life.

It is rather interesting in the light of how much has been said about Rochester to realize exactly what is being done there. It is not something different from the surgery of today generally that is being accomplished at St. Mary's Hospital. It is only our present day surgery, done with such care and attention to detail, with such nicety of precision as regards the observance of aseptic precautions, and such skillful technique that the best possible results are being obtained. It is not what is being done that is different, but it is the method of the doing that has been refined to the last degree. There is no pretense of doing work on different principles or by different means from those which every surgeon has in hand and applies in good

work. It is only that the technique of doing it has been carefully worked out, no loophole for failure left as far as that is humanly possible, and as a consequence excellent results better, very probably, than those which are obtained anywhere else in the country—form the basis of the statistics of this little hospital, which has attracted so much attention from professional men.

The Mayos themselves are extremely modest about their work and make no exaggerated claims for originality. It would be quite impossible for them to have done as good work as they have, especially with the training and experience that they possess, with points gathered from all over the world, not to have devised certain ways of doing things that are original. They mention these, but pass over them lightly enough, and a visiting physician is likely to hear many more claims to originality made at almost any surgical clinic than at Rochester. During the course of an operation Dr. William Mayo said, when applying a suture in a particular way, "This is the Hippocrates-Mayo suture." It was his laughing way of making a claim for priority in the use of a particular kind of suture, but suggesting that probably somebody would find that it had been originally employed by Hippocrates or even earlier. Squabbles over priority of medical inventions are so common, and usually so trifling, and often with regard to things that were discovered long before and forgotten, that this attitude is refreshing.

While they are doing such excellent practical work with a surgical technique that is the admiration of every one who comes to see them, they are accomplishing some fine scientific medical work and contributing valuable additions to our knowledge in many complex problems. Perhaps in nothing has their work meant more in this regard than in all that concerns the affections that used to be grouped promiscuously under the title indigestion or dyspepsia. How many people there are who have suffered torture of all kinds from indigestion. Sometimes for special reasons it was called biliousness. Many a patient otherwise in good health has been known to suffer almost continuously from stomach symptoms, or to have repeated attacks that made life miserable. As a consequence most people who developed any symptoms of stomach disturbance were likely to set before themselves some of these worst cases that masqueraded under the term indigestion, and conclude that it was only a question of time until they too would suffer severely and perhaps hopelessly with chronic indigestion. Many a nervous person whose digestive symptoms were comparatively mild has borrowed serious trouble in this way, and by a limitation of diet further added to his digestive disturbances.

The work at Rochester is making the medical profession understand better all the varied forms of ailments that are, or at least have been, rather heedlessly grouped under the so-called dyspepsias and indigestions. A certain number of cases are due to old stomach ulcers. A certain number more are due to disease of the gall bladder and gall ducts, and represent the real biliousness, tho this term has been sadly abused to cover many and various forms of digestive disturbance. Then, as they have made very clear at Rochester, a number of cases of serious digestive disturbance in recurring attacks, apparently gastric in origin, are due to chronic appendicitis. Their study of these different forms, the contributions they have made to the differentiation of one from the other, and their recognition of the forms of indigestion consequent upon pulmonary tuberculosis, tuberculous ulcers of the ilium and cecum, and of the digestive symptoms so often seen in connection with pernicious anemia, have all been of very great value. Above all, they have enabled us to get away from that pretense of knowledge included under such a word as indigestion or dyspepsia, which covered real ignorance, and unfortunately, by supplying a ready name for an ailment, discouraged further study.

There are other phases of the scientific work at Rochester that would appeal to the general public as less practical and apparently less valuable, but that attract professional attention because they mean much for advance along scientific lines. Take, for exam-

ple, the problem of hypernephromata. These tumors are comparatively rare, but are thus far inevitably fatal. The symptoms are due to the development of a tumor often affecting the kidney and at first supposed to be due to aberrant kidney developments. Further study seemed to show that they were due to the inclusion within the kidney of particles of embryonic tissue originally meant to form portions of the suprarenal or hypernephron bodies. The excellent work of Dr. Wilson, the pathologist and director of laboratories at St. after a thoro review of the embryology of the kidneys. For this purpose Dr. Wilson has restudied the formation of the kidney in several animals and has reviewed the whole subject of the comparative anatomy and embryology of the kidney. Besides, he has taken the opportunity to restudy all the stored sections of small human embryos that are so preciously preserved in many laboratories thruout the country, and thus has been able to recall attention to an important subject. So far as we can see at the present moment, all this study



THE KAHLER HOTEL

Mary's Hospital in connection with the cases operated upon by the Mayos seems suggestive of a third explanation. These tumors originate neither in kidney nor in suprarenal substance, but in embryonic portions of the original kidney substance, the mesonephron, which never developed to the full extent of nephric tissue, but which retained in them wonderful embryonic powers of growth that may prove harmful under special stimuli later in life.

This explanation has only been reached after a careful study of many specimens of hypernephromata, but also

will mean nothing in the immediate future for the saving of life or even the sparing of human suffering. Probably it will mean nothing more for humanity until further developments of medicine, than would the discovery of a new planet. This work represents science of a high order, however, and it is from work of this kind, pursued with an eye single to truth and to scientific progress for its own sake, that we owe the great developments in medical science. That the Mayos should provide the opportunity and give the incentive, as well as support financially such work, is of it

ed the best tribute to their thoro scientific aims.

There are other phases of more or less abstruse science that have been discussed in papers published by the Mayos themselves and their colleagues of St. Mary's Hospital. The question of the parathyreoid glands, for instance, and their place in human physiology, has been touched upon in connection with the surgery of these organs, the various anomalies of the kidney, and the relation of certain kidney symptoms to anomalous blood vessels and to exceptional conditions in the neighborhood of the kidney, have been particularly studied.

While so much is made of the surgery at St. Mary's, Rochester, it must not be thought that medicine lags behind. The value of diagnosis accurate, thoro, complete, as the cornerstone of any development of surgery, is the first principle of the work here. As a consequence of this, some of the papers on diagnosis from the physicians of St. Mary's have proved very valuable contributions to our American medical literature. Any one who has seen Dr. Graham at work will recognize a master of careful, accurate diagnosis. Of course, he has the advantage of every modern aid. Careful blood counts are made, x ray photographs are taken, test meals are examined, detailed urinary examinations are submitted. To none of these laboratory aids of diagnosis is an exaggerated value given, tho the place of the laboratory has been only too often overvalued in recent years. It is the whole picture that serves as the basis for diagnosis. Dr. Graham's review of the value of the test meal in a recent paper is perhaps the best possible testimony to his failure to run after fads. To the medical men on the staff of St. Mary's we owe some of the best contributions to our knowledge of the real significance of indigestion in its many phases that have been made in America.

Most people would be quite sure that this work being done at Rochester is a striking exception to the general rule of accomplishment in science, and that good scientific work of a progressive character is almost never done in small towns. Over and over again, however, in Europe, men have done fine scientific work in smaller cities. Indeed, it is almost a rule, and it is certainly a custom, that the universities in the larger cities do not draw their professors directly from their own staff, but from the staffs of universities in provincial cities and towns. A young man cannot expect, merely because he is an assistant at Berlin, or Vienna, or Munich, that he will have any chance to occupy his chief's position a little bit later by waiting and working for it from the large city. He may if he is a rare genius, but the exception proves the rule. From his assistancy at Berlin, Munich or Vienna his next step is to a professorship in a smaller town. Then often to a professorship in a larger town, and ultimately, if he succeeds in doing good work, to the professorship in one of the large cities. Many a man in Europe, quite apart from any institution, has laid the foundation of a great career. Even Koch was only a general practitioner of medicine in a small town in Germany when he made his first important discoveries, which revealed the man that he was.

In this country the rule in the past has been that our best medical and surgical talent came from the smaller cities and was gradually drafted into the larger cities because of the rewards offered for their work. Apparently institutions cannot make great teachers. They may find them. The teacher and the investigator is born, not made. Any routine by which he is supposed to be inevitably obtained as the result of a definite course of training is sure to fail. Above all, there is no inheritance of these nor of the teaching faculty nor of the investigating spirit. If we were to consult recent history, a good reason for not placing a man in a teaching position would be because his father had been a successful teacher, for nine out of every ten of teachers' sons prove not to be teachers themselves. Apparently one might as well expect a poet's son to be a poet, or a musician's son to be a musician.

The work of the Mayos, then, has taught us a number of special lessons that we needed just at the present moment in America. It taught the young

man that he need not go to the large city to get the opportunity for large work if he has it in him to make it. Complaint of lack of opportunity usually means lack of initiative and energy. It has emphasized at a time when we needed it very much the fact that it is men, and not institutions, that do things. It recalled attention to an important phase of medical history, that our best university medical teachers have been in the past recruited from the country and from small towns, and we are making a serious error in thinking that we had changed all this in recent years. It has also shown that in spite of many declarations to the contrary, real merit still succeeds in finding recognition, and with that recognition comes appropriate reward.

NEW YORK CITY.

# Biblical Ignorance of College Students

BY THOMAS ERNEST RANKIN

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THE need for elementary instruction in the contents of the Bible is nowhere more clearly seen, nor, I believe, more keenly felt, than in classes in English in the State universities. The list of seventeen questions, with some subdivisions, given in the answered questionnaire below, were presented to a class of seventy-eight students in rhetoric in the University of Michigan. Of these students, one was a member of the graduate school, four were seniors, eight were juniors, fourteen were sophomores, and the remaining fifty-one were freshmen. The students were given fifty-five minutes to answer the questions, and were requested to be as brief in replies as adequacy would allow. All the students were well known to me, and there was a thoroly frank understanding that the purpose in the test was an honest attempt to ascertain as nearly as possible the exact condition of student knowledge of the Bible. I believe the answers are all honest, tho doubtless some of them are colored with a sense of conscious humor at the students' own predicament.

Only one of this quite representative group of students ventured to answer all the questions. That one was the son of an Episcopal rector. None answered all the questions accurately.

In the list of answers given below there are included only those which in some way depart from a straightforward correct answer to the queries, but all that do in any way vary from an accurate categorical reply are included in the list.

It will readily be seen that the answers fall into three classes. First, a few that by a fine emotional instinct suggest what by interpretation might be the correct reply: second, a much larger number that show that the students are totally ignorant of the true material which would suggest the correct answer, altho I do not believe, because of the thoro and sympathetic understanding at the outset, that there was any significant amount of real guessing—the student thought he knew; and third, a still larger number which indicate that the students have considerable knowledge of the Bible, but are confused thru inaccuracy of memory. No one of the answers reveals the lamentable ignorance of a law student who at one time in one of my classes undertook, during the course of writing a theme, to refute the adage that "the good die young," and as one of the items of refutation wrote the astounding statement that "Jesus Christ died at a good old age."

Similar attempts to this have been made to arrive at student information of the contents of the Bible in other institutions with a very different constituency from that of the University of Michigan, and some interesting theories have been propounded concerning causes and remedies. But here are simply the facts regarding our very cosmopolitan group. It would seem to be chiefly up to those who have pre-university train-

ing is hard to make what they will of them, the it is worth while noting that the papers in my possession show that these students farthest advanced in the university possess less accurate knowledge than the freshmen.

1. In what languages was the Bible originally written?

"Hebrew." "Greek." "Hebrew and Greek." "Hebrew Greek." "Hebrew and Latin." "Hebrew and Hellenistic Greek." "Hebrew and Arabic." "Hebrew, Greek and Arabic." "Arabic." "Sanscrit." "Sanscript." "Originally in Hebrew, and then in Latin." "Latin, German, Greek, French and Early English; there were also originals in Hebrew."

2. What names are given to its two main divisions?

"Old Testament and New Testament."

3. What do you think is the chief difference between its first and its second main divisions?

"The chief difference is that the first contains nothing of Christ, while the second does wholly." "The first is the prophecy and Jewish history, and the second is history and the essays of Christ and his apostles." "The Old Testament was written B. C., the new was not." "To me the Old Testament is largely figurative, representing Hebrew fable, while the New Testament deals with historical characters." "The Old Testament was written by we do not know whom; the events related there are just tradition, and the laws set forth show primitive ideas of religion which in some cases would be pretty hard to live up to." "The first part is historical and tells of the wanderings of the lost tribes of Israel." "In the New Testament the story is more connected than in the Old; in the New Testament every chapter is by a different man, and I don't know about the Old, but I don't think all the chapters were written by one man." "Perhaps the language of the New is more modern than that of the Old." "The Old Testament is mainly an exponent of the law, the New of a Father's love." "I think the chief difference between the first and the second main divisions is that the first division is historical and the second division is what might be called evangelical." "The Old Testament is composed very largely of stories and proverbs which are not any longer believed to have actually happened; it also contains a great deal of ancient history which is reliable, for the most part. The New Testament is composed largely of the life and works of Jesus." "The Old Testament is a history, and the New Testament is the memoirs of the apostles and was written after Christ's death."

4. Why is one of the smaller divisions of the Bible called "The Book of Exodus?"

"Because it was written by a different author from that of any of the others." "It deals with the leaving of the Jews from the Holy Land." "It is the one in which there is given a story of the flood and from this it receives its name." "So-called because it tells of the fall of Adam and his expulsion from the Garden of Eden." "Because it is the Book of Laws." "The Book of Exodus is so called because the word is *ex-odus*, or from *ruin*, meaning I think the work of bringing order out of ruin or devastation." "I suppose it is called Exodus because it is the first and tells about the people in the beginning." "The Exodus is the Book which tells of the Hebrew's trip from Egypt to the 'promised land.'"

5. What is meant by "The Law" and what by "The Gospel" as applied to the Bible?

"The Law means moral truth, or God's way of doing things; The Gospel means God's will." "The Gospel is the doctrines of theology." "The Gospel is the writings of the inspired Saints." "By The Law is meant the laws given by Christ to the disciples and the people, while The Gospel simply means the Scriptures as taught to the people." "The Law means the writings in the Old Testament; one generally says 'The Law of the Prophets.'" "By The Law is meant the old Rabbinical law which the Rabbis taught in the Synagogue; The Gospels were the letters which St. Paul wrote to the churches." "In the Old Testament definite laws were given to aid the morals of the people, such as the ten commandments and laws regarding circumcision; but the New Testament taught freedom, individual responsibility for one's acts."

6. In which of the two main divisions of the Bible would you look for "The General Epistle of Jude"?

"In the Old Testament." "The Epistle of Jude would probably be found in the Old Testament." "In the epistles of the Old Testament."

7. In what city was Solomon's Temple located?

"The Temple of Solomon was in Babylon." "In Tyre." "In Asia Minor."

8. To what things were the following names given? a. Nebo. b. Jordan. c. Sinai. d. Galilee. e. Nazareth. f. Nazarene. g. Nazarite.

a. "To a river." "To a river in Egypt." "To a city." "A mountain where Christ preached." "To a plain." "To a region." "The name of a man." "To a town." "The father of Joseph." "To the grave of Moses."

b. "It refers either to the river Jordan or to the man who took Moses's place as head of the Israelites."

c. "Sinai was a kingdom." "It was the place of the landing of the Ark." "The mount from which Christ spoke."

d. "Galilee was the land in which Christ loved to be." "A country in Asia."

e. "A city in Palestine on the Mediterranean." "A sea." "A province." "A town

in Egypt." "A city in Asia." "The Father of Christ."

f. "A race of People." "A woman of Nazareth." "The Mother of Christ."

g. "The birthplace of Jesus." "A name for one of the race of Nazarenes." "A tribe." "The followers of Christ were called Nazarites." "A man of Nazareth." "One who was born in Nazareth." "The speech of the Nazarite was marked in Peter during Christ's trial just before his death. The people knew that Peter was a follower of Christ by his speech." "I presume it is the name applied to an ordinary inhabitant of Nazareth as compared with the Nazarene, Christ."

9. Distinguish between Levi and Leviathan.

"Do not know what Levi means; Leviathan means large." "Levi was a High Priest; Leviathan was a whale." "Levi was a great priest; do not know what Leviathan was." "Levi was a man; Leviathan was the follower of this man." "Levi was a name applied to the priests; Leviathan to the rules laid down by the priests." "Levi was a term applied to Jews, a race small in stature compared with Leviathan, which meant large." "Levi was the name of a tribe, Leviathan of a city." "Levi was a tribe, and Leviathan the name of a country or highland." "Levi was a Son of Jacob, founder of one of the tribes of Israel, and Leviathan was the sea." "Levi was one of the tribes; Leviathan was a man." "Levi was the name of a man. Leviathan might be applied to his doings." "Levi was a Jewish male; Leviathan a woman." "Levi was a tax-gatherer."

10. What event is associated with each, respectively, of the following? a. The Garden of Eden. b. The Garden of Gethsemane. c. The Isle of Patmos. d. The Star of Bethlehem. e. The armor of Saul.

a. "In the Garden of Eden were Adam and Eve. It was here that Eve fell." "A place where Adam and Eve lived or roamed." "Where Adam and Eve lived and were created." "Eve tempted Adam, and sin then originated."

b. "With a noted sermon." "This Garden is connected with the intense suffering of Christ at the time of his temptation."

c. "Paul was shipwrecked there." "It is a place where the children of Israel were led in the Wilderness." "With the birth of one of the Apostles." "The solitary place of prayer of a great prophet." "Paul's epistle were written there." "Where some leper lived." "With John the Revelator."

d. "All answers correct and the unusual form of statement."

e. "Saul's feast with David." "A struggle between Saul and David." "When Saul with his armor was with Solomon." "Saul in armor leading the army when a boy." "Saul's fight with the Philistines." "Associated with him at great strength became him as a mighty ruler." "The armor of Paul." "The armor of truthfulness and righteousness." "Saul's righteousness, the armor which we should all wear." "The strength given to Saul after his conversion to the Lord."

11. a. Who wrote the celebrated eulogy on charity? b. Where is it to be found? c. What two other virtues at the close of the eulogy are compared with charity? d. Quote the words of the comparison.

a. "Luke." "St. Mark." "Christ." "St. John." "Solomon." "Matthew." "They may have been spoken by Jesus, but I think it was later written by Paul in his letter to the Corinthians." "Paul wrote the words on Charity, or, I believe, he preached them."

b. "In The Acts." "Book of Luke." "New Testament." "In both Luke and Mark." "Gospel of St. John." "Proverbs." "In the Psalms." "Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans." "In the New Testament—the first of the Gospels." "Cor. Book II."

c. "Hope and Peace." "Faith and Love." "Generosity and self-sacrifice."

d. "There be three things, Faith, Hope, and Charity, and the greatest of these is Charity." "There be these three things, Faith, Hope, and Charity, and the greatest of these is Charity." "Silver and gold I have none." "These three Love, Faith, and Charity, but the greatest of these is Charity." (Not one of the seventy-eight quoted this correctly, according to any version I am familiar with.)

12. At what age was Jesus crucified?

"21." "30." "31." "Between 30 and 33." "About 32 or 35." "33 as near as any one can [illegible] "34" "35" "45."

13. In connection with what event was each, respectively, of the following statements made? a. "Thou art the man!" b. "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian." c. "Before the cock crow twice, thou shalt deny me thrice."

a. "Judas said these words when he betrayed Christ." "The trial of Christ." "Our Lord spoke this to Judas." "The men who arrested Christ said it." "Either the betrayal or the trial of Christ: *Ecce Homo* is the name of a famous painting." "These words were spoken when the prophet in the chariot taught Christianity to the man at his side."

b. "Either Felix or Festus, the Roman officer in Jerusalem, to Peter." "St. Paul before he was converted." "Pontius Pilate when Christ was before him." "Nicodemus to Christ." "Probably in connection with the conversion of Paul." "The trial of Christ." "Festus, when Paul was making his defense." "It was said when Paul was defending himself before Agrippa (or Felix)." "Some King after listening to a Christian talking."

c. "At their last feast together, Jesus said it to his disciples." "What Christ said to one of the thieves who was hanged beside him in the Crucifixion." "The trial of Christ." "Christ to Judas."

14. From what event do we get the word "Shibboleth"?

"From a battlefield of that name in Judea. A tribe was so called by the Israelites because they could not pronounce the word Sabboleth." "From the battle between the Israelites led by Jephthah, and the Philistines." "The crossing of the Jordan by the Philistines." "The word means 'watchword.'" "Joshua had this word 'Shibboleth' to distinguish friend and foe, because the enemy were hill-men and could only say 'Sibboleth' when asked to say the word." "Samson made the enemy pronounce the word that he might distinguish whether or not they were Israelites." "I think that 'Shibboleth' originated with Gideon, and was used as a password to prevent those who were particular enemies, and who could not pronounce it correctly, from entering the Jewish camp."

15. a. Who said the following? "Behold the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin; and yet I say unto you that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." b. Who said the following? "O my son Absalom, my son, my son Absalom! Would God I had died for thee, O Absalom, my son, my son!"

a. "John." "John the Baptist." "Solomon."

b. "Absalom's Father after he found Absalom hung by his hair." "Abraham." "Abraham quoted these words." "King Saul." "Saul." "St. Matthew." "Elijah." "Mary, on beholding her crucified son."

16. What is referred to by each, respectively, of the following? a. The Call of Abraham. b. Jacob's Ladder. c. A Mess of Pottage. d. Aaron's rod that budded. e. The Sword of the Lord and of Gideon. f. The thirty pieces of silver. g. And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host.

a. "Abraham was called by God to preach the Gospel." "Refers to a call Abraham received from an invisible voice to preach the Gospel of God." "Abraham was called by a message of God to sacrifice one of his sons." "Abraham's call to the leadership of his people." "To the time when Jesus appeared to him by the burning bush." "An angel came to Abraham and promised him a son if he would do a certain thing." "The call of Abraham was to lead the lost tribes of Israel into the promised land." "The call to sacrifice his son, but a goat was sent in place, when he had proved his faith." "When God called Abraham into the ministry."

b. "To a way of getting into heaven." "To a dream had by the youngest brother of a jailor's family, which showed his way to Heaven." "Jacob's dream about the ladder leading up to heaven with the *angles* climbing up and down." "A vision that Jacob had one night when he slept out of doors near a mountain which looked like a pair of stairs." "Jacob dreamed that he saw a ladder lead to Heaven and that the Lord was at the top."

c. "The Prodigal Son." "To the feeding of the children of Israel by God in the Wilderness." "To the Lord's Supper."

d. "Aaron was a leader of the Israelites—'Extol the stem of Jesse's rod, etc.'" "Was the symbol that brought the doves and manna to ground when the tribes of Israel were without food." "Aaron was the successor of Moses, and it was by his rod he could perform miracles."

e. "The sword of the Lord is spoken of in the Old Testament when the first-born sons of Egyptians were killed by the avenging angel." "When Adam and Eve were driven out of the Garden of Eden." "When the angel came and freed Paul from prison." "Gideon defeated the Philistines one night with the help of the Lord." "The avenging host in the Battle of the Red Sea."

f. "One of the Parables."

g. "The Revival of Christ." "This occurred at the time of the Crucifixion." "The Resurrection of Christ." "The time when Peter saw the 'Holy City'."

17. Where or from whom did you acquire most of your information as you have given it in the preceding answers?

"Mother." "Sunday School." "Sunday School Teacher." "My Mother, Sunday School, and a little study of the Bible in school." "Sunday School, Parents, etc." "Sunday School, Parents, the bible, and Epworth League." "The Sunday School, and Church, and by reading." "My Mother, Sunday School, and in general reading." "Sunday School, Church, and Bible reading." "Partly through Sunday School, and partly through 'picked up' reading." "Sunday School, parents, study of the Bible as source of literary allusion in the University." "With no reflection upon the Sunday School, I supposedly acquired my information there." "Much in translation from the original Greek Testament and in the Sunday School." "In reading the Bible alone." "Picked up from reading and from listening to conversation and sermons." "A German Lutheran Sunday School; this perhaps explains my ignorance of the subject-matter." "My Father is an Episcopal minister." "Took a course in 'Bible' before I entered this school." "Learned during instructions for confirmation." "From detailed reading of my own." "Parents, and Professors in the course in English Bible in the University." "Literary References." "I ought to know more, but what I learned I learned in German, and therefore I do not recognize all the terms used in the questions." "I hardly think 17 needs answering by me. 'An honest confession is good for the soul,' but it takes strong faith in self to maintain a balance after an exposition of this kind." "I have never looked between the covers of the New Testament; what I have learned of the Old Testament was in Bible class." "A Presbyterian minister and the Sunday School."

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

# Hunting for the Wild

BY JAMES HERBERT MORSE

TRAVELING in Europe last autumn and winter, with an eye glued to the car windows, the writer spent some months in looking for the Wild. Having an early date scored against his run of birthdays, he was possessed, almost obsessed, in fact, by a yearning for large, deep, shadowy forests of the sort dear to Bryant and Cooper. His ear had been attuned to

"the soft winds
That run along the summits of those trees
In music,"

and the music, rich in variety, was not always soft. There had been in it the piping of gales, the clang of tempests, the prolonged ocean roar of the northeaster. He could not altogether extrude the feeling that in grand oaks, spreading elms, beeches, maples, and the snow-loving conifers, while there was material for kindling wood, shingles and wood pulp, there was also an appeal to the higher imagination. The grand brotherhood of trees spoke to him a larger language. There was a kind of family life in the forest, a living together of the members of the family, the young with the old. There were venerable trees, looking down, perhaps pathetically, on two or three or four or five generations of their offshoots, or upsprings, and rejoicing in this community of generations. Groves were in his recollection that were paternally inclined, had in them the sense of home, where the strong arms of sires thrust back the north wind from a growing company of sons, yet not so strenuously back as to deny the youngsters a wrestler's chance of winning distinction. Besides their rooted love for earth, there was, especially among the stouter trunks, —the elders, and deacons, and choir leaders of the forest—an uplook, a sort of rolling of the eyes at odd times towards the stars. They seemed to feel a community of interest with the heavens, and, on Sundays at any rate, rolled out grand anthems to the centuries. There was in the writer's heart real echo of the poet's assumption that the groves were God's first temples, and yet not wholly built for the Sunday edition of the Gospel of Gain.

With such an obsession, the writer's eyes were glued to the car windows of seven separate nations. From England where he still heard the north winds in the splendid oaks and elms of his early home in the back centuries, he crossed to the Continent and struck the long bare lands of France. Little, lonesome tufts of wood of a meadowy mixed variety occurred, but so far apart that one tuft would disappear below the horizon before another came in sight. They were probably contributory to the little wood pile in the backyard, but would hardly furnish a sill for a thatched cottage. Then there were along the brook courses files of single trees, pollarded—that is, shaved to the smallest of tufts at the top. They followed the streams in their windings, yet there could be no song in their tops. A lark alighting there after a morning carol, expecting to hear in the brook song far below an echo of his rhapsody would have been disappointed. These ghostly files struck the mind more as a forlorn remnant of the wasted youth of France, survivors from Napoleon's marching grenadiers, and the writer was glad to see the conifers of the Jurassic range hurrying up the steep foothills to get out of France and escape conscription.

It was no better in Italy. Hardly a tree was admitted free of duty. Everything was taxed to fill the fig market, to round out the even millions of olive jars and marmalade pots. There were beautiful woods in the grotesque benches round the choirs of cathedrals where sinners sat early and late, but the land was as bare of religious inspiration as was the head of the tonsured priest. There were glorious stone pines in the Borghese home at Rome and thick-foliaged ilex on the Pincian Hill. But the Roman barber had been called in. The ilex was tonsured; the stone pine had been denatured and shaved so that the scars were visible quite up to the umbrella top. A fine grove it was still, counting for an over pampered relic of the age of the barons. In middle Italy, and especially north of the Apennines, the silk worm browsed in summer time on the mulberry leaf. The grape hung in clusters mile after mile on the mutilated boughs of a nameless tree, and made a checker-board

of the beautiful valley of the Po. If there was ever music there, it was the drone of the bee. Everything was monotonous to the eye educated to the joys of the primeval forest. To the ear every tree seemed to clink of the tax gatherer's box of pennies. Virgil might have written his Georgics there, but those delightful idyls which he stole from Theocritus could have had no sylvan echo in any part of the fertile valley of the Po.

In Switzerland, again, there was a rush of fugitive pine and larch and chestnut up the mountain side, but the grand chestnuts had been caught halfway and detained in the service of the table. If they showed trunks centuries old, as many of them did, it was only as stumps that could no longer climb—mere conduits for the chestnut juices to reach fruition in younger shoots that would "pay their keep."

There were fine groves at Lucerne, yet the alert eye soon discovered that they had been sown like carrots in straight rows for service. Any human interest to be had in the sight of them was like that in a procession of uniformed nuns, pretty enough, if one likes uniforms, and likes nuns, with their parade demeanor on, eyes always to the front, and none of that "sweet disorder in a dress" so dear to the Anglo-Saxon mind. There was a sonorous charm in a particular grove when the noon chimes of the good Saint Lodegar's Kirche rang up from the old town that dates back to William Tell, if William Tell ever was. But every tree had been planted by hand. All had grown to the same thickness, with the same slender stem, and every stem seemed under obligation to reach the same hight—88 feet, as the writer measured them. The bells made music among them, and an old civilization found its echo—very sweet, joyous and soothing on a Sunday, but not the wild music of our old forests. The regularity, the lining out, the spacing, the academic treatment of the whole grove—and it was a big grove, trailing up the foothills of Pilatus—disappointed. Nor was it any less disappointing to the poetic sense, when the traveler rode for two days across Bavaria and Prussia, traversing the whole of the German Empire. Here there were thousands of acres black with conifers, all evidently raised for the market; a thousand acres of four-inch trunks densely packed; a thousand of six-inch trunks; as many more of eight; and there they stopped. Hardly a grandfather tree among them all. Then they started up again—infant pines, a hundred acres of them, packed together like the younglings of an infant asylum out on apron parade. After them a thousand acres of boys, all of an age, in dense column, suddenly halted on the march and rooted. They were halted so that the next ten thousand acres might be assigned to as many regiments of young trees of the military age, ready to be drafted into the Kaiser's service and cut down handsomely in the ranks for the good of the Vaterland. Holland and Belgium were better. The groves were irregular and far more sonorous, being, as they were, within the range of the winds of the North Sea. The traveler began to feel at home among their somewhat unkempt acres of larch, maple, elm and birch. For some days he left the car windows and haunted the borders of wild lands.

> Within those woods of Arcady
> He chief delight and pleasure took,
> And on the mountain Partheny
> Upon a crystal, liquid brook
> The muses met him every day,

tho the mountain Partheny was handmade, and not a whit higher than any one of the seven hills of Rome. He haunted the wood and the mountain and recovered in a degree the old time magical lilt of his native forests when the gale was blowing and he was young. He wondered if the landscape gardener and the forest commissioner would reforest America in the French way, the Italian, Swiss or German way, or would keep in the Saxon traditions, and let his descendants of the third generation, already gathering, have some taste of the real, the genuine, the old-time Wild which Bryant, Cooper and Francis Parkman so loved. Or would the chestnuts be tonsured, the holm oaks be clipped, the pine be shaved up to the scalplock? Would the larch be sown in furrows, the Lombardy poplars troop over the rolling hills in files, following the plow? These questions have been burning in his mind ever since, and he now hands them over to the expert gentlemen who are to reforest our hills.

New York City.

# Literature

## The World of Life

WHAT Dr. Wallace has to say on the laws of life and evolution is of so much weight that the present volume must attract great attention. He is not only one of the original protagonists of the doctrine of evolution, but it has interested him to study the bearing of it on the whole question of religious faith and theism. He is no materialist like Haeckel, and he is no agnostic like Huxley, nor does he avoid the conclusions like Darwin. He puts his faith positively into the title of his book, and finds in the organic life "a manifestation of creative power, directive mind and ultimate purpose." *The World of Life* is an argument to prove this conclusion from animal and vegetable life.

Fully two-thirds of the work is devoted to the workings of evolution under the principles earlier laid down by Darwin and himself. He still holds to the gradual processes of change under the survival of the fittest which account mainly for the production of the present forms of life. He has little faith in spontaneous appearances of new forms; and the notion of rapid changes under Mendelian development does not approve itself to him. In a most interesting way, and with more than a hundred illustrations, he treats of the floras and faunas of the world, of variation of forms and the laws of increase, of coloration of birds and insects for protection or recognition, and of the geological changes which in past ages have been active agents in hastening the production of new forms of life.

All this is developed with a view to the main purpose of the book, which is really theistic. At present it is the physicists and biologists, rather than the professional theologians, to whom one must look for the defense of natural theology, and Dr. Wallace is one of the chief of these. No theologian can afford to fail reading this book. Natural theology must base itself on nature, and to students of nature they must go. As in the Middle Ages every physician was said to be an unbeliever, so for many years it has been thought that the student of nature had got rid of God. But there have always been, from the beginning of Darwinism, stout defenders of theism, such men as Hugh Miller, James D. Dana and Asa Gray. There came a wave of unbelief, or agnosticism, with Huxley and Spencer, and concluding with Haeckel, but the tide has now turned; and Dr. Wallace has never been of their number.

The seven last chapters are given to elucidating what is the real purpose of the work. The argument is, that in all the processes of life and evolution there has been not only the action of mere chemical forces, but also a constant directive impulse which has guided growth in the individual plant or animal, and in its progressive development. He finds in the sudden appearance in nature of the feathered wings of the primitive bird, so different from the reptile from which it sprung, adapted to a different life, so wonderfully fitted for movement in the air, a proof of some directive force, which we may call God. Equally he takes the case of the transformation of the insect. It is a worm, feeding on leaves. It becomes stationary as a chrysalis, and then all its parts dissolve into a pulp; then this pulp begins to produce an entirely different kind of a creature, a butterfly with gauzy wings and glorious colors, which no longer creeps but flies. In this transformation he sees some directive power which is not of itself, nothing chemical, and which guides it. He takes the same course of reasoning with the protoplasm of the cell, shows its amazingly complicated chemical constitution, and asks how these various atoms were led to combine in such a definite way. He insists that this is not the effect of the mere attractions of atoms or molecules for each other, but that there is also a real vital principle which we call life, and that some intelligent power must have guided all these

processes. He complains that biologists have been content to note the successive movements and changes, as in the fertilization and development of the cell of an egg, but have stopped there, and have not asked what made these atoms start off in new directions and create new organs. Why out of the common and identical blood do there start to grow in the spring the enormous horns of the stag, or why when the bird moults do the elements in the blood hurry off to build new feathers, just the right one in the right place, strong wing feathers, soft feathers for warmth, and the feathers on the two sides just matching each other in shape, size and color? There is some directive force, very wise, absolutely constant and universal. Dr. Wallace stoutly resents the contempt of materialistically monistic biologists, who can see in all this mere chemical atoms acting in their own way, and he discovers above them the spiritual directive intelligence of God. Further than this, he does not hesitate at length to argue that man is the crown of the kingdoms of life, and that all this directive impulse was meant to look forward to him, and that animals and plants are provided for his comfort, and that suffering and death itself are part of a wise purpose. These chapters are very suggestive.

We would add that the vigor, the breadth of knowledge, and occasionally the consummate force of Dr. Wallace's style, contemporary as he is of Darwin, are more than one could expect from a man in his eighty-ninth year. Mind is not all matter.

## The French Revolution and Republic

THOSE who cherish the study of French history and institutions will welcome and regard as a happy omen of our day the publication of two new works about France: a translation of Aulard's already famous political history of the *Revolution*[1] and Bracq's volume on the *Third Republic*.[2] The former is from the pen of perhaps the most profound and tireless student of the Revolution that the modern school of history has produced. He is, however, no mere dry-as-dust annotator of documents, nor, speaking in the language of a contemporary Illinois judge, does he pretend to ignore as a scholar what he knows and feels as a man. M. Aulard is liberal and democratic in his sympathies, and to him the French Revolution is not a reign of terror but a long series of halting measures by which popular government, to the good of all mankind, was got under way. His frank purpose he puts forward in his preface: it is to write the political history of the Revolution from the point of view of the origin and development of Democracy and Republicanism. To do this he has brought under survey the pertinent events of the period from the calling of the Estate General in 1789 to the establishment of the Empire in 1804. He writes upon such themes as Democratic and Republican ideals at the opening of the Revolution, the middle class and the people, the formation of the radical parties, the flight to Varennes, the meeting of the second assembly (1792), the fall of the monarchy, the Republic, the several constitutions of the revolutionary age, parties and their principles, the several revolutionary governments, religious problems, and social classes. There is a thoughtful combination of the chronological narrative with a connected account of ideas and institutions so that one who has even forgotten his outline of the momentous fifteen years covered by the work can follow M. Aulard with little effort—certainly without that effort required to keep pace with Carlyle's rushing periods and elusive allusions. The tangled skein is further straightened out by the chronological tables and biographical notes which accompany each volume. Whoever has put aside for the time military, diplomatic and financial matters and desires a clear, readable story of the political ideals and achievements of the Revolution will find M. Aulard's book the best thing in the English language on the theme. It will certainly find a place in every library to which men and women with an interest in history turn for sound and helpful guidance. It is a pity that we have no such a work to bridge the history of France from 1804.

[1] THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. *By A. Aulard.* 4 volumes. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $8 per set.

[2] FRANCE UNDER THE THIRD REPUBLIC. *By J. C. Bracq.* New York: Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Meanwhile we are grateful for a beginning at this end—for M. Bracq's review of the *Third Republic*. This author has attempted, he tells us, to gage the great political experiment of France during the last four decades and to take an inventory of the constructive and reformatory work of the Republic. Happily we have in M. Bracq, as in M. Aulard, a temperate and sympathetic author who would defend the fair name of the Republic without being blind to many faults. He shows without bombast how great have been the achievements of France in social reform, letters, art, education, industry and science since the disaster at Sedan, and no one can rise from these pages without having a profounder respect for that nation which so many sciolists would treat as decadent. Ministries have changed with lightning rapidity but wise, humane and progressive legislation has gone on in spite of the vicissitudes of party politics. Under the Third Republic, for example, the judiciary has been authorized to take children away from vicious parents, and the legal status of women has been raised. "Women may now study and practise law or devote themselves to any science or art. The legal and social progress has been such that Mme. Curie has become a professor of science at the Sorbonne and occupies one of the foremost chairs of French higher education." French scholars have adorned with their labors every branch of learning: Gide in economics, Tarde in sociology, Berthelot in chemistry, Poincaré in mathematics and philosophy, De Coulanges and Lavisse in history, and so on—a mighty roll could be made of scholars whose achievements are counted among the precious possessions of mankind. On the score of morals our author is emphatic: "Never have moral considerations so determined French philosophical thought, and never were there so many books written on morals or on the moral aspects of education, of politics, philosophy and sociology." French education, far from being atheistic, embodies elements of religious instruction that would not be tolerated for an instant in the secularized schools of the United States. Finally there is the vexed and vexing question of the Church. M. Bracq is firm here, he says in a forthright way that separation was inevitable, and in line with the world's advance. This volume is prayerfully commended to the Teutonized universities of America.

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**The Old Testament in the Light of the Ancient East.** Manual of Biblical Archæology. By Alfred Jeremias. Translated from the Second German Edition, revised and enlarged by the author, by C. L. Beaumont. Edited by Rev. Canon C. H. W. Johns. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. xxx, 352; xii, 331. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $7.

The German author is a scholar of distinction in the Oriental field, and the original volume, here expanded by the printer into two volumes, is one of the best works to introduce the biblical student into the mysteries of Babylonian comparative literature. We wish now that the English publishers of the "Theological Translations Library," of which these are vols. xxviii and xxix, would add to the debt we owe them by giving us Gressmann's "Orientalische Texte und Bilder zum Alten Testamente," and they would thus give us pretty much all the old textual material, Babylonian, Egyptian, Syrian, Moabite or Palestinian, with all the important pictured material to illustrate the Old Testment. To the reader of these two volumes the least valuable portion will be the first chapters, devoted to the argument to show, after Zimmern, how much of the Babylonian, and so even the Hebrew, religion was derived from the ideas on the heavens, and particularly the zodiac and the calendar. When the author passes into the discussion of the creation story and the times of Abraham, and so thru the Old Testament, the wealth of illustration and information is large and valuable, altho the reader need not accept what is occasionally said as to the astral relations of Abraham and other biblical patriarchs. We particularly call attention to the numerous illustrations from ancient art, altho we may mention that the little monument given in Fig. 44 is not genuine, and that the one given in Fig. 57 is not in the British Museum, but in the J. Pierpont Morgan Library, and that some of the half tones, Fig. 161, for example, are less distinct than in the German edition. In ii, p. 316, for "Hivites," read *Horites*.

**Brazenhead the Great.** By Maurice Hewlett. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; $1.50

We think we have outgrown the "tell me a tale" period of years till Mr. Hewlett comes along with this swaggering extravaganza of brawn, villainy and honor, which holds our interest now quite as firmly as did the equally marvelous tale of "Jack-the-Giant-Killer" some years previous. We must confess that we like Mr. Hewlett's earlier style better than that he has adopted of late. To be able to tell a brave tale that conceals no problem and nourishes no moral in this day and generation commends itself as a flower would that grows up amid tares. It had begun to look as if novelists had lost the art of romancing happily upon a zephyr of imagination without flying in our face at the last moment with some "vital truth." The time of this story, like that of all good stories, is indefinite and unlimited, beginning somewhere during the tyranny of the hunchback of Milan and ending with a flourish during the Mortimer rebellions in England. Brazenhead the Great, the central figure of the adventures told in these pages, appears before us like the fond recollection of an heroic illusion. To meet again a hero of herculean stature and strength with a taste for knavery, robbery and battle and a fondness for love and romance, who is generous to the unfortunate and hostile to the powerful, who picks his teeth with a dagger and sharpens them with a file, who has fierce mustachios and beetling brows—to meet such a one is like returning home after a long absence in strange and curious countries.

**Potash and Perlmutter.** By Montague Glass. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20.

Potash and Perlmutter's cloak and suit wholesale house has been known to the readers of the weekly magazines for some time, and the partners are men whom it is a delight to know. Their English is that of the recently naturalized alien, their ethics are those of a business prize-ring; the customer who deals with them needs his eyes open and a full set of canines; yet they have a sense of honor all their own, they are kindhearted, even generous at times, and, altho their language in speaking of each other is often condemnatory, and of a lurid picturesqueness of invective, we know all the time that they are really good comrades as well as partners, and honestly fond of each other. As Morris Perlmutter sagely remarks at the close, "Actions speak louder as words."

**Finland as It Is.** By Harry De Windt, F. R. G. S. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

The author of *Finland as It Is* is an industrious journalist, but a careless observer. He misses as much as he gets. The unfortunate part of this habit is that thru a book like this some innocent travelers may be led astray. The present volume might as well be called "Finland as It Is Not." Mr. De Windt has the knack of turning out a readable book, but there is no evidence that he knows much about his subject or that he wastes much time verifying his references. He takes his readers on a pleasant, comfortable journey thru this beautiful and picturesque land. His itinerary for a holiday is not bad; but any holiday in Finland is bound to be interesting. Mr. De Windt saw enough of the country to give his readers some notion of its rare beauty and charm, but he didn't trouble to absorb atmosphere, acquaint himself with conditions or familiarize himself with the character of the people. Some of the illustrations from photographs are good.

**English Literature in Account with Religion: 1800-1900.** By Edward Mortimer Chapman. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. $2.

Inasmuch as religion deals with the highest interests, ideals and aspirations of man, and literature at its best must do the same, the two will always be, as they always have been, closely related in their subject matter and terms of expression. They engage the attention and inspire the thought of individuals endowed with the same high order of intelligence, sincerity and moral devotion. Sometimes in defense and as a vehicle of passionate expression, and sometimes in bitter antagonism and revolt, literature finds in religion its themes and inspiration, and

religion becomes more humanized thru literature's contribution. It is to give some account of this objective relationship and interdependency during the nineteenth century that Mr. Chapman has written his book. His task leads him away on a rather haphazard, easy-going kind of venture into various fields, sometimes busied with biographical details, occasionally dropping into a discussion of philosophical tendencies, but generally engaged in making critical surveys and estimates of the literary work and influence of the leading literary characters in England and America during the last hundred years. The book has no brilliancy or verve in its style, and sometimes its erudition has a pedantic flavor, but it is filled with happy characterizations and always moves, even if it is in a gossipy way, in distinguished circles of thought, literature and life.

**Brother Copas.** By A. T. Quiller-Couch. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.20.

We generally term Mr. Quiller-Couch's style whimsical and let it go at that. But, after all, this is but a sort of dodging word, which does not express our surprise that a man can write a really tedious book which yet holds our interest. For, whatever may be said of this author's previous works, in *Brother Copas* he has given such latitude to his characteristic style that the reader becomes at times confused by a multitude of details. Mr. Quiller-Couch, in a note to the reader, says that the intent of this book is "to express something of that correlative scorn which must come sooner or later to every man who puts into practice his faith in his fellows and in their capacity to treat life as a noble sport." The story, in brief, is of the life of the inmates of St. Hospital by Merton, in England, or the "College of Noble Poverty," according to the author, and more particularly of Brother Copas and Brother Bonaday's little daughter. But this author is not one to go quickly at his story. He rather makes of it a literary sampler, at which he begins very daintily, with a careful precision that will permit of no haste. He first works a border as appropriate to the central figures of his sampler as the wall of Troy would be to a Hector dragged at chariot wheels. It is a border of scholasticism and theological broils, which as it grows in complexity of pattern threatens the central figures till the author finally evolves in the course of his embroidery the text, "And a little child shall lead them."

**Fenella.** By H. L. Stuart. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20.

The author of "Weeping Cross" has produced another notable novel in *Fenella*. The heroine is charming and Mr. Stuart has the gift, which is rare among novelists, of conveying her charm to the reader. It is often fatiguing to look at a heroine thru the author's eyes, and to take his word for her fascinations. Promptly we fall in love with Fenella. She is only a little dancer, with a vocabulary limited to "about three hundred words," not a bit intellectual, not always refined, but so gentle, loving and unselfish that we are her partisans from the very first. "All the fairies were at her christening, even to the fairy Gratitude, who, I hear, is not often asked out nowadays." We get a clear image of her dark beauty, of her dramatic power as a dancer, and of her loveliness as a sweetheart, as well as of her goodness—a true-hearted woman.

**Pay Envelopes.** By James Oppenheim. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1.25.

One might expect the book *Pay Envelopes*, by James Oppenheim, to treat of the salaried class as well as the wage-earning class, for both look forward to Saturday night; nevertheless, nearly all the chapters are devoted to the laborer in mill, mine and factory. Lafcadio Hearn, in one of his "Japanese Letters," congratulates the Latin lands that

> "they have not developed that awful thing, an industrial center, as the English and the Americans have the industrial center, whose blood is steam, whose nerves are steel—devouring the weak, consuming the strong—the machine in whose cogwork each man knows himself caught and doomed to whirl forever."

Mr. Oppenheim has seen the horror and the pity of this machine, and unlike Hearn, has undertaken to render it. He is more than commonly successful in all but his representation of character. He

neither individualizes his work people nor makes them plausible. But the cog matters how real it is to him and to his reader!

**The Feeding of Crops and Stock.** An Introduction to the Science of the Nutrition of Plants and Animals. By A. D. Hall, M. A., F. R. S. 1909, pp. xvi, 298. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50

The author is the director of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, in England, the most famous agricultural experimental station in the world, where experiments have been carried on scientifically for nearly a hundred years. There can be no better authority than the present author, and at Rothamsted more important agricultural discoveries have been made in the way of the value of manures, rotation of crops, etc., than anywhere else. Such a chapter as that on "Artificial Manures and Fertilizers" would be of very great value to any intelligent farmer. The relative importance and use of the three great manurial elements, ammonia, phosphorus and potash, is admirably explained, showing which is of the most importance under varying conditions. Much has been said of late as to the power of leguminous crops to fix nitrogen, and the chapter on this subject is very instructive. For the cultivator of the land who raises crops or animals such a work as this cannot be too warmly recommended.

**The Territorial Governors of the Old Northwest:** A Study in Territorial Administration. By Dwight G. McCarthy. Iowa City: State Historical Society of Iowa.

Mr. McCarthy's brief survey of the administration of the old Northwest in its various territorial forms is useful, if not especially inspiring. In Western history the same temptations have stood in the path of writers that have so often tripped up the historians of New England. These latter have often been unable to resist the allurements of the discovery, Plymouth Rock, and the Revolution, and have overlooked all the normal life that lay between. So the historians of the Northwest have founded Marietta and fought at Tippecanoe without letting their writings illuminate the less spectacular development of the region in its transition from frontier to Statehood. Mr. McCarthy gives considerable unity to the history of the Northwest for two generations as he traverses the common ground of the ordinance of 1787, St. Clair and Harrison, and exploits the newer field of Cass, Mason, Doty and Dodge. The book is beautifully printed and the bibliography is useful.

**The Legacy.** By Mary S. Watts. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.20

Readers who admired Mary S. Watts's story, "Nathan Burke," last year, will be interested to know that her new novel is equally well conceived and decidedly more interesting. The title, "*The Legacy*," does not refer, as one might suppose, to a fortune bequeathed, nor to any heirloom with a dark and tragic history, but to a little, crooked, lifted smile painted upon the lips of a dead and gone grandmother who was beautiful and bad. Apparently it was the red quotation marks, indicating heredity, which displayed itself here and there in her descendants, and which was especially uncorked in the latent character as well as in the obvious likeness to her of her greatgranddaughter, Letty Breen, the heroine of this book. And the story closes with this question which Letty asks herself and which every reader will answer according to his own wisdom and understanding: "Am *I* a good woman—a bad woman? I do not know!" For our part, we think she was a supernaturally good one, and a naturally bad one—a definition that might well fit almost any particularly admirable character. But read the story for yourself. It is worth it, not cheering, but enlightening, like any faithful gospel of life. The author humors you with few pleasantries. She has a singular virtue in the use of words, and now and then a wit as devastating as that famous jawbone of an ass. You will bear the marks of it upon your own consciousness by the time you have finished the tale. Letty is a silent, satirical, but very clear mirror, held up before "Everywoman." And "Everywoman" is apt to find the story biographical in one or more particulars, altho, of course, she will not admit it.

## Literary Notes

....An acting version of *The Antigone of Sophocles*, in the English translation of Professor Joseph Edward Harry, comes to us from the Robert Clarke Co. (Cincinnati; $1). This version does not attain enkindling nobility of line.

....A popular edition of Rev. J. Hamlyn Hill's translations of the Diatessaron of Tatian has just been brought out in Edinburgh (Scribner's, $1.25 net) under the title of *The Earliest Life of Christ Ever Compiled from the Four Gospels*. It is supplied with notes and a short, serviceable introduction.

....From McClurg we receive two volumes by Charles F. Lummis; *My Friend Will* and *The Gold Fish of Gran Chimú* (75 cents each). The first is a story of the pluck that wins out in the face of tremendous difficulties; its scene the New Mexico plains; the second has for its background picturesque Peru.

....From the press of The Biglow & Main Co., N. Y., comes *The Mission Hymnal* (35 cents). It is the first hymn book of Gospel Hymns, combined with Standard Church Hymns, ever published for use in the Protestant Episcopal Church with its official sanction. It contains the words and music of many of those favorite old hymns whose fame will never die.

....*By Fell and Dale at the English Lakes* is a new book about Cumberland by Rev. H. D. Rawnsley, published at Glasgow by MacLehose, but imported by the Macmillan Co. ($1.75). The writer's fund of interesting comment upon this district of England is inexhaustible, and the new volume, with its delightful illustrations from photographs, is more than welcome.

....The *Register of Porto Rico for 1910*, prepared under the direction of Hon. M. Drew Carrel, Acting Secretary of Porto Rico (San Juan: Bureau of Supplies, Printing and Transportation), is a bound volume of 328 pages, illustrated from photographs and maps. A great deal of official and historical information and no little commercial and agricultural data are to be found here.

One of the safest and most helpful discussions of health and hygienic problems will be found in *The Nervous Life* (Sturgis & Walton, $1) by Prof. G. E. Partridge, Ph. D. The author holds that the causes of most of "the modern ills of the nervous life are part and parcel of the order of events," inherent in the conditions of a progressive civilization. For the proper alleviation of these ills people need to suppose little more than increased knowledge and common sense.

....*A Dictionary of Ecclesiastical Terms* (Lippincott; $5) by John S. Bumpus, Hon. Librarian of St. Michael's College, Tenbury, is a work embodying a good deal of curious and scholarly information about the history and use of terms connected with the architecture and worship of cathedrals. The alphabetic order is observed and the author gives usually the corresponding Greek, Latin and French terms, but the discussions are almost entirely confined to topics connected with the Established Church of England.

....James Hosmer Penniman's *Making the Most of Books* (Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen & Co.) is a slim volume of 99 pages, with chapters on such subjects as "The Miracle of Books," "How to Use Books," "Cultivating the Memory," "The Abuse of Books," etc. Most of what Mr. Penniman writes has been said before, and said just as well, and there is a dryness about his style that some will term sententious. In spite of all this, *Making the Most of Books* is a volume which, placed in the right hands, may very well bring forth good fruit.

....Our chief criticism of the French author who signs herself Pierre de Coulevain is that she is almost intolerably long-winded. Her *Isle Inconnue* now makes its appearance in English—and in spite of the fact that Alys Hallard has made an excellent translation the defects of the original—egoism one of them—remain obvious enough. Yet the French tourist is a clever observer of things Britannic, and her book had so much success in France, some years ago, that we see no reason why it should not please a great many American readers too. (*The Unknown Isle*. By Pierre de Coulevain, author of "On the Branch." Cassell; $1.35.)

....In H. DeVere Stacpoole's *Patsy* (Duffield; $1.20) we have another example of this sprightly novelist's good-natured and entertaining style. The book gets its title from the name of a tousled-headed youngster, the gamekeeper's son, who enters the service of an old peeress and grasps the opportunity to save more than one situation. There is a love story of course—but what is best is the liveliness of it all and the picturesqueness of the not too subtly rendered characters. Mrs. S. C. Hall, in her *Tales of Irish Life and Character* (McClurg; $1.75) is less sprightly indeed, but makes even more of the *genius loci* and of Irish manners, so refreshingly unhackneyed.

For many years Prof. Flinders Petrie has worked among the ruins of Egypt, excavating, studying and describing the remains of the ancient civilization of the Nile Valley. He has become more familiar with the long

[illegible] treasures of that wonderful land. In his new volume on *The Art and Crafts of Ancient Egypt* (McClurg; $1.75) Professor Petrie utilizes his large stores of knowledge and presents in abundance of evidence from his camera to illustrate and describe the character and development of work done in Egyptian art. Altho one might question the validity of some of the author's definitions and deductions, his discussions are always stimulating, and the half-tone reproductions, one hundred and forty in number, not only make clear his theories, but form a very attractive feature of the book.

....If any more argument were needed to show the unwisdom and weak foundation of the claims made for *The Historic Episcopate* (Westminster Press; $1.50) the careful presentation of the subject given by Prof. Robert Ellis Thompson would surely meet the demand. The matter would be of little interest to those outside the limited circle of faithful believers in its divine prescription, except that it acts as a great obstacle to Church union. Prof. Thompson has devoted many years to a study of the question and his book following the historical method of treatment is scholarly, dignified and ironic. It is to be hoped that it may do much good by putting accurate knowledge into the place of blind prejudice on both sides of this ancient controversy.

....Coleridge was an unusually fecund letter writer; almost 1,200 of his epistles have been preserved. A good many of these—some 210—furnish the basis of *Biographia Epistolaris*, "Being the Biographical Supplement of Coleridge's Biographia Literaria, with Additional Letters," edited by A. Turnbull (London: G. Bell; New York: The Macmillan Co.; two volumes, $1 each). The editorial work is done skilfully and abstainingly, and the letters themselves, collected from various sources, are indeed the best record of the personality. Coleridge lacks charm as a correspondent, if we compare him with Cowper, with some of his contemporaries, and with one or two later comers; but there is no mistaking his erudition, high seriousness and critical force.

....The Aran Islands have been annexed by the literary historian only very lately: that is, since John Synge visited them and made himself at home on their bleak rocks and in the huts of their almost unbelievably simple cottagers. Synge's account of the islands and their interesting population has recently been reviewed in this department, and we called attention to the fact that the Irish dramatist found in them plots and characters for more than one of his masterly plays. The natives are among the poorest of the Irish people, living for the most part by agriculture practised in the stoniest of fields, and by fishing. For some years they have been unable to pay rates and taxes to the Galway County Council, under whose jurisdiction they live. The council has now made arrangements for a police expedition to descend upon the islanders and compel them to pay tribute, and a steamer has been chartered to land one hundred armed constables on the islands. The people say they are fully prepared to prevent a landing. They are also preparing to barricade their beehive huts.

....Only keen powers of observation and extended acquaintance with life in the Turkish empire could serve as a background for such a book as that of Lucy M. Garnett on the *Turkey of the Ottomans* (Scribners; $1.50). The various races and their characteristics are described, the new political organization of the empire is reviewed, and the religious and social customs, so varied in different sections and among neighboring populations, often antagonistic to one another, are carefully delineated. Miss Garnett gives an extended account of the system of education and the development of agriculture, writes intelligently of army reform and home-life in the provincial towns, and does not neglect such subjects as folk-beliefs and country amusements. The illustrations present vividly many phases of the life described in the text.

....Every one familiar with the facts knows that the conditions of medical practice open the way for unlimited temptation to abuses which bring discredit upon the profession and entail untold suffering upon humanity. Not every physician, however, is willing to acknowledge or openly proclaim that human weakness has led so large a number of his fellow practitioners into evil ways as does Dr. Norman Barnesby in his *Medical Chaos and Crime* (Mitchell Kennerley; $2). But in taking the public into his confidence and exposing some of the reprehensible practices indulged in by many physicians even of "reputable" character, Dr. Barnesby makes a strong attack on an outgrown system of medical ethics which counsels secrecy and mystery in all professional things, and argues courageously for social conditions which would present fewer temptations to laxity and wrongdoing. Most of the abuses cited relate to surgery, and it seems possible that they could be largely corrected by well-organized supervision. The most effective remedy will be more knowledge on the part of the laity, and this book will contribute its share to this desirable end.

....Miss Anna Chapin Ray's new novel *A Woman with a Purpose* (Little, Brown; $1.25) deals with the cure of a man of the drink habit and the cure of a woman of the habit of wilful uncharitableness.

....*Master Christopher,* by Mrs. Harry de la Pasture (Dutton; $1.35), differs from most novels of the day in having an ending that quite satisfies the reader's sense of justice; the property in the right hands, the villainess foiled, and eminently suitable marriages and deaths.

....The reader will find in *Non-Church-Going* (Revell; $1) the opinions of thirteen prominent English ministers and laymen as to the reasons and remedies of the decline in church attendance. They all agree as to the existence of the evil; they agree fairly well on the causes of it; but they are far from agreeing on how the condition can be improved.

....Until we dipped into Lieutenant Howard Payson's *Boy Scouts of the Eagle Patrol* and *Boy Scouts on the Range* (Hurst & Co.; 50 cents each) we had supposed the Red Indian of juvenile fiction dead and perhaps buried. But he is resurgent—on the Arizona plains; tho only to bite the dust once more, while revolvers crack and rifles bark (or do they spit?).

....A book of solid proportions on the *Dry Fly*, might at first be taken for an entomological monograph, but on opening the pages it is discovered to be an exhaustive treatise on the fly for the fisherman's tackle. Figures, colored plates and half tones profusely illustrate the text, and we venture to say that there is little left unsaid on the subject. (E. P. Dutton; $5.)

....The American Book Company has brought out the second part of Prof. Gildersleeve's great work on the *Syntax of Classical Greek* ($1.50). The veteran scholar has had so far the aid of Prof. Miller, who furnishes most of the material on the "Article" in this volume, but he announces that what remains of his original plan he hopes to have published in outline without further assistance.

..Whether or not one accepts in full his interpretations Mr. Joseph Wicksteed's book on *Blake's Vision of the Book of Job* (Dutton, $2) is a significant contribution to the man of writings about the symbols and who has been the subject of so many writings in late years—writings scarcely less mystical and mysterious than his own. Chesterton would have us accept Blake as a practical-minded man with feet of clay; the present critic would have us see in him an illustrator whose designs, no less than his words, stood for definite ideas which it is his own task diligently to translate for the uninitiated.

....Mr. F. A. Myers indulges in some very plain speaking when he discourses on the unfavorable environments and unintelligent methods of race culture under which *The Future Citizen* (Sherman, French & Co.; $1.20) of our country is being produced. The author ranges over a great variety of subjects from race suicide to socialism, from mental inheritance to child labor, but he always has something to say worthy the attention of serious readers.

....From Dutton we receive *Cities of Southern Italy,* by Augustus J. C. Hare, edited by St. Clair Baddeley ($1.75). Like the other Hares, the book is a valuable supplement to more businesslike guides, principally because of its sense and representation of the literary background; but just why there should be printed the quite inadequate notes on hotels, etc., we cannot see. These notes should be extended or abandoned.

....In *The Call of the New Era* (American Tract Society; $1.25) Rev. William Muir traces with considerable skill and effectiveness the manifestations of the missionary spirit in various epochs of Christian history. With this as a background, he portrays the urgency in the present crisis for redoubled zeal in missionary enterprise and in all efforts of the Church looking toward unity and efficiency both at home and abroad.

....Dr. William M. Thomson's *The Land and the Book* is standard; it has been reprinted more than once, and is issued now again, the two columes in a single, thick, handsome volume, suitably illustrated, and provided with maps. Dr. Thomson was for many years a missionary in Syria and knew the customs of the people as few have known, and the book is a rich and trustworthy treasure house of illustrations of Bible manners and customs. It belongs in every library where the Book is loved and studied. (Harper & Brothers; $2.40.)

....Mr. Ralph Waldo Trine makes a significant departure from his accustomed paths in the most recent of his "Life Books," entitled *The Land of Living Men* (Crowell; $1.25). Leaving the specifically individual and inspirational he delves into social and economic conditions and problems making a strong plea for the government ownership of public utilities and monopolies, and for the general use of the initiative, referendum and recall, as a means of checking poverty, uplifting the working classes, and furnishing equal opportunities for all. While the ideas and arguments of the book are not new they are put in a fresh and stimulating way.

....Not many are so well equipped to speak with confidence on various *Aspects of Islam* (Macmillan; $1.50) as Prof. Duncan B. Mac

Donald whose new volume is a welcome addition to the published series of Hartford Lamson Lectures on the religions of the world. His scholarly attainments in the fields of Arabic Literature and History, his experience as a traveler in Mohammedan countries, and his work as a teacher have made it possible for Prof. MacDonald to write interestingly and accurately on those aspects of Islamic life and culture which most concern missionary workers and students of religion.

....We have from Funk & Wagnalls vol. x of the new *Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge,* which will be completed in twelve volumes. This volume ranges from "Reusch" to "Son of God." It thus includes special articles on the Roman Catholic Church, written by competent Catholics and sets forth the doctrines and worship of the Church, and also its position as to parochial schools and the use of the Bible in the public schools. In these articles the position of the Catholic Church is clearly but not polemically given, and deserves consideration. Other titles included are "Revelation," "Rimmon," "Ritualism," "Russia," "Sabaoth," "Sabbath," "Sacrament," "Sacred Music" (very full), "Sacrifice," "Samaria," "Samson," "Savonarola," "Schleiermacher," "Science, Christian" (approved by Mrs. Eddy, followed by other critical articles), "Second Advent," "Semitic Languages," "Serpent Worship," "Sin" and "Slavery." We repeat previous commendations of this admirable work ($5).

....In the highly desirable edition of Pater's works in course of publication by Macmillan appears a volume of *Miscellaneous Studies,* essays in literary and art criticism ($2). There are examples both of the writer's early and of his late manner. Nothing is more interesting than this consummate stylist's notable appreciation of a style which contrasts violently with his own. "Mérimée . . . was not a man who used two words where one would do better," he writes, "and he shines especially in these brief compositions which, like a minute intaglio, reveal at a glance his wonderful faculty of design and proportion in the treatment of his work, in which there is not a touch but counts. That is an art of which there are few examples in English." Again:

> "The merits of Pascal's style, indeed, as of the French language itself, still is to say *beau coup de choses en peu de mots;* and the brevity, the discerning edge, the impassioned concentration of the language are here one with the ardent immediate apprehensions of his spirit."

The phrase of a Mérimée, of a Pascal, is ultimate; but one feels that the love of the artist is for the portrait, the idea, or the truth, rather than for either tools or technical effect. Pater too, works for the final expression of the idea, but did he not always almost fatally want something of severity for his own language—as decoration and enrichment?

## Pebbles

OUR MUCK-RAKING DEPARTMENT—HORRIBLE CONDITIONS DISCOVERED IN OUR LEADING RESTAURANTS.

By Buster Brown Smith.

The other day I was strolling quietly along Fifth Avenue, wondering how I should advertise the magazine, and incidentally earn enough to take another flyer in the stock market, when I caught sight of a large, fat man ahead of me.

I recognized him at once as a leading head waiter. By his walk I knew that he had been eating red cabbage. Where had he got it? In no other place but the market. What did this mean? Simply that he was getting a rake-off. This reflection led me to follow him. The results are given herewith.

The restaurants of New York are reeking with graft. I say reeking advisedly. I know what I am talking about. I have a reputation behind me and in front of me—such as it is—to sustain.

There is not an honest palm room in New York.

An instance:

Last week the price of Southern-grown asparagus in the open market was reduced five cents a bunch. What happened? Every palm room in New York added twenty-five cents to the price of each portion.

Who got it?

It is the same with carrots, parsnips and ice cream. This, however, is nothing. I am coming to something big. Read on. I get ten cents a word, and you mustn't stop or my reputation will be ruined.

The waiters are in a conspiracy. Last week I saw a lady from Jersey City—a kind-hearted, open-faced lady, who never did any harm to any one, thrown out of one of our leading palm rooms.

Why?

Simply because she hadn't engaged a seat there three months before.

Another woman—an upper Fifth Avenue woman—sailed by and pressed—actually pressed—a five-dollar bill into the hand of the head waiter.

What was the result?

It is this phase of our national life that appals me. It makes me ask, What will the end be? It fills me with a sickening sense of unrest.

In the next installment I shall deal with the rake-off on salads. SMITH.

Note by the Editor: Since Mr. Smith began his articles our circulation has doubled—nay, trebled. The nation awaits with breathless interest what he has to disclose in the next issue. In the meantime there are a few shares of stock in this magazine which we will sell for almost nothing. We do this because we want the public interested with us in the grand work of uplifting the nation.—*Life.*

# The Independent

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE. FOUNDED IN 1848.

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Single copies over six months old 25 cents. Postage to any foreign country in the Universal Postal Union, $1.75 a year extra; to Canada, $1.00 extra. Subscriptions will be received for other periodicals, and clubbing rates will be granted as low as offered by any responsible agency.

Order for the change of an address should be received two weeks before change is to take effect. The old as well as the new address should be given.

For the convenience of our subscribers we will send on receipt of publisher's price any book reviewed or advertised in our columns.

Volumes of The Independent are completed at the end of December and June, and a full index is furnished free on application. Neat binders holding in book form thirteen current issues will be furnished for 45 cents.

If the numbers comprising any semi-annual volume are returned to us prepaid in good condition with $1.50 we will bind the volume in handsome and substantial half buckram and deliver it free anywhere in the United States.

We are always glad to receive articles for examination, but writers desiring the return of their manuscripts, if not accepted, should send a stamped and addressed envelope. We cannot, however, even so, hold ourselves responsible for their return. Authors should preserve a copy.

Advertising rates will be furnished on application.


## Reciprocity with Canada

At last, the bill to enforce the agreement for tariff reciprocity with Canada has been passed by the Congress of the United States, and passed without any of those amendments that were offered and pressed by legislators whose purpose was to kill it. The adoption of any one of these suggested additions would have been fatal. All were rejected in the Senate last week by majorities of about four to one, majorities including many who would vote for them if they should be brought forward as distinct and separate propositions, but who clearly perceived the insincerity, selfish motives and sinister designs of their advocates. The work on this side of the boundary is done. There have been obstruction and delay at Ottawa as well as at Washington, and Canada's Parliament has not yet been permitted to vote upon the agreement. It is known that if final action should be taken it would be favorable. But obstruction may compel the Government to lay the issue before the people at a new election. The result of such a test can be predicted with confidence, for we believe the agreement has commended itself to a large majority of Canada's voters.

Here the most formidable opposition has been that of agriculturists who were misled. Advocates of unjust and excessive protection assured them that they would suffer greatly by the removal of the present duties on grain and other farm products imported from Canada. These false teachers were aided in hidden ways by the agents of lumber and paper trade combinations that were enabled by other duties to extort high prices from the American people. They were also greatly assisted by insurgent Senators who had repeatedly in public addresses argued in favor of reciprocity and had, in the tariff debate of 1909, asserted that the duties on grain and other farm products were ineffective. The evidence of their inconsistency has recently been held up before the people. Their purpose was to prevent confirmation of the agreement because it was the work of a President whom they disliked.

We do not believe our farmers will be hurt by this reciprocity. In our judgment the entire country and the American people as a whole will be benefited by it. Assuming that the selling prices of our farm products would be reduced, these Senators have urged that compensation should be given to the farmers by amendments providing for the free admission of Canadian manufactured goods. If it were true that in justice they should have compensation in a reduction of the prices of manufactures, it could not be obtained in that way. Compared with our own, Canada's manufactures are small and weak. They have been created and sustained by the protection of tariffs or the stimulation of bounties. Free trade with the United States in manufactures would crush them out of existence. Could our farmers gain anything then by imports of manufactures from Canada? If they ought to have compensation, with respect to manufactures, for this reciprocal removal of duties on farm products—which we do not admit—they can obtain it only by downward tariff revision af-

ticing imports of manufactures from all parts of the world.

The full economic effect of this reciprocity cannot be exactly measured. Probably it will not perceptibly reduce the cost of living in our country. It will tend, however, to prevent an increase of the cost, to steady prices of food, to make the cornering of supplies more difficult, to restrain the greed of certain combinations, to promote conservation of our forests, and to aid the people of both countries when a crop is short on one side of the boundary and abundant on the other. The need of such equalization of differing harvests is shown at the present time with respect to hay. We have only two-thirds of a normal crop; Canada's crop is notably fine and heavy. And so at Chicago they are already using hay imported from Canada. But they must pay the tariff duty of $4 a ton. There should be no such duty.

The greatest benefit to be enjoyed by the inhabitants of both countries will be derived from the removal of many of the irritating trade barriers, 3,000 miles long, which have excited more or less ill-feeling between two peoples so closely resembling each other in intelligence, standards and aims.

To Mr. Taft must be given credit not only for making the agreement but also for effectively promoting the approval of it by the people and by Congress in his public addresses. Whether he sought thus to break the malign political force of the Payne-Aldrich tariff revision blunder, or was guided only by the principles of broad statesmanship, he should have been followed and supported by his party. There should have been a Republican majority for the bill in the Republican House, and the Republican majority in the Senate should have passed it before March 4. Then this tiresome special session would have been avoided. But the number of Republicans who have voted against it, in the Senate as well as in the House, exceeds the number counted on the other side, and so a majority have exprest their disapproval of the most memorable achievement of the President whom their party elected. This is a political blunder that deserves to be classed with the Payne-Aldrich revision.

## America's Interest in the Morocco Question

SINCE the European press, especially of London and Paris, continues to refer to the United States as deeply concerned over the Morocco situation and likely to take an active part in the settlement of the difficulties, it is well to consider in how far our interests are involved. Theoretically the United States, as signatory to the Act of Algeciras, has as much to say about it as any of the Powers; practically it seems to us that there is no sufficient reason why the United States should interpose in the negotiations now going on. In 1906, when, to adopt the amusing phraseology of the Act, His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco invited, in the name of the omnipotent God, the rulers of the world to counsel together and advise him how to reform his administration while maintaining his sovereignty and independence, the integrity of his state and economic liberty, the President of the United States was one of the invited advisers, for our country had taken part in the previous conference over Moroccan affairs in 1880. But in signing the convention, our representatives, Henry White and Samuel R. Gummere, appended a stipulation similar to that used at The Hague, to the effect that the United States did not thereby depart from its traditional policy of non-interference in European affairs and assumed no responsibility for the enforcement of the provisions of the agreement.

Our representatives were instructed at the start to look out for two things: that equal commercial privileges were insured to all nations and that the Jews in Morocco received proper protection. In the Senate the question was brought up by Senator Bacon, of Georgia, who opposed any participation in the conference. Senator Spooner, in defending the Administration, replied that the American delegates were not to vote on any question, but merely to attend in order to see that the interests of the United States were not neglected. It was generally assumed at the time that Senator Spooner made this statement on authority of the President, but this apparently was not correct, for the Amer-

ican delegates, or, rather, President Roosevelt himself, took a very active and on the whole salutary part in the proceedings. For indeed the sixty-four distinguished gentlemen who spent the first three months of the year in the hotel of the sleepy old Spanish city had little to do except to make formal motions and register protests, for the real negotiations were carried on directly between the capitals. President Roosevelt ignored all intermediary ministers and exchanged telegrams directly with Kaiser Wilhelm at critical moments, both before and during the conference, tho, as to the number, dates and tenor of these telegrams there was much discussion in the German and French press in the spring of 1907. According to Andre Tardieu, whose large volume on "La Conférence d'Algesiras" is the best authority we have, the active support given to France by Mr. Roosevelt was one of the determining factors in the defeat which Germany suffered at the conference. At times, however, his assistance was embarrassing to France, as when he urged that all of the ports should be policed by a mixed French and Spanish force, on the ground that a division of the ports between different Powers would tend toward the partition of Morocco. This would have interfered decidedly with the French plans, particularly in regard to Casablanca, which has since become practically a French port.

It is reasonable to suppose that M. Tardieu, in interpreting the motives of President Roosevelt, exaggerated his antagonism to Germany and the apprehension felt by our Government over the German imperialistic policy. The question, however, was raised in the United States Senate at the time whether the acquisition by Germany of Casablanca or some other Moroccan port would not, in view of German colonization in Brazil, imperil the Monroe Doctrine. The question naturally arises again, now when Germany holds the harbor of Agadir, a better port than Casablanca and still nearer the Brazilian coast. But to extend the Monroe Doctrine to the other shore of the Atlantic would be going too far, and, as to the alleged danger to the security of the Panama Canal, how could we object to Germany at Agadir and not to France at Casablanca, Spain at Larache and Great Britain at Gibraltar? Our commerce with Morocco is now inconsiderable—about a third of 1 per cent. of the total imports—but if that country is "Europeanized" by whatever nation or nations, it will doubtless increase our trade so long as we can have a fair chance at it, The French occupation of Algeria and Tunis has been of great commercial benefit to us. Our humanitarian sympathies are in no way involved in the fate of Morocco, as they were in the partition of Poland and the oppression of the Armenians. The people of Morocco will never be any more divided than they are now, nor be under a government more useless and unjust than the present.

There is only one factor in the problem with which we are directly concerned, and that is Liberia. As a colony of American negroes, founded by Americans under the auspices of the Government, it has always been under our protection and we cannot consent to having it made a pawn in the diplomatic game now going on. It is repeatedly referred to in the current discussions as having been given to Germany by France, or to France by England, or otherwise thrown in as boot in some territorial trade. It has been elbowed by its neighbors on all sides, until it was nearly crushed out of existence, and its troubles are not yet over. The last number of the *Liberian Register* is full of complaints of French aggression. The boundary commission of 1907, in spite of the protests of the Liberian Government, fixed the boundary line on "the right bank of the Cavalla River until the sea," instead of mid-channel, as is customary. It was understood that the Liberians were to have the servitude of free navigation of the river, but instead the French have shut out their boats so they have no access by water to the hinterland of their own country. But now that the United States has recently reasserted its protectorate over Liberia by sending a commission to arrange its difficulties it ought to be understood by the European Powers that they must leave it out of consideration in their diplomatic deals.

Apart from this, however, we have assumed no obligations and possess no in-

treaty that involve us in the Moroccan question. President Taft is more of a "stay at home body" than his predecessor, and it is probable that he will avoid participation in the negotiations as far as he can. His efforts for peace take the form of securing new arbitration treaties rather than acting as arbitrator. We are glad that in the crisis of 1906 President Roosevelt was able to do something toward bringing the European Powers to an acceptable compromise, but nothing in that action obligates us to renew our active interposition at the present time. Consequently we venture to question the very positive statement of the *Echo de Paris* that the United States has notified Germany that the establishment of a German naval base on the Moroccan coast would be calculated to compromise American interests to a serious extent; that the American Government would regard this as dangerous to the security of the Panama Canal and a direct menace; and that therefore the American Government has adopted the British point of view and is prepared to support it in concert with the British Government.

## Attorney-General Wickersham as a Socialist

It was a long step towards Socialism that Attorney-General Wickersham took in his address to the Minnesota State Bar Association. He made the startling suggestion—he did not absolutely approve it, but he looked favorably upon it—that the time might be near when our Government will fix the prices of all commodities distributed by interstate commerce, the price of which is set not by competition but by combinations of capital that control production. He said, and he said truly, that the era of competition is passing, or past, and with it must go the political economy based on competition, and why not the legislation based on the old political economy?

The number of products of manufacture which are now made under trust control has come to be enormous. The escape from competition, and the substitution for it of co-operation, is a phenomenon of the last few years. In his testimony before the congressional committee investigating the Sugar Trust Mr. John E. Parsons, who was counsel for the Havemeyers, declared that it was in 1887 that he organized the competing sugar companies into the Sugar Refiners' Company, for the purpose of eliminating competition. It was the beginning of that successful phase of the holding trust, even anterior to the Standard Oil combination. So new, so late is the appearance of practical monopoly, and the disappearance of competition.

And combination cannot be prevented by any legislation. It has come to stay. It is a necessity of advancing civilization. Competition is industrial war, and is wasteful like the wars of nations. Laws may be passed forbidding a holding company, or that one company shall own another, or that companies shall pool their products or agree on prices, or parcel out the territory they control, but there are other ways to do the trick and always will be, the easiest being the ownership of stock in two or more companies by the same persons or interests. Economy requires combination, but it gives power which needs to be held under restraint.

There always was sporadic and temporary local monopoly, but now we have it permanent and covering the country or the world. Was the price of steel fixt at the late conference of American and European manufacturers? They say no, but they admit what the public will suspect to be the same thing. In the old times there were very drastic laws against monopoly, and governments set the price of wheat as against the wheat-sharks. We have been taught that this was bad political economy, but it was necessary for the saving of human life endangered by starvation, for man is more than money. But now one Attorney-General reminds us that where there is no competition the Government may have to step in and fix prices to prevent robbery of the people by those who hold the full supply of what the people must have.

We say that the proposition approaches socialism, but we do not mean thereby to condemn it. The Post Office is in the line with socialism, an immense business carried on by the Government, and others forbidden to compete. The public school is socialistic, and so are the

public highways that have supplanted the toll roads. The ownership and operation of the canals and railways in Europe and Japan is a step toward socialism. There is much to be said for public ownership of railways as well as of other roads by the nation, and Mr. Bryan has urged that they be owned by the States thru which they pass, an obvious absurdity which he has not repeated of late years. Postal banks are socialistic and were opposed as such by private banks. Equally what we all want, the postal telegraph and the postal carriage of express matter is socialistic. We ned not fear the word, for we all want a measure of it, altho we may be afraid of the word, which sounds fearsome to many.

What Mr. Wickersham anticipates is that with the passing of competition in the manufacture of no matter how many products, the Government will have to control by a commission and to fix the prices. This is what has already been done with the railroads, because in the nature of the case competition is usually impossible. The Government, thru its commission, approves or disapproves or fixes rates. What is done for a non-competing railroad may be done also, he suggests, for sugar, or oil, or steel, or tobacco, or wood pulp, or beef. Why not?

To be sure, the Government does not own the railroads, and still would not own the manufacturing plants. But what is ownership? When a man, or a company, loses partial control of what he holds, has he not lost ownership in part? Is not the right of control a large part, and the only valuable part, in the ownership of an object? When the Government takes on itself the right to control the price of anything sold, such as a railway ticket or a gallon of oil, then the Government has assumed to that extent the rights of ownership. The fixing of price is a right of ownership, and when our Government shall assume the right to fix the price at which the manufacturer shall sell oil or steel it will be tantamount to its becoming part owner; and full ownership would be socialism, an end toward which we have been fast approaching in these last years, and the trusts which have been consolidating ownership and control have been a chief factor in the steady growth of socialistic policy.

Be it observed that what we have said above has no relation to the Socialist party or parties. That is another matter.

## Molded Lace

Good news comes to us from Lyon, by the way of Consular Report No. 165. A machine has been invented for manufacturing net and lace, the liquid material being poured on one side of a roller and the fabric being reeled off on the other side. One factory is now producing a thousand yards a day, and the process seems capable of indefinite extension and application to various sorts of woven, knit and reticulated goods. The raw material is cotton waste and the finished fabric is a good substitute for silk. As in the process of making artificial silk the cellulose is dissolved in a cupro-ammoniacal solution, but instead of being forced out thru minute openings to form threads, as in that process, the paste is allowed to flow upon a revolving cylinder which is engraved with the pattern of the desired textile. A scraper removes the excess and the turning of the cylinder brings the paste in the engraved lines down into a bath which solidifies it.

Tulle or net is now what is chiefly being turned out, but the engraved design may be as elaborate and artistic as desired, and various materials can be used. Since the threads wherever they cross are united, the fabric is naturally stronger than the ordinary. It is all of a piece and not composed of parts. In short, we seem to be on the eve of a revolution in textiles that is the same as that taking place in building materials. Our concrete structures, however great, are all one stone. They are not built up out of blocks, but cast as a whole. The reliefs and statuary which we are beginning to use freely on our buildings are not carved by the chisel of workmen, but are molded as clay by the artist's own hand. This opens a new field of art, monolithic statuary of unlimited size. The big Indian which Lorado Taft has just erected on the promontory overlooking Rock River, Ill., was made by pouring, instead of chipping, and five hundred barrels of cement were used in its construction

Lace has always been the aristocrat among textiles. It has maintained its exclusiveness hitherto by being based upon hand labor. In no other way could one get so much painful, patient toil put into such a light and portable form. A filmy thing twined about a neck or dropping from a wrist represented years of work by poor peasant girls or pallid, unpaid nuns. A visit to a lace factory, even to the public rooms where the worn-out women were not to be seen, is enough to make one resolve never again to purchase any such thing made by hand. But our good resolutions do not last long and in time we forget the strained eyes and bowed backs, or, what is worse, value our bit of lace all the more because it means that some poor woman has put her life and health into it, netting and weaving, purling and knotting, twining and twisting, throwing and drawing, thread by thread, day after day, until her eyes can no longer see and her fingers have become stiffened.

But man is not naturally cruel. He does not really enjoy being a slave driver, either of human or animal slaves, altho he can be hardened to it with shocking ease if there seems no other way of getting what he wants. So he usually welcomes that Great Liberator, the Machine. One reason for the popularity of the automobile is because the pleasure of swift motion is unalloyed by the sight of horses being whipped to speed and jerked about by the jaws. Then, as we pass the field of grain, how our hearts rejoice to see the farmer riding triumphant on his scythe-armed chariot over the land where his father wielded the cradle with his aching arms. The open door of a power house on the street always attracts a group of passers-by, and no wonder. It is an inspiring sight, a glimpse into a Utopia, a vision of ideal labor condition; this clean, spacious room, quiet save for the whirring of the flywheel or the purring of the dynamos; the engineer sitting reading a paper and getting up occasionally to look at a dial, take off a chart, record a reading, use an oil can or turn a stop-cock. This is what has replaced the treadmill and the galley slave, the straining and tugging of hundreds of thousands of horses.

The Machine is not only the Great Liberator, it is the Great Leveler also. It is the most powerful of the forces for democracy. An aristocracy can hardly be maintained except by distinction in dress, and distinction in dress can only be maintained by sumptuary laws or costliness. Sumptuary laws are unconstitutional in this country, hence the stress laid upon costliness. But machinery tends to bring styles and fabrics within the reach of all. The shopgirl is almost as well dressed on the street as her rich customer. The man who buys ready-made clothing is only a few weeks behind the vanguard of the fashion. There is often no difference perceptible to the ordinary eye between cheap and high-priced clothing once the price tag is off. Jewels as a portable form of concentrated costliness have been in favor from the earliest ages, but now they are losing their factitious value thru the advance of invention. Rubies of unprecedented size, not imitation, but genuine rubies, can now be manufactured at reasonable rates. And now we may hope that lace may soon be within the reach of all, not merely lace of the established forms, but new and more varied and intricate and beautiful designs, such as the imagination has been able to conceive, but the hand cannot execute.

## The Human Element

The scientific journals are again discussing the relative importance of the material and the human element as factors in the causes of fatal disasters. According to an official statement issued by the New York & New Haven Railroad Company, the recent accident at Bridgeport, in which fourteen persons were killed and fifty or more were injured, was the fault of a negligent engineer. At the point where the accident occurred express trains switch over from an inside to an outside track, for the purpose of drawing up, whenever stops are made, at the passenger platforms of the Bridgeport station. Engineers are under orders to slow down at this crossover to fifteen miles an hour. The derailed train took the switch at sixty miles an hour, running by danger signals as well as ignoring regulations.

The engineer was found among the dead, and we can only guess what ailed him. He may have been merely reckless—some engineers are—or the strain of a heavy day's work and the severe heat, from which we all were suffering at that time, may have unfitted him for his duties. But, however that may be, the public cannot accept the easy-going shifting of responsibility, to which railroad companies are notoriously prone under these circumstances, and we congratulate our valued contemporary, *The Scientific American*, on the intelligent and candid discussion in which it points out that this human element of uncertainty can and ought to be eliminated from railway operations.

For many years the most important progress that has been made in railway operations so far as it concerns the safety of the traveling public has consisted in the substitution of unerring physical arrangements and mechanisms for human perception, memory, judgment and fidelity. No human being can possibly attain to that inerrancy of action which characterizes inanimate mechanism when it is properly designed, properly made and kept in repair. Automatic signals, automatic shut-offs and brake-setting devices, automatic couplings, and so on, daily preclude scores of accidents of all degrees of seriousness that would inevitably happen if our sole dependence were on the human brain, however conscientious the will and intelligent the mind dwelling within it.

The cross-over problem, as *The Scientific American* points out, is perfectly simple from the engineer's standpoint, and has already been solved in practice by at least one of the principal railroads. It is only necessary to take a longer distance for the cross-over track, so that the angle of deflection from the axis of the rails on which the train has approached shall be extremely small. It can be made so small that the heaviest locomotives can safely take the shunt at any speed—sixty miles or more—at the will of the signal man or the engineer. Regulations and the physical or mental condition of the engine driver then cease to be important so far as the occasion is concerned.

There are other problems of the operation of railways, steamships, mills and factories, which, in like manner, will ultimately find their perfect solution only in correct construction and adequate mechanism. The human element can be reduced to smaller and smaller proportions. It cannot, however, be entirely eliminated, and operating companies must therefore be held to responsibility, not only for substituting good engineering for fallible human instruments, wherever that is possible, but also for minimizing to the utmost the conditions which make the human instrument now and then momentarily lose self-control or commit fatal mistakes.

Something has already been done by State legislation here and there to prohibit that unpardonable overworking of men under intense strains which is always a factor of extreme danger. Such prohibitions should be made far more drastic and comprehensive. The ways and means to prevent heartrending disasters are perfectly well known to scientific men—to engineers, physiologists and psychologists. We fail to employ them because we are far too easy-going in our attitude toward that insatiable cupidity which places the dollar above human life, particularly when it is some other fellow's life that is at stake.

**500 Peers Wanted**

H. H. Asquith, No. 10 Downing St., London, England, is understood to be in the market bidding for material suitable for making peers, delivered in lots of 50 or 100 as needed. Here is an exceptional opportunity for American capitalists and we are surprised that attention has not been called to it in the *Daily Consular and Trade Reports*. Hitherto their only chance to obtain an entree into the British aristocracy has been thru their daughters and the customs of England unfortunately differ from those of China in that ennoblement does not confer nobility upon the ancestors of the favored individual. Altho it is doubtless gratifying to see coronets upon the heads of one's daughter and grandchild, it cannot be the same as feeling it upon one's own head. It is besides decidedly annoying to a self-made man to have to take a back seat at




THE WESTWARD MOVEMENT OF THE CENTER OF POPULATION 1790-1910

a banquet or to be excluded from a coronation while the lord he has bought for a son-in-law goes in free. A contribution to the barrel of the Liberal party of half the amount usually required by a foreign nobleman before he will consent to marry an American girl, might now obtain the coveted title and the other half could be invested in a country estate with ancestral tombs, armorial bearings, hunting privileges, and other necessary appurtenances. The minimum amount paid in to the party funds by a new peer is $25,000, and Americans would of course pay more, as they do for everything in London. By taking Americans to fill up the House of Lords Premier Asquith would avoid local jealousies and the depletion of the House of Commons. He would also strengthen the amicable relations now existing between this country and England, for we on this side of the water would be much pleased to be relieved of those of our citizens who aspire to coronets.

**The Center of Population**

Westward the star of empire takes its way, following along the 39th parallel of latitude with only slight deviations to the north and south. In the last ten years it has moved almost straight west and more than twice as fast as in the previous decade. In 1900 it was 6 miles southeast of Columbus, Ind. Its new position, as located by the census of 1910, is less than a mile north of this point and 31 miles west of it, being now 4¼ miles south of Unionville, Monroe County, Ind., or, to put it in more geographical language, latitude 39 degrees 10 minutes and 12 seconds north and longitude 86 degrees 23 minutes and 24 seconds west. The center of population is far from being the most populated center. In fact, when the party of surveyors went to drive a stake at the exact point, they found it in a gully of a thick wood near Salt Creek, reached by no road, and a rattlesnake was the only inhabitant interested in their proceedings. What is meant by the center of population may be made clear by a crude illustration. If we cut a map of the United States out of a broad board we will find that it can be balanced on a point in Kansas, the geographical center. But if we make the board thin enough, and stick into it 93,402,151 pins in the proper places, one for every man, woman and child, we will find that it balances on the pivot of the center of population. Or in other words, the center of population is where the capital should be if we were anxious to keep down the mileage fees of the members of Congress to the lowest possible figure. Obviously a man in California teeters down the board more than a man in Illinois. One reason why the center of population has taken such a long jump this time is because of the rapid growth of the Pacific States. The mean center, represented for former years on the accompanying map by triangles instead of stars, is a different point, moving more slowly westward. Just as many people are to the north of this mean center as there are to the south of it, and just as many to the east as to the west, regardless of their distance away from this point.

**The Injury of Hot Weather**

A hot wave means something serious enough to those who live in large cities. So far the mass of the people are helpless victims, and if life is not lost, still life is hardly worth enduring. It

does not follow by any means that going to the country relieves one from the torrid temperature. From some of the orchards in Western New York apples were gathered that had been literally baked on the trees. Thousands of bushels of fruit were loosened on the stem and fell to the ground. The oat crop and the corn crop over a dozen States have been so badly damaged that all estimates of the year's production have to be reviewed. The farmer and his crops scarcely escape the destruction of zero weather before they are plunged into these scalding periods, which are even more unaccountable and the effect of which is less preventable. The prices of food stuffs move up accordingly; and the problem is a plain one: Are we, with all our inventions and discoveries, to remain the victims of climate? Undoubtedly a great deal more can be done than has been undertaken as yet to modify climatic conditions, by a judicious preservation of shade trees and the use of large electric fans in orchards, run by brooks. A municipal cooling system is a simpler affair, and is pronounced by experts not only possible but economical. At least half a million dollars is knocked out of the efficiency of New York City whenever the thermometer climbs over 90 degrees. This would make the loss from heat for a single month at least twenty-five millions of dollars, and this would more than pay for a system that would supply cool air thruout the city. These problems are in the incubating state, but are sure to be solved.

**Cultivated Rubber**

Within the last ten years a new plant of the highest value to modern civilization has been captured from the jungle and domesticated. The credit of it and, by unusual luck, the profit of it also, goes to Great Britain. While the Brazilians were bleeding rubber trees to death, the Governments of British Malaya and Ceylon were planting them. Now, killing a rubber tree to get its latex is as foolish as killing a cow to get its milk. The rubber gatherers had to go deeper and deeper into the forests of Para in search of new trees, and at the same time the demand for rubber was increasing rapidly, chiefly owing to its use for carriage and automobile tires, which now uses up half the world's product. But the botanists of Kew Garden in London had for many years been working in co-operation with the colonial botanists in the effort to acclimate the *Hevea brasiliensis,* and they succeeded in demonstrating its practicability in time to keep the price of rubber from soaring quite out of sight. As soon as it was shown that a product then selling at twelve shillings a pound could be raised for one, the Malayan planters rooted up their coffee trees to put in rubber. Other tropical colonists with more or less promptness followed their example. To be sure, there are now more rubber plantations on paper than there are on land, but already the cultivated product amounts to more than the wild. There are now about 120,000,000 rubber trees on the plantations, practically all grown within the twentieth century. The value of the rubber raised in the Malay Straits and Straits Settlements now amounts to over $30,000,000 a year. Next comes Ceylon, with an annual production nearly half as great. There is plenty of land capable of raising Para rubber in the Philippines and in Panama, while within the borders of the Unite States proper the Guayule plant can be cultivated. This is a hairy shrub growing upon the arid plateaus of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, as well as Northern Mexico, and yielding a form of rubber useful for many commercial purposes. But here the same wasteful policy has been pursued as in Brazil. The plants have been pulled up instead of being cut, consequently it is already extinct in some places.

**Presbyterian Union in Scotland**

It is but a few years since in Scotland the United Church and the Free Church joined in forming the United Free Church; and so soon there is a hopeful plan to unite this strong and enthusiastic body with the Established Church of Scotland. That would seem impossible unless the Kirk should give up its privilege of establishment. Committees of the two churches are at work on the plan of union, which provides for a "declaration of spiritual freedom en

bodied in the constitution of the reunited Church, in such comprehensive terms as would include all matters spiritual," thus "free from all external authority other than that authority in all matters secular from which no institutions or individuals could exempt themselves." It is proposed that Parliament should acknowledge such new constitution. In such a union care would be taken to preserve the historical continuity of the Church from its ancient organization; and the union would make it the actual as well as nominal Church of Scotland, responsible for the religious instruction of the people. Of course, there would be left some Anglicans, Baptists, Wesleyans and Congregationalists, but the overwhelming majority would belong to the Church of Scotland, and the religious condition would approach the ideal.

Mayor Harrison's new appointments to the Chicago Board of Education and Library Board are as follows: David M. Pfaelzer, representing the Jewish population of the South Side; Harry A. Lipsy, representing the Jewish population of the West Side; John C. Harding, representing the English; Mrs. John MacMahon, representing the Irish; Charles O. Sethness, representing the Norwegians; James B. Dibelka, representing the Bohemians; Henry W. Huttman, representing the Germans; Max Hemus, representing the Danes, and Phillip M. Ksycki, representing the Poles. In announcing the appointments the Mayor declares that he has satisfied all of the many races that make up Chicago's population. It seems to us that he has forgotten one, but this is quite natural for the Americans constitute such a small and uninfluential component of the population that they are hardly entitled a representative among the new members of these Boards.

The Rome correspondent of *The Western Watchman* reports a full interview with Abbot Gasquet, head of the Papal Biblical Commission revising the text of the Vulgate. We observe this important statement attributed to Abbot Gasquet:

"Given the same proportion of work which the Commission has accomplished in the past continues to be maintained in time to come, the text shall be finished in about five years. Where this is done it may be the lot of another commission to test the accuracy of St Jerome himself."

That last intimation is important and unexpected. It implies that Jerome's Vulgate, which the Roman Church has depended upon, may be corrected on the basis of the original Hebrew and Greek, thus reducing the Latin from its position of authority.

In a postal card primary conducted by *The World's Work* 1,505 replies were received from the readers of that magazine, representing all the States in proportion to their representation in the electoral college. The number of votes received for the leading candidates for presidential nomination next year was as follows: Wilson, 519; Taft, 402; Roosevelt, 274; Harmon, 96; La Follette, 91; Clark, 45; Bryan, 34. The most striking feature of the canvass was that 145 of the votes cast for Governor Wilson came from former Republicans.

When the Rev. Anna Shaw was in Stockholm at the International Suffrage Convention the Norwegian Government refused to allow her to occupy the pulpit. In Norway women are allowed to vote but not to preach. In most of the American States women are allowed to preach but not to vote. The inconsistency is perhaps only apparent, however, as the men in each country reserve to themselves what they consider most worth doing.

The Chicago City Council is undecided whether to require all the milk sold in the city to be pasteurized or to prohibit the sale of pasteurized milk altogether. Since this is a case where doctors disagree why not take advantage of the opportunity to let the people have a choice in the matter so long as they know what they are buying. Such opportunities are getting rare nowadays.

The French papers nowadays are loud in their complaint that the extortionate demands of the labor unions are raising the cost of living to an unendurable hight. The latest outrage of this kind reported is that the barbers of Paris have raised the price of a hair cut to 8 cents.

# Insurance

## Protection Against Fire

A RECENT report of a United States consul indicates that our cities are far behind Europe in protection against fire. During 1907 the loss by fire in the United States was $215,084,709, a per capita loss of $2.54. The expense of fire protection was $241,401,442, which may be itemized as follows: Excess of premiums over insurance paid by companies, $145,604,362; annual expense of waterworks chargeable to fire service, $28,856,235; annual expense of fire departments, $48,940,845; annual expense of private fire protection, $18,000,000. This annual outlay for fire protection amounts to $2.82 per capita, the total loss and outlay for the year being $5.36 per capita.

A table has been prepared from Government statistics showing the per capita fire loss in 1907 in American and European cities, classified according to population. The figures show a notably greater fire loss in this country:

| Population. | U. S. | Europe. |
|---|---|---|
| Over 300,000 | $2.24 | $0.65 |
| 100,000 to 300,000 | 2.14 | 0.37 |
| 50,000 to 100,000 | 2.47 | 1.67 |
| 30,000 to 50,000 | 3.28 | 0.72 |
| 10,000 to 30,000 | 2.37 | 0.81 |
| Under 10,000 | 3.47 | .... |

The average annual losses of six nations in Europe, per capita, were compiled from records of varying years and the years grouped with this result: Austria, $0.29; Denmark, $0.26; France, $0.30; Germany, $0.49; Italy, $0.12; Switzerland, $0.30.

The aggregate loss from fires in Paris in 1908 was $1,390,413. The cost of the fire department, consisting of 1,803 officers and men, was about $0.24 per capita. The salaries of the force amounted to $469,560. The average cost per capita in Berlin for the maintenance of the department was $0.30, the actual cost of the department in 1910 being $609,814.

These figures are illuminating and are well worth the careful study of our city governments. When our people and legislators awake to the fact that it is possible to reduce our enormous fire waste by proper precautions, we may hope for a better showing in comparing our annual fire loss with that of European countries.

IN a recent bulletin issued by the Postal Life Insurance Company, it is announced that the Health Bureau, established by the Provident Savings Life, will be continued. This provides, among other features, for a free medical examination of policyholders once a year. The bulletin speaks of the evil effects of alcohol, the dangers of pneumonia, and then devotes a large amount of space to the importance of the proper care of the eyes. Ill-health, ascribed to other causes, is often due to improper glasses or other forms of eye strain. An examination by a competent physician will avoid many nervous disorders.

GOVERNOR MCGOVERN, of Wisconsin, has signed a bill authorizing that State to engage in the annuity and life insurance business after next year. The business is to be carried on under the management of the State Insurance Commissioner, and is to be conducted on the same lines as a mutual insurance corporation, but at a minimum expense of not to exceed $2 per $1,000 insurance. Premiums are to be calculated according to the American mortality table. Annuities are to range from $100 to $300, and life insurance policies from $500 to $3,000.

THE fire insurance companies have no love for fireworks. Now in addition to the discouraging city ordinances in New York, the fireworks companies have greatly injured their own cause by wholesale frauds in arranging Fourth of July displays. In some cases the city was charged ten times more than the regular price.

AT a special meeting of the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford the legislative amendment to its charter, permitting the increase of its capital from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000, was accepted. The increase will probably not be made for the present.

# Financial

## The Year's Foreign Trade

In the last fiscal year our exports made a new high record, rising to $2,048,691,392, and exceeding those of 1907, the previous record year, by nearly $108,000,000. The gain over the exports of 1910, amounting to $303,700,000, or 17.3 per cent., was the largest increase ever shown. Imports were less by about $29,000,000, or 1.8 per cent., than those of 1910. The sum of both the incoming and outgoing trade, $3,576,070,000, exceeded that of 1910 by $275,000,000, and that of the highest preceding year, 1907, by $261,000,000. The excess of exports over imports, $520,706,304, was greater than that of 1910 by $332,000,000, and had been surpassed only in 1908, 1901, 1900, 1899 and 1898. Figures for the last sixteen years are given below:

| Year. | Exports. | Imports. | Excess of exports |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1911 | $2,048,691,392 | $1,527,985,088 | $520,706,304 |
| 1910 | 1,744,984,720 | 1,556,943,430 | 188,037,290 |
| 1909 | 1,663,011,104 | 1,311,920,224 | 351,090,880 |
| 1908 | 1,860,773,346 | 1,194,341,792 | 666,431,554 |
| 1907 | 1,880,851,078 | 1,434,421,425 | 446,429,653 |
| 1906 | 1,743,864,500 | 1,226,562,446 | 517,308,054 |
| 1905 | 1,518,561,666 | 1,117,513,071 | 401,048,595 |
| 1904 | 1,400,827,271 | 991,087,371 | 469,739,900 |
| 1903 | 1,420,141,679 | 1,025,719,237 | 394,422,422 |
| 1902 | 1,381,719,401 | 903,320,948 | 478,398,453 |
| 1901 | 1,487,764,991 | 823,172,165 | 664,592,826 |
| 1900 | 1,394,483,982 | 849,941,184 | 544,541,898 |
| 1899 | 1,227,023,302 | 697,148,489 | 529,874,813 |
| 1898 | 1,231,482,330 | 616,049,654 | 615,432,676 |
| 1897 | 1,056,993,356 | 764,730,412 | 296,263,144 |
| 1896 | 882,606,938 | 779,724,674 | 102,882,264 |

It is noticeable that there was an excess of gold imports amounting to $51,000,000, against excesses of exports in the two preceding years, $75,000,000 in 1910, and $47,000,000 in 1909. Exports of breadstuffs have declined steadily, falling from $205,000,000 in 1908 to $111,000,000 last year. In the same period meats and dairy products have been reduced from $170,000,000 to $125,000,000. The gain has been due mainly to cotton and manufactures. Cotton exports last year rose to $584,000,000, the highest value ever known, exceeding that of the previous record year, 1907, by $103,000,000. The quantity exported in that year, however, was greater by 10 per cent. But the average price was only about 10½ cents a pound, against 14½ in 1911. Free imports last year, $778,000,000, were a larger share, 50.92 per cent., of the total than had been shown before in sixteen years. Dutiable imports, nearly $750,000,000, were less by $51,000,000 than in 1910, but more than in any other preceding year, 1907 excepted.

## Canada's Crops

MANITOBA'S Minister of Public Works says the Province needs 20,000 harvest workers, as the crops beat all records. There is a great demand for harvesters thruout the three Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, and the rail road companies are advertising for 50,000. In these Provinces the wheat area has been increased this year by 1,200,000 acres, or about 14 per cent., and from the time of seeding the weather has been almost continuously favorable. Further east an exceptionally heavy crop of hay is being harvested. In our own country the hay crop is only two-thirds of the normal quantity. Hay imported from Canada was sold in Chicago last week. The duties paid would not have been required if the reciprocity agreement had been in force.

....The National Monetary Commission will present its report to Congress on December 4, and will then cease to exist.

....The Transvaal's output of gold in June, £2,907,414, was but little below that of May, £2,913,734, which was the largest yet reported.

....Several rubber factories in New England, employing about 4,500 persons, were closed last week for a month, owing to lack of orders.

....The city of Winnipeg has decided to buy, for $15,000,000, the entire property of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company, which includes a railway (with fourteen years of franchise remaining), a power plant and gas and electric light works.

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## Survey of the World

**President Taft and Alaska**

We discuss editorially the attacks upon the President in connection with the so-called Controller Bay shore front. On Wednesday of last week Mr. Taft sent to the Senate a special message replying to the Poindexter resolution of June 27, which called for information regarding the elimination of this Alaskan water front from the Chuguch National Forest. In transmitting the information called for, and further data, the President turned the tables on his enemies, and unhesitatingly branded as "a wicked fabrication" the notorious "Dick to Dick" postscript to a letter which was addressed, it was said, by Richard S. Ryan, representing the Controller Bay Railway and Navigation Company, to the former Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Ballinger. The President said, in the course of his message:

"I am in full sympathy with the concern of reasonable and patriotic men that the valuable resources of Alaska should not be turned over to be exploited for the profit of greedy, absorbing, monopolistic corporations or syndicates. . . .

"On the other hand, the acrimony of spirit and the intense malice that have been engendered in respect of the administration of the government in Alaska and in the consideration of measures proposed for her relief, and the wanton recklessness and eagerness with which attempts have been made to besmirch the characters of high officials having to do with the Alaska government, and even of persons not in public life, present a condition that calls for condemnation and requires that the public be warned of the demoralization that has been produced by the hysterical [illegible] of good people and the unscrupulous and corrupt misrepresentations of the wicked."

**The Reciprocity Bill Signed**

Canadian reciprocity was created so far as the United States Government's part in the contract goes, when President Taft signed the bill approving the agreement, on Wednesday of last week. The free admission of pulp wood and print paper made from timber cut on Canadian lands in private ownership is provided for, and this part of the bill, requiring no action by the Canadian Parliament, goes into immediate effect. The President received congratulations from many individuals, James J. Hill's message being, in part, as follows: "Canadian reciprocity . . . will greatly benefit the whole country without injury to any part." The scene now shifts to Ottawa. The Government had a majority of 46 in a house of 221 members, but Parliament was dissolved on July 29. The Government expects to return with an increased majority, altho some seats in the French Province of Quebec are likely to be lost, owing to Nationalist opposition. Manufacturers also will support the Conservative Opposition, and it has even been reported that the lobbyists who were active in Washington during the reciprocity contest there will remove to the Dominion capital. The Opposition is making as much as possible out of the slogan "American dollars," just as the British Conservatives did in their late election. It is charged that the Liberal candidates are to receive contributions from American capitalists, especially the railway interests, and there are several minor Administration scandals out of which an effort at capital making is evident. Parliamentary nominations will be made September 14, and the election will follow a week later.

**Trust Cases**

Owing to the new interpretation of the Sherman act in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust decisions, a decision

of the Circuit Court of Appeals, awarding $25,300 damages to H. A. Thomsen, was set aside last week. Judge Noyes, who wrote the original opinion, also wrote the one which reversed it and ordered a new trial. The court had held originally, he said, that it was immaterial whether the restraint of trade was reasonable or unreasonable. Thomsen, a shipper, sued a combination of steamship companies engaged in trade with South Africa.——Forty-nine of the men indicted a few months ago for maintaining an unlawful combination in the wire industry entered pleas of *nolo contendere* (substantially equivalent to pleas of guilty) last week and were punished by fines amounting to $54,900. District Attorney Wise insisted that the punishment should be more severe. The combination was voluntarily dissolved about two years ago. Among the indicted were a son-in-law of J. Pierpont Morgan, Charles F. Brooker and the Roeblings, of Trenton, N. J.——It is announced that the so-called Electrical Trust, of which the General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Electric Company are members, and which the Government some time ago began to prosecute, is ready to go into dissolution, accepting a decree which will soon be issued. It is asserted, in fact, that the combination no longer exists, and that its death has caused a large reduction of prices.——As the result of an inquiry made by agents of the Government, evidence tending to show that the United Shoe Machinery Company violates the Sherman act will be laid before a grand jury in Boston.——During the Congressional investigation concerning the steel industry, last week, the chairman of the committee introduced a copy of a combination agreement, fixing the prices and apportioning the sales of steel plates. This combination was made in 1900 (before the formation of the Steel Corporation) and was dissolved two or three years later. Among the eleven companies that signed it were the Carnegie Steel Company, the Illinois Steel Company and Jones & Laughlin. According to the testimony of A. L. Lukens, president of an independent company, Judge Gary, head of the corporation, at the dinners given to representatives of the steel industry, has read lists of prices which the Corporation was to maintain, and other companies have tacitly agreed to accept them. A report against the International Harvester Company, submitted to Attorney-General Bonaparte in 1908 by an agent of the Department of Justice, was produced by the committee. It showed that the Corporation allowed a rebate of $3 per ton to the company on all steel purchased. Mr. Bonaparte will be asked to explain why he did not prosecute. It is said that there will soon be both criminal and civil suits against the company. Much additional testimony as to the purchase of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the Corporation has been taken. Substantially it is to the effect that the brokers and banks that were carrying the stock of the pool, being in danger of failure during the panic, appealed to capitalists interested in the Corporation for such relief as could be given by purchase of the shares, and that the panic would have been more severe if this relief had been withheld.——The Government will appeal from the decision of the court in the case of the merger of the Harriman railroad companies, which were held to be not guilty.

**The Oil Split**

From the Standard Oil Company comes the formal announcement of the way in which that corporation applies the "rule of reason" as laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States, and reorganizes to meet the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. The stock of about thirty-five subsidiaries now held by the parent company will be distributed among the stockholders *pro rata*. The answer to the decision recites the names of the companies which the Trust controls and announces the dates for the opening and closing of the stock books in the New Jersey concern, which is the holding company, so that those interested may be on record when the distribution takes place about December 1.

**In New York**

After fourteen years' leadership of the Kings County, New York, Republican organization, Timothy L. Woodruff was forced out last week, and

is succeeded by Frederick J. H. Kracke, of Flatbush (Brooklyn). His retirement is regarded as a "progressive" triumph. ——The Democratic Governor of New York was active last week in the exercise of the veto power. On Friday, he took action on forty-four bills, of which he vetoed thirty-eight. On Thursday, he vetoed fourteen. The majority of the bills vetoed carried appropriations, the total amount of which fell just short of $1,000,000. Comparing his administration to date with last year, the fiscal year of the Hughes administration, Governor Dix has saved the State nearly $2,000,000, altho the Legislature has provided for a deficit of $1,500,000 left by the late administration, and has appropriated $1,650,000 to restore the Capitol, which was greatly damaged by the fire of last winter. Governor Dix was elected on a platform promising economy of administration.——It was announced that on Monday of this week the actual digging of New York's new subways would be begun at Sixty-seventh street and Lexington avenue.

**The Situation in Mexico**

Dispatches from Mexico last week reported but little disorder, if the lawless acts of the Magonists near the northern boundary be excepted. The Government was making no effort to punish or restrain these bandits. The most significant change in the situation is that which was shown by loss of popular respect for Madero and a rapid growth of public sentiment in favor of the candidacy of Gen. Bernardo Reyes. Cartoons decidedly unfavorable to Madero were published at the capital, even in *El Pais*, a revolutionist paper for which Madero interceded at about the time of the retirement of Diaz. It is understood that a quarrel has separated Madero and his brother Gustavo from the Gomez brothers. On the other hand, the friends of General Reyes are insisting that he shall be a candidate for the Presidency. Posters advocating his nomination are displayed in many cities, and he does not discountenance the movement. ——Juan Frias, a Liberal was elected Governor of Queretaro on the 23d, by a large majority, the Catholic party's candidate being third on the list. At a municipal election in Zapotlan (Jalisco) a few days earlier, however, the Catholic party had a majority of about six to one over the Liberals, who, after the polls were closed, caused a riot and destroyed the ballots.

**Hayti's Revolutionists**

It was expected, at the beginning of the present week, that the revolutionists in Hayti would soon capture the capital, which they had surrounded, and that President Antoine Simon would become a prisoner or an exile. He had been encouraged by a victory which his son Ulysses had won (on the 28th) at Aux Cayes, on the south coast, where the local leader of revolt, General Larrieux, was captured and shot, but it did not seem possible for him to resist the attack of 10,000 rebels, who were within a few miles of the capital. These troops are commanded by General Leconte, who expects to be made President, but there is another revolutionary faction which is led by Gen. Antenor Firmin, and there may be war between the two. At the end of last week there were four United States warships in Haytian waters. One of them, the scout cruiser "Chester," had made the voyage from Newport, 1,400 miles, in seventy-five hours. Another, the "Salem," was ordered to go from Norfolk. Germany sent a cruiser from Montreal. Great Britain decided to send no ship, evidently relying upon our Government. At last reports, foreign residents had not suffered, and the American engineers engaged in building a railroad had not been disturbed.——Reports by mail from Nicaragua say that Managua, the capital, is in a state of siege, that its jails are full of political prisoners loaded with chains, that these prisoners have been subjected to torture, and that the families of several have purchased their liberty by paying large sums to the authorities. On the 29th, three Liberal leaders were exiled.——Twenty-two feet of the water surrounding the wreck of the battleship "Maine" having been pumped out, much evidence of an initial explosion due to exterior force has been disclosed. Plates and ribs of the double botton were driven and bent upward 40 feet above their nor-

mud position. Parts of the keel were raised in the same way. Several months may be consumed in removing the mud in which the wreck is imbedded. The bones of sixteen bodies have been found. Congress is now asked to add $250,000 to the sum of $650,000 heretofore appropriated for the work. While the Government in Costa Rica is committed to the project of procuring a loan from an American syndicate headed by Minor S. Keith, many of the people oppose it. The local press attacks the project, saying that such a loan would be a step toward giving control of Central America to the United States.——Great loss was caused by the recent typhoon in the Philippines. Rains continued for thirteen days. At Baguio, the rainfall of one day was 39 inches, and 77 inches fell in four days. The loss in Luzon by storm and flood is $1,500,000.——It is expected that French bankers will invest $10,000,000 in an agricultural bank at Manila under the Government's guarantee of 4 per cent.

**South America**

Dr. Francisco Becerra, special fiscal agent of Colombia, arrived in New York last week and sailed for London, to complete negotiations there for a loan of $5,000,000. He explained that the overtures of American bankers had been rejected because of the controversy about Panama:

"Until justice is done to Colombia, Americans will be discriminated against simply because they are represented by the Government which dismembered Colombia and refuses to make amends. Americans as individuals are welcomed in Colombia; our people have ceased to hold them individually responsible since they came to understand that the seizure of Panama was the work of the Roosevelt administration. But Americans will be barred from obtaining concessions or having a hand in the development of our marvelously rich country until this wrong is righted. meantime Europeans are investing heavily in Colombia. We have entered on a new era of political stability and industrial prosperity. We are living in hope that the United States will see fit soon to remove the barrier to renewal of the friendship which so long marked the relations between our peoples. Arbitration of the Panama affair would accomplish this at once."

——Suddenly, on the 26th, the entire Venezuelan Cabinet resigned and new Ministers were appointed. The reasons for this change have not been published. No trace of Castro has been found, but it is said that he is in Nicaragua. Paraguay still fears that Colonel Jara, the dictator recently deposed, will organize a revolution against the present Government. In his recent message to Congress, President Leguia, of Peru, said:

"Our close and cordial relations with the United States are daily growing stronger, owing to the decisive influence of that great Republic in favor of peace on this continent."

He spoke of Peru's acceptance of the proposition for submission of her boundary dispute with Ecuador to the Hague tribunal, and of Ecuador's rejection of it. A joint commission has adjusted Peru's boundary controversy with Bolivia, and a *modus vivendi* with Colombia probably foreshadows a settlement with that country.

**The Veto Bill**

When Premier Asquith appeared before the House of Commons to announce that he had received the sanction of the King to the enforcement of the Government's policy he was greeted with a storm of jeers and yells which prevented his being heard. The long accumulated anger of a defeated and infuriated Opposition was exprest in disturbances such as have but rarely disgraced the British Parliament. Five times the Premier rose to speak and was howled down and for three quarters of an hour the uproar continued. The younger Unionists under the leadership of Lord Hugh Cecil kept up concerted shouts of "Traitor!" "Divide!" and "Redmond first!" The Speaker of the House was powerless to restore order and vainly begged the members to preserve the decencies of debate. When Mr. Asquith alluded to the late King the Unionists yelled "Who killed the King?" and "Keep the King out of it!" The speech which the Premier tried to make was afterward given to the press. In it he stated that the amendments added by the Lords amounted to a virtual rejection of the bill and could not be accepted. They replaced the machinery of the measure by expedients which were far worse than any of those originally proposed and

some of which were absolutely grotesque. Whenever there was a Unionist majority in Parliament, measures of the most vital importance might be passed in defiance of public opinion. He added:

"We cannot doubt that the advice which we have offered the Crown and which the Crown has accepted is warranted by constitutional principles. We do not desire that the prerogative shall be exercised. We trust that the necessity for its exercise may be avoided.

"There is nothing derogatory to the reputation of a great party and nothing humiliating to it in admitting that it has been defeated. No one asks them to accept the defeat as final. They have only to convince their fellow countrymen that they are right and that we are wrong and they can repeal our bills. Believing that the chances for a satisfactory solution of the issues at stake may thereby be improved, I do not propose today to ask the House to take any action in regard to the Lord's amendments to the bill, but to adjourn the debate."

Mr. Balfour, when he rose to reply, was not interrupted by the Ministerialists. He said that the bill was not one to deal with a deadlock between the houses; it altered the whole Constitution. It was a revolution. The Premier had apparently advised the Sovereign to make him an absolute dictator. The Premier, he said, had arrogated to himself powers which no republican dictator in the world possesses.——But on the following day Mr. Balfour, in a public letter to Lord Newton, advised the peers to follow Lord Lansdowne and pass the bill. Nothing would be gained by an attempt at resistance and it would be fatal to divide the party.——The Marquis of Lansdowne is making every effort to get enough members of the House of Lords pledged to let the bill pass so as to forestall the creation of new peers, but his success is yet doubtful. The dinner given to Lord Halsbury, the veteran champion of the prerogatives of the House of Lords, was a rally for those who had determined on fighting to the bitter end, but it was not largely attended.

**England's Attitude**

It, as is rumored, the incursion of a German gunboat into Moroccan waters was for the purpose of testing the strength of the Triple Entente of France, Russia and Great Britain, it has succeeded. Russia has notified Berlin of her entire agreement with the French point of view, and a simultaneous declaration of all the parties in Parliament shows that political divisions in England do not extend into the field of foreign relations. The calmness and unanimity manifested in the House of Commons when the Premier stated the position of the Government on the Morocco question was in striking contrast with the turbulence and animosity shown in the same chamber only a few days before when Mr. Asquith made his declaration on the veto bill. The statement of the Premier was read from a carefully prepared manuscript and should be given in his own words:

"It is obvious that the Moroccan question has reached a point at which it will become increasingly difficult, embarrassing, and anxious unless a solution is found. A too close analysis at the present moment of causes and antecedents might provoke in more than one quarter recriminations and retorts which it is, on every ground, desirable to avoid.

"I propose, therefore, simply to state to the House what the actual situation is today. Conversations are proceeding between France and Germany. We are no party to these conversations. The subject matter of them may not affect British interests. Upon that point, until we know the ultimate result, we cannot express a final opinion, but it is our desire that these conversations should result in a settlement honorable and satisfactory to both parties, and which his Majesty's Government can cordially say in no way prejudices British interests.

"We believe that to be quite possible. We earnestly and sincerely desire to see it accomplished. The question of Morocco itself bristles with difficulty, but outside Morocco in any part of West Africa we should not think of attempting to interfere in territorial arrangements considered reasonable by those who are more directly interested.

"Any statements that we have so interfered and prejudiced the negotiations between France and Germany are mischievous inventions without the faintest foundation in fact.

"We thought it right from the beginning to make clear that, failing a settlement such as I have indicated, we must become an active party in the discussion of the situation. That would be our right as a signatory to the treaty of Algeciras, as it might be our obligation under the terms of an agreement of 1904 with France. It might be our duty in defence of British interests directly affected by further developments.

"There may have been times when we were not sure how far this was fully understood. I am glad to say that we are now quite satisfied that that is not the case. The statement I made more than three weeks ago, and the speech since made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer have, I hope and believe, made perfectly clear that we claim not any predominant position, but that of one party inter-

fered on any possible developments and in seeing a solution of the present difficulty.

"In our judgment, it would be a grave mistake to let such a situation drift until the assertion of our interest in it, owing to our previous silence, might cause surprise and resentment. That, I trust, has been sufficiently guarded against by statements already made.

"I repeat, we earnestly desire a successful issue of the conversations now in progress and I would venture in the general interest to make a strong appeal to the House not to enter into further details or open up controversial ground."

Mr. Balfour followed the Premier with an emphatic assurance of support from the Opposition, saying:

"If there are any outside these walls who had counted upon differences and absorption in home disputes, in the hope that they would make easy a policy which in other circumstances this country might reject, and if there are any who supposed that we would be wiped off the map of Europe because we have our difficulties at home, it may be worth while saying that they bitterly mistake the temper of the British people and the patriotism of the Opposition."

Mr. Macdonald, leader of the Labor party, said that the Labor members were utterly opposed to war, but he hoped that no European nation would assume for a single moment that party divisions weaken national spirit. Nevertheless, the Laborites of Germany, France and England would co-operate to the very last moment, he said, to seek peace and prevent two professedly Christian countries from resorting to the arbitrament of the sword over a difficulty that could easily be settled at The Hague.

**Agadir and Kongo**

The declaration of Premier Asquith, tho couched in diplomatic language, may be interpreted as warning Germany to keep out of Morocco, but permitting France to buy Germany off by concessions in the Kongo. It is understood that Germany demands, as compensation for the withdrawal of her warships from the harbor of Agadir, the cession of the entire coast of French Kongo as far inland as the river Sanga, and the reversionary claims of France and the Kongo Free State now annexed to Belgium. This part of French Kongo desired by Germany has an area of 200,000 square miles, therefore about as large as the whole of Morocco, and includes the two ports of Loango and Libreville. Libreville, founded by the French in 1849, is now a French naval station. Its harbor has no superior on the west coast of Africa except Dakar, also a French naval station. The commerce of French Kongo amounted in 1909 to $2,700,000 and the exports to $3,500,000. The French rights over the Kongo State depend upon a declaration made in 1884 by the President of the Kongo that France should have the right of pre-emption over every other Power should the Association at any time alienate its possessions. The French Government agreed that this right of pre-emption should not be claimed against Belgium, and Belgium in 1887 undertook to incur toward France the same obligation as the Association. Should Germany now secure the concession of this reversionary claim it would increase the attractiveness of Belgium, for if Belgium should at some future time fall into German hands, it would ultimately give to Germany the greater part of equatorial Africa, stretching from the Kameruns to German East Africa and cutting in two the cherished British project of an "all-red route" from Cairo to the Cape.——Agadir, which is apparently regarded by Germany as the equivalent of the coastal region of French Kongo, is a village of a few hundred natives, situated on the summit of an isolated hill about 600 feet high. The harbor, tho an open roadstead protected only on the north and east, is better than other Morocco ports, as seven or eight fathoms of water extends to within a half mile of the shore. A Portuguese noble built a castle here in 1500 to protect his fisheries, and during that century, especially after its capture from the Portuguese by the Moroccans in 1536, Agadir became an important center of commerce, called by the Arabs Bab-el-Sudan, or "the Gate of the Sudan." But its prosperity making it a dangerous rival for northern Morocco, Sultan Sidi Mohammed captured the city, transported all its merchants to Mogador, and prohibited all business at Agadir. It has never been an open or treaty port and there are no foreigners resident. The German interests, which in the opinion of that Government called for the protection of a cruiser and two gunboats, seem to consist of the recent visit of some na-

tive agents of the Mannesmann Brothers in search of mining concessions. But it has long been the object of German aspiration. In 1904 the German Colonial Society declared Germany must have southern Morocco, "even at the cost of a war," stating that the Sus region forming the hinterland of Agadir had climate and resources suitable for colonization and should receive the 32,000 emigrants who every year go to the United States to seek their fortunes. The Sus Valley is cut off from the rest of Morocco by a spur of the Atlas running to the sea. During the Conference of Algeciras, which settled the control of the other Moroccan ports, no mention was made of Agadir. The German papers claim that the possession of this strategic point is essential for the peace of Europe, for France might bring an army of a million Arabs, Berbers and Senegalese across the Mediterranean at short notice, unless Germany is in a position to prevent it by raising a Mohammedan insurrection in the French African possessions.

**Foreign Notes**

The first air race of any extent on English soil took place last week under the auspices of *The Daily Mail*, which offered a prize of $50,000. The course starting from Brooklands, near London, included the following stops: Hendon, Arrogate, Newcastle, Edinburgh, Stirling, Glasgow, Carlisle, Manchester, Bristol, Exeter, Salisbury Plain, Brighton, Brooklands, a total distance of 1,010 miles. The race was won by Lieutenant Conneau, of the French navy, flying under the name of "Beaumont," the same who won the Paris-Brussels-London-Paris race. His total time in the air was 22 hours and 28 minutes. He was closely pushed by another French aviator, J. Vedrines, who arrived at the goal less than half an hour behind him. Nineteen competitors entered for the race. The English contestants dropped out at early stages in the course. ——W. Morgan Shuster, the American financial expert who was appointed to take charge of the Persian finances, finds himself involved not only in international intrigue but in a revolution. The Belgian Director of Customs at first refused to recognize the authority conferred upon him by the Persian Parliament as the sole person in power to sign checks on Government funds. In this the Director of Customs was supported by the Russian Minister, but when Mr. Shuster notified the banks that checks drawn by any other persons whomsoever were invalid, the opposition collapsed. In anticipation of an attack upon the capital by the ex-Shah, Mr. Shuster has organized a treasury guard and placed it in charge of Major Stokes, formerly of the British army in India. The Russian Minister has protested against this, but so far the Persian Government stands by the American Treasurer-General. Parliament has offered a reward of $100,000 for the head of the ex-Shah, Mohammed Ali Mirza. He has left Astrabad and is marching toward the capital.——The Spanish Government decided at last to take action against the conspiracy organized in Spain for the overthrow of the Portuguese Republic, and the force which has been collected in Galicia under Captain Couciere will be dispersed. Arms and stores have been seized and the leaders of the movement ordered to leave the frontier. The deposed King Manuel is said to have paid out immense sums in support of the movement for his restoration. The Pope is reported to have exprest his sympathy for the monarchists in a letter to the leader of the conspiracy. The Portuguese Government is showing a more conciliatory spirit toward the Church, and has addressed a letter to the bishops of Portugal, assuring them that the separation law is not intended to be hostile and requesting them to formulate any complaints they may have.——The new system of compulsory military service was inaugurated in Australia the first of this month. There were mustered in at the start 105,000 boys from fourteen to eighteen years of age for the training which they are required to take for at least four whole day and twelve half day parades and twenty-four night drills for a year. Next year 30,000 youths of eighteen will enter the ranks of the national militia and in seven years it is estimated the citizen army will number 120,000 trained men. A compulsory naval force was started at the same time with a total enrollment of 3,700.




## Miss Ellen Fitz Pendleton

Miss Pendleton, who has just been selected to succeed Miss Caroline Hazard as President of Wellesley, is the first graduate of the college who has been called to direct it. Miss Pendleton was graduated in 1880, and was an instructor in mathematics from 1888 to 1897. She was appointed secretary of the college in 1897, and as dean from 1901 to 1911, she has had charge of all relations between Wellesley and preparatory schools. Miss Pendleton brought the administration of the certificate system to a high degree of efficiency. The college has been enabled thru this system to keep in close touch with even the most distant schools and to maintain vital relations with them. She therefore takes up her duties not only with a long experience in administration, but with an intimate knowledge of the academic work of the traditions of the college. She is a woman of unusual personality with the gifts that bind others to her as a leader. Miss Pendleton was born in Westerly, R. I. She has long been identified thruout the country for her interest in college clubs and her efforts to centralize their activities.



## Dr. Lemuel Herbert Murlin

Dr. Murlin, since 1904 the president of Baker University, at Baldwin, Kansas, has been appointed president of Boston University. Dr. Murlin has had an exceptionally wide experience in a large number of different colleges, and has also been closely identified with religious work. He was born in Ohio on November 16, 1861, and graduated from Fort Wayne College in 1886. Since that time he has studied or taught at eight institutions of learning. He secured the degrees of A. B. and S. T. B. at DePauw University in 1891 and 1892, the degree of B. D. at the Garrett Biblical Institute in 1899, S. T. D. at the University of Denver in 1897, D. D. at Cornell in 1897, and LL.D. at DePauw University in 1908. He also studied at the University of Pennsylvania, at Clark University and in Europe. He was ordained as a Methodist Episcopal minister in 1887, and among other positions was acting minister of the American Church at Berlin in 1909-1910, during a year's leave of absence from Baker University. Dr. Murlin has held important positions in various educational and religious organizations. He will be inaugurated in October and will assume his new duties at that time.

# Education

BY COUNTESS ELEMER DE LONYAY

[While humanity can rarely succeed of themselves give correct knowledge and judgment, ... is natural [illegible] to interest our readers to learn what are the conclusions on so important a subject as education reached by one who has observed life in the highest circles of continental Europe, first as the daughter of King Leopold II of Belgium, then as Archduchess Stephanie, the wife and widow of the Crown Prince of Austria.—Editor.]

EDUCATION is a democratic task. It knows no difference of birth. In every civilized country it should play the most important part in the life of each individual. Everything that signifies balance is dependent upon it, and a well balanced mind is conducive to contentment and happiness. Where education is neglected we find vice, frivolity, discontent, arrogance, overestimation of self, imperiousness, injustice, hatred and debasing sentiments which make life a torture.

If properly carried out education should aid the State in securing order, ensuring welfare, alleviating suffering, and diminishing wickedness. The desire for happiness becomes more potent daily, as the wants of life and physical welfare grow in intensity. Every one wants to be somebody, wants to arrive somewhere, and very few are satisfied with what they have or what they are.

The spirit of the present times is a breathless struggle and a mad rush for something unknown. The dispositions of today lack that sacred peace which is brought about by the self-satisfying consciousness of duty done. There is too much excitement and impatience, and not enough joyousness in the chosen work, in the work accomplished, and furthermore there is a lack of respect due to oneself and others. Unlimited egotism, an absolutely appalling blind love for the ego, delight in slander, and the vices of envy, vindictiveness, base ingratitude, or an absolute indifference to all moral codes which is most discouraging, have penetrated with uncanny persistence into all the different classes of human society. Principles are thrust aside; the spirit of the modern times has no use for them. Religion is troublesome, unpleasant, and the exercise thereof is an old-fashioned custom. Work, occupation of any kind, is good for the poor and the suffering, who are in need of it, or for the mentally weak, who find satisfaction in it.

Any interest for the beautiful and good from sheer love of it creates a suspicion in our generation of eccentricity. To strive for higher ideals by serious work, or to master the sadnesses of life, is, according to modern conceptions, a fallacy, which is a pretty theory but impossible of practice.

Doing works of love for one's neighbor, in assisting the suffering or those who are unable to provide for themselves, ceases to be a pleasure in itself, but gives way to a desire of personal interest or love of popularity.

The passions are supposed to be allowed to run their course freely in this whirl of conflicting allurements of pleasure, until the senses become oversatiated, or until sickness or incarceration brings back reality. There is a restless, nervous going back and forth, a drifting without purpose, an apathy of boredom, which is the result of the lack of selfconsciousness in achieving the work, by which the cares are numbed and the hours are made to pass more quickly.

People at the top of the social scale, be they well born or should they have risen socially, are exposed to ridicule, laughter and slander. Deserving or not, they are subject to the same fate. They are dissected by the poisonous scalpel of the tongue or with the sharp point of the pen, neither of which ceases in its merciless task until its kindly work is done and the victim is entirely torn to pieces. And why all this? Lack of education!

Everywhere I look for the origin of these false theories and their accompanying circumstances, and I believe that all common-sense people will agree with me that the main reason for this unnatural condition of affairs is a lack of education. There are many who object to work and serve, or if compelled to do so rebel

against it. They believe that work is humiliating and debasing. Why? Because they have never been taught that work is no disgrace, nor have they learnt the contrary, that work is uplifting and ennobling, and brings in its train thousands of blessings.

Among the better classes of society the men follow their vocation more ardently and see to the fulfilment of their duties; the women more rarely. The women crave for entertainment, liberty, dress and emancipation. Why? Because they have never learnt what enjoyment is to be derived from a vivid interest in their proper occupations.

And this is the state of affairs all along the scale of the human hierarchy, up to the palaces of the rich and of the princes. Among the latter only too often arrogance, pride, avarice, pretentious consciousness and unquieted desires for pleasure join in maddest saraband.

Title, power, honor and money turn the heads of many. They live in the delusion that they belong to another sphere of humanity. They imagine that they stand so far above others that they may take every privilege, be regardless of consideration, give any insult, until the hour strikes when the veil which hid reality is torn asunder. Often it is too late, and causes misfortune to families, and distress to nations. Why? Because, even in these classes of society, only too frequently it is neglected to impress children with those mighty and unshakable principles which will make them real human beings! Because they are permitted to grow up with the most distorted ideas, and they are educated according to a uniform system that is often not within the reach of their capabilities and powers, or they are tortured with exaggerated studies which strain them mentally and weaken them physically, instead of performing the essential part of every education, the molding of mind for broad and humane ideas.

The natural great minds and the strong of a country are made for nations, and he who forgets that only injures himself. One should be able to look with admiration upon the actions of those highly placed in power or position, and not be compelled to turn away from them with pity or even loathing. This should be explained to all youth, so that it becomes a part of its flesh and blood. In a time like ours, where so many are only waiting and watching to find something with which to reproach the members of dynasties, the nobility, the rich and the highly placed, it is especially necessary for them to be cautious in not arousing people or incensing public opinion by their actions.

The actions of the well born and those placed in responsible positions should be like a lighthouse on the shore of the ocean, which throws out its light for the protection of fishermen and seamen in storm and gale. In spite of intrigues and malicious influences, their actions should bring blessings and happiness, and should be an example to humanity for its welfare! Parents, teachers and tutors, let this be your aim! A well planned education, systematically carried out for all classes of society, which in equal degree develops the powers of learning and the attributes of the mind, as it provides for the physical development, is utterly lacking.

In schools and private houses too much importance is attached to instruction, and yet the instruction that the children receive is wanting in many of the most vital points. These poor creatures have no time to digest what they learn. What is to be taught all children, and what is to be impressed upon them by every means at command, are the fundamental principles of education: Decency and hygiene, unshakable faith, humanitarianism, the importance of public welfare; and sympathy and contentment should be awakened in them, as well as the enjoyment of the beautiful, which, together with the love of doing good, forms happiness. The senses should be stimulated to take an interest in the arts, which are bound to influence the development of the mental and psychological powers; and special attention should be given to the furtherance of those tendencies which might lead to the choosing of a practical vocation.

Girls should also be instructed to cook, to iron, to sew. They should be taught the idea of family life, order, cleanliness; and should have explained to them the importance of a practical understanding of the thousand necessities of life, especially in the value of time and money.

Schools of learning which are not

schools of cultural education are of no value today. Such schools are worthless from an educational standpoint, as they do not give any moral stability to children, nor convey any understanding for the practical, useful and necessary things of life. What the children learn in such places is hardly imprest upon their memory; whereas they often read things which their immature minds cannot grasp, and which yet leave an impression that frequently accounts for actions in their later life.

The hours spent in such schools are not sufficiently incentive and are often a torture to both teachers and scholars. The examinations prove the correctness of these observations. And such poor, pitiable young objects are supposed to be prepared to battle as youths, men and women against immorality, hatred, alcoholism, brutality, infidelity and disobedience. They are to bear poverty with resignation, and to overcome falsity, injustice and brutality. This is impossible! Youth, thirsting for ideals, which is not given that for which its unspoiled, childlike nature craves, should not be fed with dry and abstract mental food. Want and hunger often lead the individual astray, and sickness and despair frequently throw him out of his moral balance. The large masses of those who are in need, the dissatisfied, are simply thrust into rebellion with all its horrors. It is thus that revolution, mutiny and anarchy arrive.

On the day of examination everything is beautifully clean in the schools; everything is prepared for the occasion. The children look spic and span, the teachers are pleasant and to all appearance in a festive mood.

The clergyman, the principal, several gentlemen of the board of direction, the parents and the relatives of the schoolchildren are present. Little speeches are made and books are examined. It is determined whether the number of exercises has been accomplished, whether the writing is legible, and whether the drawings represent something. After that questions are asked from the Catechism, about arithmetic, history, geography, literature and physics. Tremblingly, without having an idea of what they are saying, the dear little things hesitatingly bring forth their answers, like little parrots. Teachers as well as children are intensely excited; there is a depressing silence; beads of perspiration appear on the forehead; there is fear in the heart and a blush on their cheeks; the air is stifling. And this is called an examination for beings who will be called upon to protect and probably support their parents, to choose a vocation for themselves and in later days to lead their children on the path of goodness, honesty and practicability. This is impossible! These children, having finished their years of schooling, hardly know the difference between right and wrong. These children at the age of fourteen years are supposed to go out into the world full of dangers in order to earn their bread, or are sent to remain with their relatives in hamlets, villages or towns, where they may have to meet brutality without knowing how to deal with it. They see and hear, and their immature and innocent minds are not prepared to profit by the experience.

No one had led them, no one has tried to mold them; they grew up like the grass in the fields. Would it not be a blessing if in children's institutions the character of the dear little ones were formed and guided while they are at play? The system of education and instruction is greatly behindhand, and is sadly in need of a categorical change, so that at last different conditions may make a triumphant entry.

He who solves this great and urgent problem with love, from sheer benevolence toward his fellow creatures, and solves it conscientiously, may expect the most splendid monument, and deserves eternal gratitude in having acted for the well being of the great family of mankind.

Oroszvar Castle, Austria.




# Harvard Under Two Presidents

BY WARREN BARTON BLAKE

["I call, therefore," says John Milton, "a complete and generous education that which enables a man to perform justly, skilfully, and magnanimously all of the offices, public and private, both of peace and war."—EDITOR.]

"Our new President of the College is winning praises of everybody. I take the inmost satisfaction in him, and think him just the best man that could have been chosen. We have a real captain at last."

THESE words were not written yesterday, nor yet two years ago, when it became known that President Eliot was to step down, and that his successor was to be Abbott Lawrence Lowell, professor of the science of government. The paragraph occurs in a letter of a kinsman of President Lowell's, himself a professor; one James Russell Lowell, critic, poet and satirist. Lowell addressed the letter from Elmwood to the late Charles Eliot Norton, and dated it December 10, 1869. The "new President of the College" was the actual President-Emeritus — Norton's second cousin. This is a family affair.

Also a national affair. Tendencies remarked at Cambridge in '69, and in the seventies, and tendencies today, have had and will have direct influence upon a considerable number of students at Harvard and at institutions thousands of miles from the Massachusetts Cambridge. And Harvard has no intention of sacrificing its traditional position of leadership. President Lowell's plan for an exchange of professors each year with some of the smaller colleges—Grinnell College in Iowa, and Colorado (at Colorado Springs), and Knox, and Beloit, to begin with—may readily develop into an important feature of American college and university instruction.[1]

The Harvard of that earlier day was, however, above all if we compare it with the institution of today, in no true sense a university.

On President Eliot's accession the Divinity, Law and Medical Schools had, for several years, existed as "departments"; but a testimonial of good moral character was still enough to open the doors of either of these last departments. It was otherwise under "our new President of the College," yet not till

[1] "A professor from Harvard University is to spend a fourth of the academic year at each of these colleges, giving instruction in the regular college courses. In return, each of these colleges will send one of its younger instructors to Harvard, where, during half of the academic year, he will serve as assistant instructor in one of the courses. One-third of his time is to be devoted to teaching the best to graduate study and research. The arrangement becomes effective next fall, and Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of the Department of History, will be Harvard's first representative under the system of close exchange. The colleges stand for the 'cultural' ideal of education, as opposed to the vocational or utilitarian ideal of the State Universities, and the plan is, essentially, one of coöperation. Coöperation governs even the financial arrangements. Since the first step was not taken by Harvard, it is an interesting circumstance that Harvard graduates do not dominate the administration of any one of the institutions with which an exchange is effected.

1896 was a college degree required by the authorities of the Law School—that or standing equivalent to that of a Senior in Harvard College.[2] When Dr. Eliot took charge a graduate of three years' standing could buy a master's degree on terms resembling those which still govern this traffic at Oxford today. All this was changed more than forty years ago, however—and here is the significant point—the president began, thus early, to develop a genuine graduate school. We may say of this great administrator that he found Harvard a college and that he turned it over to President Lowell a university.[3]

What a record it is! In the first twenty-five years of the last administration the number of students was tripled, the instructing force nearly quadrupled, and the invested wealth of the institution, exclusive of halls, museums, collections, etc., increased in a like ratio. The development was, however, far from being merely numerical and material. It was an unprecedented step upon the part of the Harvard Corporation and Overseers to choose for chief executive a thirty-five-year-old professor of chemistry, and that selection was pregnant with results. One of these was the development of the University as a teacher of science.[4] Another was the evolution of what we call the elective system. This system had been "seriously undertaken" at Harvard from 1865; two years later about half the work of the three upper classes was elective. The extension of the system would have been even more rapid but for its costliness. At it was, the President-Emeritus provided a gradually increasing number of departments, each offering an increasing number of courses of study, till the Harvard catalog was as thick as the family Bible and the callow undergraduate could choose such subjects as paleontology or Indic philology, either for serious study or for skimming in lecture courses, till practically the sum of human knowledge in all branches was laid before the said undergraduate, who was free to drink of the stream pure and undefiled at his own sweet will—provided only that his faculty "adviser" (generally not an exacting authority) made no protest at his decisions, and provided that he passed certain tests before entering Harvard, and could read and write his own language, besides French and German. Great was the opportunity and great the faith in student nature which was the opportunity maker's.

Writing in 1894, Professor Dunbar, the economist, said of the elective system:

"If it were weakened, stunted, or rejected, the intellectual gain of Harvard would be as

[2]This last clause was soon dropped. Since 1900 a bachelor's degree has been a *sine quâ non* for the intending medical student. In both law and medical schools it has been Harvard that has raised the standard of admission.

[3]Dr. Eliot himself has said that Mr. James Bryce, in the old days, remarked that Harvard was no university, but only a struggling college, with uncertain relations to learning and research, loosely tied to congeries of professional schools. In those days the American educator had achieved the college, and little else; the problem of the college's relation to preparatory school and to professional school did not have great importance, for the college was itself little more than a well provided secondary school, while the "graduate departments" were taken none too seriously. In the year of Dr. Eliot's election to the presidency of Harvard, he contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly* two articles on "The New Education." In the winter of 1866-7, he wrote, "Arrangements were made by the government of the university for the organization of an advanced school of science and literature." The "literature" was exclusively classical. This project failed, after having been limited (1848) to "the Department of Physical and Exact Science." The graduate school experiment at Yale applied also to Sanscrit and other Oriental languages, the classics and modern languages. There were few genuine graduate students, however, and tho Dartmouth and Columbia undertook at this time to give similar graduate instruction they were no more successful. "At Brown University (Providence)," Dr. Eliot recorded in his article of February, 1869, "an English and scientific course was introduced into the college plan as early as 1846. It was soon lost to sight in the loose and exaggerated elective system which prevailed there for some years. But it has reappeared." Under Dr. Eliot the Harvard Graduate School gradually rose to its present commanding position; yet so late as 1885 the number of graduate students had only just passed 50. Four years later it was close upon 100. Today there are over 700 graduate students at Harvard out of 6,000 at American universities. Numbers are not all, however, and President Lowell himself has complained (*Atlantic Monthly*, June, 1909) that the bulk of the Graduate School's students, at Harvard as elsewhere, are not of first-rate quality. "Much of the instruction consists of burnishing rather soft metal." Nor does President Lowell fail to criticise the principle upon which students have been attracted to graduate schools generally. Instead of remembering that resistance must be overcome if you are to generate energy, the policy of the smoothing the way of the graduate student has been practised. He has been freely subsidized, like the theological student, till the graduate school has become "the easiest path for the good but docile student, with little energy, independence, or ambition."

[4]"The time had come," records the late Professor Charles F. Dunbar in the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, of June, 1894 (reprinted March, 1909), "when a rapidly increasing demand for something different from the traditional American college and professional school was to make itself felt. The sciences were pressing their claim for equal rank with the ancient learning. Here and there, among institutions which Harvard was perhaps tardy in recognizing as her rivals, were signs of action for meeting the needs of the new times."



ABBOTT LAWRENCE LOWELL

certainly imperiled as it twenty-five years ago she had made the wrong choice, and had taken the easy path of routine under some leader contented with the past."

Since 1894, the standpoint of most educators of the late Professor Dunbar's high position has materially shifted. Many educators of mingled sobriety and progressiveness look to the "weakening" — or rather the equilibrizing—of the elective system as the one step in Ameri-

an collegiate education likely to restore that weak sister to health and strength. "Intellectually," writes a member of the class just graduated, "the first-year student [under the new regime] finds Harvard very democratic, in that she does not constrain him to violate his tastes, and yet gently forces him to *develop* such tastes—and this system is an improvement over both the narrow, prescribed curriculum of old Harvard, and the planlessly broad elective system inaugurated by Dr. Eliot."[5]

Dr. Eliot's development of election was, to be sure, only one part of a great work, and, doubtless, an indispensable. But progress is to be attained only in alternately following and diverting tendencies. Fixed obedience to one idea does not spell advance. The radicalism of yesterday is today's retrogression. If we saw the problem of higher education today only as Dr. Eliot saw it in 1869, or Professor Dunbar in 1894, perhaps we should have to confess that our own education was a failure, and that we Americans had stood still during four decades.

Dr. Eliot found collegiate education on an eminence, albeit only a foothill as we see the map today. Professional and graduate school education occupied low ground and stood in danger of submersion. Naturally, properly, and most effectively, Dr. Eliot applied himself to strengthening the professional schools and to developing the graduate department on lines parallel with those schools. In all this he succeeded so well that he has never needed either defense or panegyric, tho he has had his share of both. President Lowell's task must be a different one. No longer is the academic problem principally a question of endowment, of equipment, of ways and means—tho these questions are everlasting. Neither does the fault of modern education lie, principally, in its teaching, or the requirements for the degrees. In Prof. Paul Shorey's words, "it is ideals and aims that need to be liberalized": a slow process, the first step in which must be a clearer self-consciousness on the part of American scholars and a fuller appreciation of the problem which the development of the American university has created for them. The task is "to redefine and so far as may be harmonize the aims of culture and scholarship without undue concessions to the gushing dilettante, and to emancipate ourselves from subservience to German influence."[6]

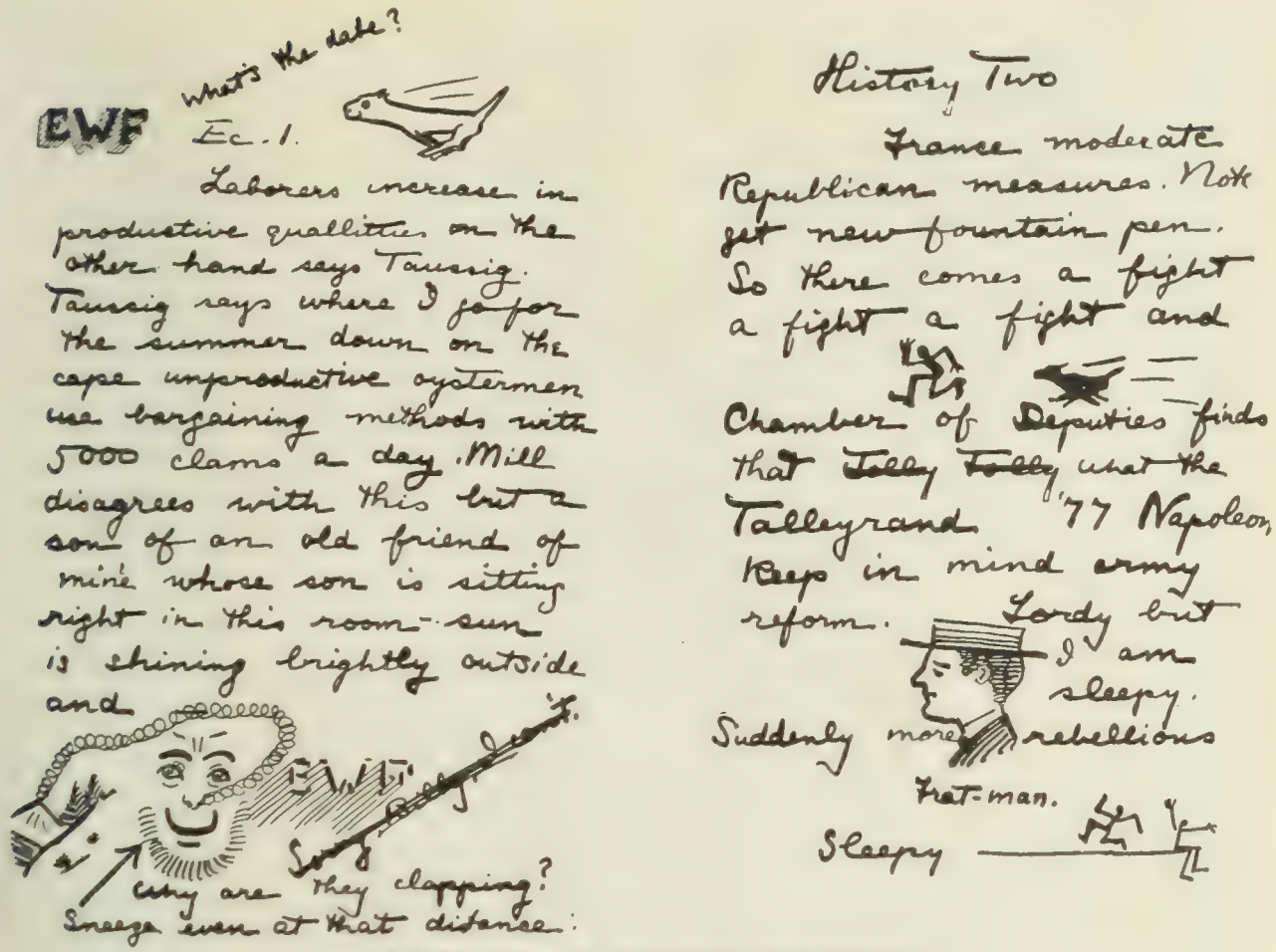
From the outset, beginning with his inaugural address itself, President Lowell has emphasized his concern with collegiate problems and conditions. Perhaps the college has been neglected in the development of the university.[7] But even if it has not been neglected, too much heed cannot be paid to its work, the spirit of its work,[8] and the conditions of its work. Somehow the American college of today reminds me of an overgrown schoolboy, well dressed, and with excellent traits to his credit, but missing connections between stockings and trousers. He has grown faster than was really good for him, and his parents' ideas haven't grown to match. His parents'

[5]Paul Mariett, article entitled "The Underlying Spirit," *Harvard Illustrated Magazine*, May, 1911.

[6]New York *Evening Post*, May 13, 1911.

[7]"The old college course concerned itself primarily with conduct. . . . The spirit of research seeks the things of the mind for their own sake."—Edward A. Birge: "A Change of Educational Emphasis," in *Atlantic Monthly*, February, 1909.

[8]President Lowell points out that, a century ago, the English universities awoke to a situation much like ours today. To restore scholarship to respectability, among their students, they quite frankly resorted to a system of prizes and rewards. "First in one subject, and then in another, they established a degree with honors awarded in several grades, and they succeeded in making the honors not only a goal of ambition, but, what is more, an object of general respect. They have prizes, too, which are eagerly sought." Harvard has latterly been attempting to achieve a similar amelioration by not altogether dissimilar means. A committee of the faculty was appointed during the year 1908-9 "to consider how tests for rank in college may be made a more generally recognized pleasure of intellectual power." The committee labored to the end that every student should make a choice of electives tending to secure for him "a systematic education, based on the principle of knowing a little of everything and something well"—also that he should plan his course seriously and as a whole. A system has been devised by which students are encouraged to inscribe themselves as candidates for a degree with distinction, instead of satisfying themselves with "a gentleman's C"—or mediocrity. Candidates for Degrees with Distinction numbered, this year, as follows: Biology, 1; chemistry, 10; classics, 10; engineering, 3; geology, 2; fine arts, 2; German, 3; history, government and economics, 1; history and literature, 2; history and political science, 53; mathematics, 5; philosophy, 4; physics, 2; romance languages, 3; semitic language and history, 1. Of candidates for honors there were 5, of whom 4 were specializing in the study of their own language. For the conditions upon which Honors or Distinctions are awarded, see the *Official Register of Harvard University*, September 6, 1910 ("Rules Relating to College Studies"). The distribution of Final Honors, 1910-1911, was as follows: In mathematics, final Honors were awarded to 2 Bachelors; in the Classics, to 4 (one receiving Highest Honors); in the English to 2 (one receiving Highest Honors); in Romance languages and literatures, to 1; in literature, as follows: especially Greek and German, 2; especially Greek and English, 1; especially Latin and French, 1; especially Latin and Italian, 1. Second year honors were awarded to 4 students of the classics, one receiving Highest Honors.




LEAVES FROM A STUDENT'S NOTEBOOK
Courtesy of the *Harvard Lampoon*

original notion was that opportunity was enough. If that were so (says the new university president) "hereditary wealth, which vastly enlarges opportunity, ought to increase intellectual productiveness." As for the college freshman, he has left behind him the old schoolboy motive for hard study; the professional motives are not yet in sight, and, as President Lowell says, it is not easy to make him appreciate the seriousness of the education within his reach. "He means to do reasonably well, but he has no idea of the benefit to be derived from striving for excellence." Of the first importance to him is the inculcation of scholastic ideals.[9] The trouble is not simply that undergraduates don't study, but they don't even agree that they *ought* to study. Therefore this last will be one of the most difficult of the president's tasks. Certainly the free elective system has reduced to a minimum the spirit of competition, in enlarging the scope of it. "Like the Caucus Race in 'Alice in Wonderland,' every one begins and ends where he pleases."

President Lowell has long preached the need of attaining collegiate "solidarity"—intellectual and social cohesion; the need of regaining it, rather, and that, too, without retrogression, without sacrificing individual variation. "The indi-

[illegible] moment question the great value of the activities outside the class-room. [illegible] but while the desire for high scholarly attainment seems to have declined in the last generation, the interest in other activities, except athletics, does not seem to have increased, if indeed it has not substantially lessened also. Contentment with mediocrity is perhaps the greatest danger that faces us, and it is closely connected with the feeling among the students that college is a sort of interlude in serious life, separated from what goes before, and disassociated with what follows. . . .

"The attitude of students in college and in the law school towards excellence in their studies presents a sharp contrast with which every one is familiar. . . . But if rank in the law school indicates future success, and rank in college does not, it follows that they must be taken by very different men, and that is

vidual student ought clearly to be developed," he has written, "both in his strong and in his weak points, for the college ought to produce not defective specialists, but men intellectually well rounded. . . . Every student ought to know, in some subject, what the ultimate sources of opinion are, and how they are handled by those who profess it." It is, in part, to develop this knowledge and this cohesion or solidarity that the founding of freshman dormitories is advocated by President Lowell, and that in these dormitories freshmen are to enjoy the social and intellectual comradeship of their seniors—tutors if you care to name them so.[10] The new spirit in American education is against the familiar doctrine of *laissez faire*. "The average professional student can hardly be said to be in residence," President Tucker has written; "he may live anywhere, and for that matter, anyhow." This has been too nearly true of the freshman as well.

The conditions of college education limit (let us not forget it) the possibilities of the higher education—represented by the work of the graduate school and professional schools—just as college work is conditioned by high school and preparatory school class work and spirit. A professor in the University of Chicago has even averred that the superiority of the foreign university "rests almost wholly on the severer discipline of the German gymnasium and the great English public schools." There has for some time been a general sentiment that the American college is on probation: that it must justify itself. First of all, then, it must effect a better coupling both with preparatory school and with those studies and activities for which it is supposed to prepare. We are tired of being told that it is an "accidental development," marred by maladjustments. Since the college degree is a stepping stone to pedagogy and the professions, the requirements in college must be such that the future teacher or lawyer or physician has been developed mentally as well as physically by the residence within the academic cloister. A few years ago, we used to hear it said that college studies were of small significance. "It's your friendships, your relaxations, your amusements, that will broaden your horizon and give you the *cachet*," the phrase ran.[11]

Now, President Lowell is the last of

indeed, the opinion not infrequently expressed by the students, who sometimes go so far as to say that in the law school the men who have been "sports" in college pass the "grinds." This is a matter susceptible of measurement by figures; and . . . for this purpose the records of the Harvard alumni who graduated from the law school during the past twelve years were examined, and tables were made showing what proportion of the men who graduated from the college without a *cum laude*, with a *cum laude*, with a *magna cum laude*, and with a *summa cum laude*, graduated with a *cum laude* in the law school. The results were as follows:

| | | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|
| Total | A.B.'s obtaining LL.B. *cum laude* | 18+ |
| Plain | " " " " " | 7+ |
| *cum laude* | " " " " " | 20+ |
| *magna cum laude* | " " " " " | 40 |
| *summa cum laude* | " " " " " | 57 |

"Striking as these statistics are, they become still more impressive when we reflect that of the thirty plain A.B.'s who graduated *cum laude* from the law school eight had entered college in their senior year, and hence could not graduate from college *cum laude*. Deducting them we find that the percentage instead of 7+ is 5.6+; and of all the thirty men only one had an average in college of less than C." This year the A.B. *cum laude* was awarded to 69 men. Ten of these, a larger number than received the *cum* for specialization in any other field, were students of economics; 9 were students of chemistry; 7 were students of history; the same number were students of history and literature, and of the classics.

[10]But not paid instructors alone are to be counted on—at least while the funds for freshman dormitories remain inadequate. "In every college," writes Assistant Dean Castle, of Harvard College, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, "there are numbers of good upper class men who are eager to coöperate with the faculty in starting freshmen along the right path, and it is amazing that thus far so little advantage has been taken of their services. Each of these upper class men should be given a list of from five to ten freshmen whom he would make it his duty to know. He would talk over with them their work and their play: their study, their amusement, their athletics." The system of "student advisers," headed by a "student council," has now been in operation at Harvard for one year. Fundamentally sound, it is capable of development and of improvement. As for the freshman dormitories, a financial campaign in their interests is at present being carried on from Philadelphia, New York and Boston. The dormitories are to be built on the Charles River Parkway, facing South, near the Bridge to Soldiers' Field. Four will be necessary, at a total cost of about $1,700,000. In its circular, the Harvard Freshman Dormitories Committee for the State of Pennsylvania says, in part:

"This plan does not so much involve the restriction of the freshmen as it does their development as a community, under the guidance and influence of upper classmen and young professors, wherein the standards of the best men in the class will be the standards for the whole. The problem of properly guiding and assisting the freshmen is becoming more acute because of the increasing size of the classes and of the fact that many boys arrive in Cambridge amid strange surroundings and without acquaintances. To understand the need and desirability of these dormitories it is only necessary for every graduate to recall the men of worth and ability who were too long unknown to their classmates, or the men in trouble for lack of friends. Such cases will be rare indeed under the proposed plans."

[11]This reasoning was probably most familiar in milieux from which boys were sent to college via expensive preparatory schools. "I don't want John to be much of a student," said one type of father. The *Harvard Alumni Bulletin* has published statistics showing that of 178 first and second group scholars posted by the authorities during the last academic year only seven men represented Groton, Middlesex, Pomfret, St. George's or St. Paul's. Undergraduates

all conceivable college presidents to belittle the worldly, social, psychological and physical advantages of a college course whose chief interests are judicious loafing, strenuous exercise of the body, and reasonable plaisance. A track athlete in his time, a close-knit man of bodily and mental vigor, a man of notable sanity and toleration, he is neither visionary nor martinet. He realizes, too, that, athletics eliminated or minimized, scholarship would not necessarily take athletics' place as the dominant interest of student life. Yet he does not blink the fact that physical prowess commands a higher prestige than intellectual attainment, while even the college man does not apply his college standards in the outside world. The fact is that, while the phrase "academic cloister" has lost its original connotation, the college world is a world apart: that college life has no relation with what went before or what follows, and is not expected to have. That partly explains why the undergraduate who is altogether too intelligent to set Christy Matthewson above the late William James, or Johnson, Jack, above Johnson, Samuel, sees nothing absurd in showering honors upon the athlete aud turning up his nose at the conscientious student. Statistics are sometimes enlightening. Thirty-nine thousand dollars, the sum recently reported as available for the purchase of books by the Harvard Library during one year, is about one-third the sum annually spent, officially, upon Harvard athletics.

The Harvard president has put the question squarely that some of us have vaguely asked ourselves: What is the moral effect upon the character of the amiable college man of his four-year idling—his patronizing attitude toward educational opportunities — his application of the elective system not to courses alone, but to practically his whole course of conduct? The "amateur" of our colleges, an amateur in scholarship where he sometimes comes pretty close to professionalism in athletics, has found discipline, if at all, only in these same contests of brawn and prowess: his college courses are chosen because they are "pipes" or "snaps" or "cinches"; he cuts his courses when he pleases—at least as often as he dares; the idea of excelling any one else in what was formerly regarded as the serious business of the college student is almost as ridiculous as the idea of playing football purely from a love of bruises. At best, the college man under this scheme of things has a warped view of relative values. At worst, he loses his schoolboy habit of working for results, without gaining the manly habit of working for results plus the development of power, of self, of frequently inadequate intelligence. The American college graduate is not the most efficient person in the world—except when he is the hero of an American novel; he is as far as one can well imagine from being, in general, a lettered man or otherwise than a crude personality; he manifests a woful lack of intellectual enthusiasm or curiosity; he is, judging him from the standpoint of mentality, rather baby-minded than developed. The worst of it is, he looks down on his betters, and doesn't know how to perform with real efficiency a single function—off the athletic field. Not enough college men shine there, even.

"There would seem to be no intrinsic reason that our schoolboys should be more backward than those of other civilized countries, any more than that our undergraduates should esteem excellence in scholarship less highly than do the men in English universities," says the president of Harvard. The attention of the executive, as that of his professors, is focused upon ways and means of raising the academic standard for every student, and of sharpening the academic ambition of the potentially exceptional student.

tained in various undergraduate activities not direct

# Women in Library Work

BY JOHN COTTON DANA

Librarian of the Newark Free Public Library.

Of all occupations now open to women, work in a public library is perhaps the most attractive. This is not because the money return is large, for in this respect both teaching and clerical work have the advantage. Library work is attractive because it gives one pleasant surroundings, brings one into contact with intelligent people, helps one to keep abreast of the times, is not often unduly severe or trying to the nerves, and offers openings for many kinds of native talent to show themselves at their best.

A public library is the property of the people who use it. The librarian recognizes this fact and tries to make this school of the people as attractive and as pleasing as possible. If a public institution is to be inviting and helpful, those who work in it and for it must be interested in it, must wish it to gain in popularity and must be proud of its good repute. Now, a library's staff cannot have for it the feelings just mentioned unless they themselves find in it and in their work for it a certain pleasure, and enjoy in it a certain good fellowship with one another. As they are to one another, so, in large measure, will they appear to those who call at the library for books or for opportunities for reading and study. Within a library, therefore, must be found the



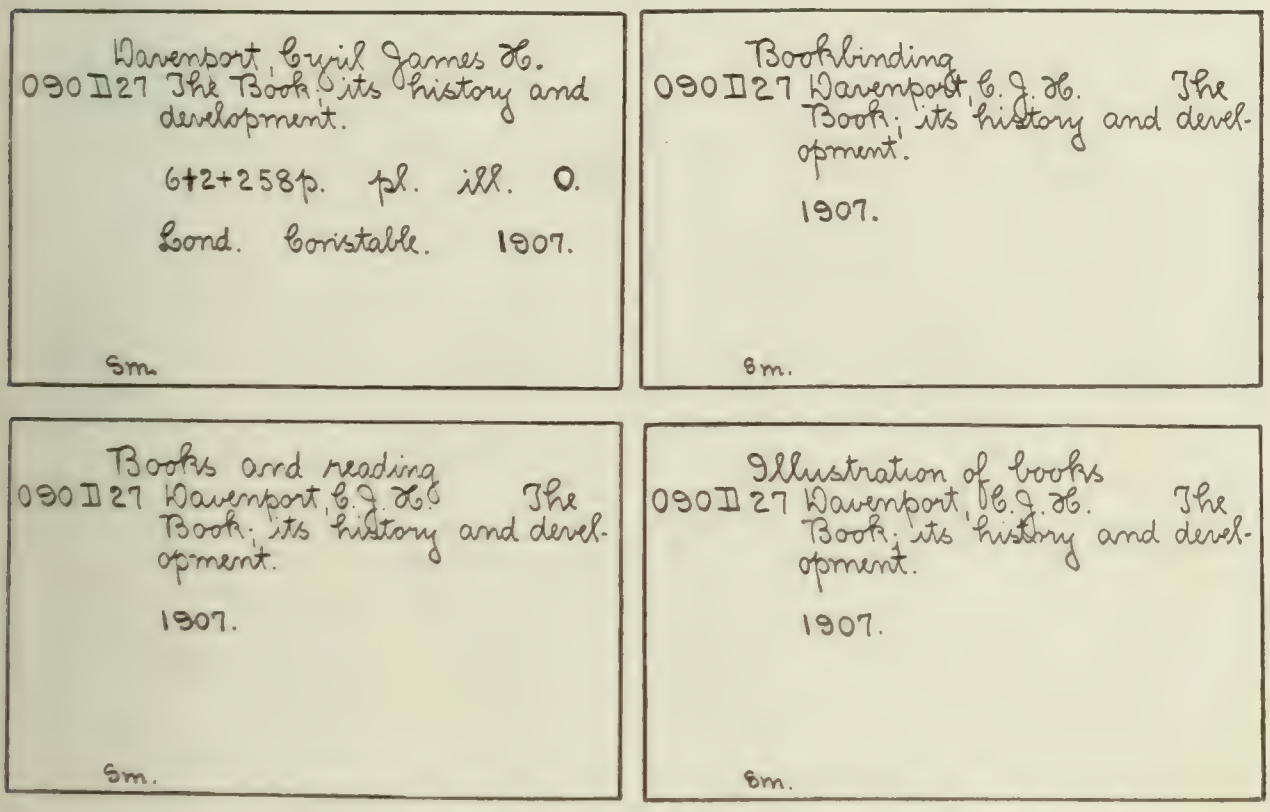
ASK THE LIBRARIAN!

Club women find the library supplied with study outlines and programs for the next year's reading

free co-operative spirit of the home. The presence in a library of this feeling of good will and helpfulness is alone almost enough to explain its popularity as a place in which to earn one's living; and when we add to this element of attractiveness the other factors already mentioned and especially the one I shall try especially to describe, it is easy to understand why library work appeals so strongly to so many women. This special point of advantage which library work offers lies in the many kinds of employment it includes and the many kinds of talent and skill to which it appeals.

ing these cards you can learn, if you will, and almost without effort, something about the best books of today and of all time.

Have you a good knowledge of books and skill in discovering quickly what are the main points in any volume you may pick up? To a good general education do you add a logical or at least an orderly mind? You may, then, after proper study and discipline, find a place in a library as a classifier. To classify books for the library is so to mark them that when they are arranged on the shelves in the numerical or alphabetical order of




CATALOG CARDS

Let me make my meaning plain. Do you have some skill with the pen, can you write clearly, are you painstaking and accurate and can you follow exactly rules set for your guidance? Then, even tho you are not distinctly bookish, you may find a place as a subordinate in a library's catalog department. If you add, to the modest talents mentioned, skill as typewriter, then you may still more easily find here a place. You would here write cards like those shown above. From two to twenty of these cards are written for every book which a library adds to its shelves. In writing or copying the marks and symbols you put on them, they will fall into groups; books of the same subject standing together, and groups on the same subject standing near other groups on allied subjects. Properly to add books to a library already classified, a library let us say of 50,000 volumes, so that one who wishes to consult them may readily find the ones he seeks, is a task calling for skill and common sense. It is work many women have learned to do well.

In preparing the originals of the records of books added to a library, making of the records an index called the card

catalog, other special qualities are called for. Especially does the worker in this line need a large fund of sympathy with other minds, quick appreciation of how the average person of intelligence will approach a subject. A library's catalog is a dictionary of world knowledge; it is, rather, an index to such a dictionary, the dictionary being found in the thousands of books on the library shelves. Skill in making such an index seems almost native to some of the women in our libraries.

The kinds of work thus far mentioned call for some general education, for long special practice or for peculiar aptness or for all three. But, in the same department in which the things last mentioned are carried out much other work of clerical nature is also done. If you are without much book knowledge but are patient, careful, accurate and skillful with your hands, you may find work in a library in this subordinate department of the library's index making. For example, in almost every library a book must be looked over before it is put on the shelf to see that it is complete, and, if its leaves are unopened, they must be carefully cut. This latter task alone is no light one. An active young woman can do little more than cut the pages of six or seven hundred volumes in a week's time of 40 to 50 hours.

In every book there must be pasted, inside the front cover, a book plate; if it is a lending book, there must be pasted in the back a pocket; on this pocket, usually a blank piece of paper, certain symbols or words must be written; a book card must be prepared, to be kept in the book when it is on the shelf and to be retained in the library when the book is lent to show to whom it was lent; on the back of the book must be put a label.

If you have always been a reader, and by a reader I mean one who has seized the spare moments to devour books, papers and journals from the time she was six until she was, let us say, twenty-two; and if you remember what you read; if you have an agreeable presence and know how to say "no" as pleasantly as "yes," yet tend to be obliging rather than the opposite, then you might find a place as an assistant at the lending desk of a library. Here the public calls for books and here an attendant, getting them from the shelves, delivers them. The routine is not simple. Modern libraries believe so strongly that the fewest possible difficulties should be put in the way of borrowers and the fewest possible duties laid on them, that they tend naturally to throw upon the attendant at the lending desk a large amount of detail.

The chief of the lending department of a large library must be a person of very decided genius. You can not aspire to such a position unless you have either a college education or its equivalent, a wide knowledge of books, no small experience in life, agreeable manners, and ability to meet people of all ranks on their own level. The routine is done by people who are not thus well equipped.

Have you read much in many lines? Is your memory retentive? Do books seem to you to have individualities and to be distinct from one another like so many human beings? Does a moment's glance at a book fix its general features in your memory? Do you feel almost instinctively what a book, and especially an encyclopedia or any other work of reference, can tell you? Then you may hope to do good work, tho perhaps only after some years of practice, in a reference department. To the person who delights in knowledge, and instinctively takes in and retains information of all kinds, and never forgets in which book a fact was found, to such a person general reference work especially appeals. Not a few women have some special talent along this line and may hope to find interesting occupation here.

Book surgery, book hygiene and book rebinding form a department of library work which was long neglected, but is now seen to be of great importance. Any woman who is clever with her hands and does not scorn manual labor could make herself useful in this department. In large libraries the head of the binding and repair department must be a person who knows and can answer questions like these, about any of the thousands of wounded books which come to her for attention: "Is it still popular, and should it therefore be rebound?" "Is it so trivial that it is not worth even an hour's



IN THE ART DEPARTMENT.

work of mending?" "Tho old and worn, is it a book the library should always have on its shelves?" "Is it a book-rarity, which should be carefully mended and then as carefully rebound?" "Is its paper so poor that to rebind it is a waste of money?"

A knowledge of book-making and literature such as these queries suggest is not all the head of this department must have. She must know about leather, cloth, paper, string, tape, thread, glue, paste and many other things which go to the making, repairing and rebinding of books; and she must also know enough about the binder's craft to be able to tell whether a book is skillfully and honestly rebound or not.

In many public libraries a third of all the books taken to homes are lent to children. The children have rooms of their own in most libraries; and here, if you are fond of children and have some tact in their management, you may hope to find a place. The work is not easy, but is not as trying as teaching. If you hope to make progress in it you must be a reader, as I have already defined the word, and especially you must know the books which children read and the books about children. Moreover, this children's work brings one in contact with the schools, and to be effective here one must know something about the teacher's work, her difficulties, her class-room conditions, her textbooks and her courses of study.

The kinds of work I have mentioned are done in separate and semi-independent departments in larger libraries. In some of them it is the custom to test the capacity, taste and skill of each new member of the staff, particularly of those not trained in any other library, by placing them in several departments in succession until the work they are best fitted for is found.

In the smallest library all the kinds of work I have mentioned and many other kinds also, as well as many minor details, are done by one or two persons, and it is in the small library that a young woman



THE CHILDREN'S ROOM.

Where the library assistant talks over favorite heroes with the boys and helps them to select books.



THE SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Teachers select large lithographs, which they borrow to hang on the walls of their class-rooms

can find the best opportunity to show her capacity for work helpful to the community which supports her library; and an opportunity also to gain a broad general education and admirable training in the special field of library economy.

There is no public institution quite as broad in its possibilities of public service as the free public library in America, and especially the free library of the small town.

The library worker in such a library, if she has the wisdom and temperament proper for her position, does not need a great store of book knowledge when she begins, nor does she need great skill in the technique of her calling; for she will necessarily acquire these things if she performs her duties well and tries to take advantage of all opportunities. She must be a friend of her trustees, their adviser and their business manager; she must watch the funds and practice economy, yet not permit her community to think about the library in terms of parsimony; she must select and buy the books best suited to her town and she is the person who, if she is fit for her position, can do this to the best advantage, better than any book committee can do it. She must meet with and make friends of all patrons, old and young, and be their adviser in matters both serious and recreational concerning reading; she must attract the teachers that thru them she may reach the children; she must lead the children themselves from nickel libraries or, what is more difficult, from no reading whatever, to the good things in print for them, and the children must not know they are being led; she must know about women's clubs, and help form their programs and buy books that will be useful to their members; and she must not forget boys' debating societies, and lyceum lectures, and special duties in churches and in Sunday schools, and questions of village improvement, like sewers and sidewalks and trees and water supply; and she must be interested in all other things that con-



THE STAFF SITTING ROOM.

During the luncheon hour there is rest and recreation for the library assistants

with her town, and ready to supply the book or journal that gives the latest and best information about them. The history of the town, the soil, the products, the climate, the geography, the industries, the fairs, the games, the festivals—all these she must keep in her mind as matters which may any day prove of special interest and may demand special information. A historical society, or a science museum, or a nature club, or a farmer's club may any day spring into life, and it will then be her pleasure to furnish some encouragement and much information to those interested.

I have set down thus briefly the wide variety of work which may fall to the lot of the librarian of the small library, because all of these kinds of work are found also in the larger libraries, are there much specialized and may there attract, as this paper tries to show, women of very varied gifts and accomplishments.

To go a little further with the librarian of the modest town and thus, tho indirectly, with the humblest or the highest assistant in the large library. The outside world must not absorb her; for she must know her books. To know them she must read unceasingly; not much in a few books, but a little in all the books, all the journals, all the book catalogs, all the many pamphlets and all the newspapers which come to her library. With her there can be no question of what to read; she must read it all; not all of all she sees, but a little of everything she sees. Any worker in any library who does not read, read, read, and forever read, can hope for and ought not to expect any notable success.

What this friend of books who has books in her charge and learns to know them and learns to know her town—what this modest librarian does for her community by the agency of her library and its books is another story. My purpose in this paper is simply to show that to work among a library's books for the people who own the books is a many-sided occupation, attractive thru its general character to all right-minded young women, and appealing especially to women of varied tastes and talents thru its many-sidedness.

NEWARK, N. J.

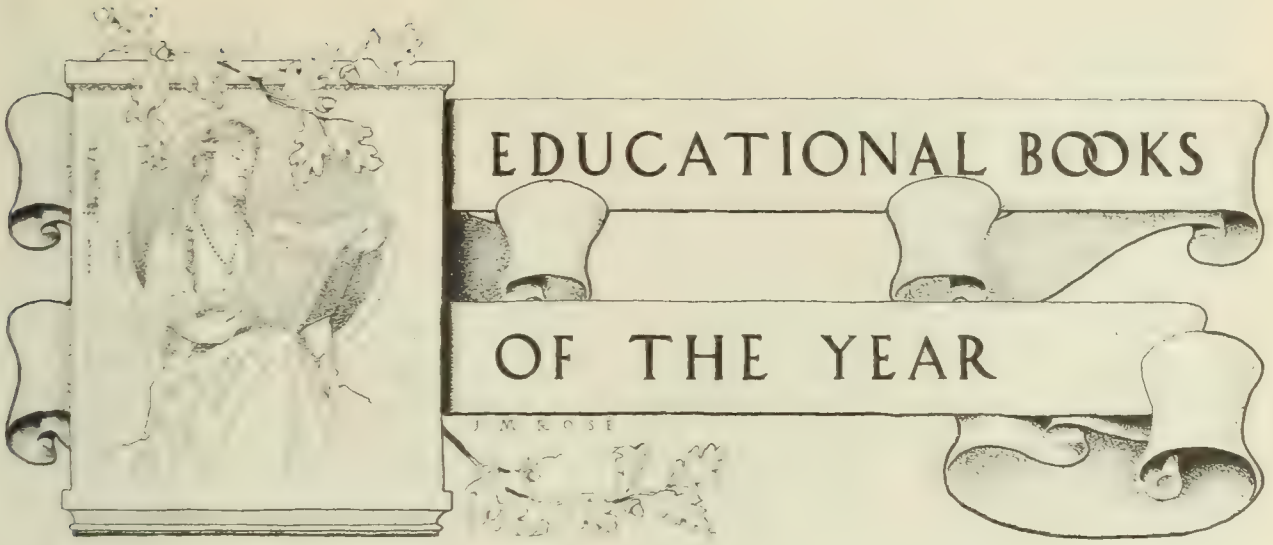
# The Quiet Wood

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

I HAVE in memory a quiet wood
  Where silence has its altars, and the air
  Seems hallowed, hushed as tho it were for prayer,
Sacred to restfulness and solitude.
And when upon my mind grave cares intrude,
  Into these blessed depths I fain would fare
  For meditation, haply plucking there
The herb of solace for each bitter mood.

Then I emerge refreshed. I bear away
  Somewhat of the serene content of trees,
    The unexplainable largesse of flowers;
I walk exalted through a larger day,
    And know at night the guerdon of the hours
  Is deeper faith and wider sympathies.

CLINTON, N. Y.




THE progressive teacher always wants to know what new books have been published in his field during the year, tho it does not follow that the progressive teacher is one who changes his textbooks frequently. Each new publication properly comes into competition not only with those born the same year, but with all its extant elders. Altho there is a steady advance in the art of school-book making, it is not safe to assume in any particular case that the latest is the best. In fact, the books produced by the great educational publishing houses are so similar that it is usually impossible to put the finger upon one and say, "This is the best on the subject." Whatever may be the validity of the pragmatic test as applied to metaphysics or religion, there is no doubt about it in this case. The best textbook is the one that works best in a certain class and with a certain teacher. A book which makes a very favorable impression on first appearance may prove on trial to have serious defects in form or wording. Consequently the most that can be done in an article like the present is to introduce the new books to our readers with a few words of criticism by practical teachers in the various departments. Besides books for the use of students, we have included a number of books which are of interest to teachers from a professional standpoint. Many other works on philosophy, psychology and education and related studies will be found reviewed in other issues of THE INDEPENDENT of earlier and later date than this.

## English

*Argumentation and Debate.* By J. V. Denney, C. S. Duncan and F. C. McKinney. American Book. $1.25.

*How to Argue and to Win.* By Grenville Kleiser. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. $1.25.

*Speech-Making.* By Edwin G. Lawrence. New York: Barnes Company. $1.25.

*The Orator's Manual.* By George L. Raymond. New York: Putnam. $1.20.

*Composition Oral and Written.* By Charles Sears Baldwin. Longmans Green. $1.20.

*English Composition.* By Stratton D. Brooks. Book I. American Book. 75 cents.

*Elementary Lessons in English.* By George C. Howland. 40 cents. Chicago: Colonial Book Co.

*Advanced Lessons in English.* By George C. Howland. 60 cents. Chicago: Colonial Book Co.

*High School English.* By A. R. Brubacher and D. E. Snyder. Book I. New York: C. E. Merrill Co. $1.

*Written English.* By John and Helen Erskine. New York: Century Co. 40 cents.

*Specimens of Letter-Writing.* Edited by Laura E. Lockwood and A. R. Kelly. Holt. 75 cents.

*English Readings for Schools.* Edited by Wilbur Lucius Cross. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.* Edited by Felix E. Schelling. 35 cents. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.* Edited by John W. Cunliffe and George Roy Elliott. 35 cents. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.* Edited by Frederick Erastus Pierce. 35 cents. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.* Edited by Ashley H. Thorndike. 35 cents. *Stevenson's Treasure Island.* Edited by Stuart P. Sherman. 40 cents. *Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.* Edited by J. H. Gardiner. 40 cents. *Defoe's Robinson Crusoe.* Edited by Wilbur L. Cross. 50 cents. *George Eliot's Silas Marner.* Edited by Edith F. Carrington. 50 cents. Holt.

*Riverside Literature Series. Old Testament Narrative.* By A. D. Sheffield. 75 cents. *The Nibelungenlied.* Translated by D. B. Shumway. 75 cents. *The Rise of Silas Lapham.* By William Dean Howells. 60 cents. *Macaulay's Essays on Lord Clive and Warren Hastings.* Edited by A. Abbott. 40 cents. *Little Thimblefinger Stories.* By J. C. Harris. 30 cents. *Jewett's The Night before Thanksgiving; A White Heron.* Edited by K. H. Shute. 25 cents. *Sheridan's The Rivals.* Edited by John Quincy Adams, Jr. 25 cents. *How to Teach English Classics.* By C. S. Thomas. Paper, 15 cents. *The Nibelungenlied.* Edited by D. B. Shumway. 75 cents. Houghton, Mifflin.

*Standard English Classics. Selections from the Old Testament.* Edited by H. N. Snyder. 30 cents. *Selections from Hawthorne.* Edited by John P. Cushing. 30 cents. *Stevenson's An Inland Voyage and Travels with a Donkey.* Edited by I. F. Nott. 45 cents. *Stevenson's Treasure Island.* Edited by F. W. C. Hersey. 45 cents. *Parkman's The Oregon Trail.* Edited by W. I. Cram. 45 cents. *Dickens's David Copperfield.* Edited by P. M. Buck. In preparation. *Selections from Lincoln.* Edited by Ida M. Tarbell. Ginn.

*English Classics for Study.* Edited by Mary McKittrick. *Johnson's Forewords to Addison and Webster's First Number Hill Orations.* Edited by W. H. Lewis. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.* Edited by C. E. Pinkney. *Cervantes' Don Quixote.* Edited by A. F. Hussey. *Carlyle's Essay on Burns.* Edited by F. L. Mc[illegible]. *Old Testament Narratives.* Edited by [illegible] Baldwin. American Book Co. 40 cents each.

*College Series of English Texts.* Edited by Henry Van Dyke. *Macaulay's Life of Johnson and Franklin's Autobiography.* Edited by G. E. Bushnell. 40 cents. *Washington's Farewell Address, and Webster's Bunker Hill Oration.* Edited by Frank W. Pine. 30 cents. American Book Co.

*Harper's Graded Classics. First American Statesmen.* By Mrs. R. Howard. *Stories from Early American History.* By Anna L. Gowans. 40 cents each. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

*Best English and Scottish Ballads.* Edited by E. A. Bryant. Crowell. 35 cents.

*Lake English Classics. Lamb's Elia.* Edited by G. W. Benedict. Chicago: Scott, Foresman & Co. 35 cents.

*Thackeray's English Humorists.* Edited by J. W. Cunliffe and H. A. Watt.

*Longfellow's Evangeline.* Abridged and Edited by M. F. Lansing. Ginn. 50 cents.

*Characteristic Passages from the Hundred Best English Prose Writers.* By A. L. Gowans. Crowell. 35 cents.

*The "First Folio" Shakespeare. Richard the Second. Richard the Third.* Edited by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. *Henry the Fourth.* 2 volumes. Edited by Charlotte Porter. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1 each.

*How to Teach English Classics.* By C. S. Thomas. Houghton, Mifflin. 15 cents.

*History of American Literature.* By R. P. Halleck. American Book. $1.25.

*World Literature.* By Richard G. Moulton. Macmillan. $1.75.

*The Lawrence Reader and Speaker.* By Edwin G. Lawrence. Chicago: McClurg. $1.50.

*Language Series.* Book One and Two. Edited by R. C. Metcalf and A. L. Rafter. American Book Co. 40 and 60 cents.

*Prose Literature for Secondary Schools.* Edited by Margaret Ashum. Houghton, Mifflin. 80 cents.

*Historical Reader for Schools.* Edited by H. L. Brittain and J. G. Harris. American Book. 75 cents.

*Elson Grammar School Reader.* By W. H. Elson and C. Keck. Book I. Chicago: Scott, Foresman & Co. 50 cents.

*An Introduction to Shakespeare.* By H. N. Mac-Cracken, F. E. Pierce and W. H. Durham. Macmillan. 90 cents.

*English Literature during the Lifetime of Shakespeare.* By Felix E. Schelling. Holt. $2.30.

*The Evolution of Literature.* By A. S. Mackenzie. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $2.50.

*Success in Literature.* By W. M. Colles and H. Cresswell. New York: Duffield. $1.25.

*Barbarian and Noble.* By M. F. Lansing. Ginn. 40 cents.

*The Writer.* By George L. Raymond and Post Wheeler. New York: Putnam. $1.

*The Progressive Road to Reading.* Book Four. By G. Burchill, W. L. Ettinger and E. D. Shimer. Silver, Burdett. 50 cents.

*A Mother Goose Reader.* By C. W. Mickens and L. Robinson. New York: Silver, Burdett. 36 cents.

*Story of the States Series. California the Golden.* By Rockwell D. Hunt. Silver, Burdett. 65 cents.

*High School Exercises in Grammar.* By Maude M. Frank. New York: Longmans, Green. 75 cents.

*Reading with Expression.* A Series of Eight Readers by James Baldwin and Ida C. Bender. First Reader, 30 cents; Second Reader, 35 cents; others, 45 cents each. American Book Co.

*The Riverside Readers.* Primer, First Reader, Second Reader. By J. H. Van Sickle, W. Seegmiller and F. Jenkins. 30, 35 and 40 cents. Houghton, Mifflin.

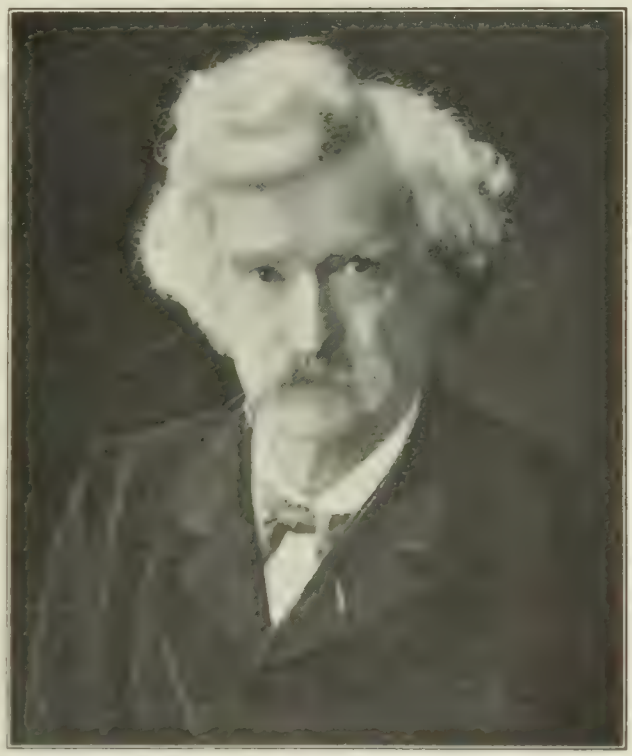
*Speaking and Writing.* Book II and III. By W. H. Maxwell, E. L. Johnston and M. D. Barnum. 23 and 25 cents. American Book Co.

*Eclectic Readings. The Story of Modern France.* By H. A. Guerber. 65 cents. *Makers and Defenders of America.* By Anna E. Foote. 65 cents. *Stories of the King and Don Quixote for Young People.* By James Baldwin. 50 cents each. American Book Co.

To judge from the proportion of texts on the subject interest in English composition seems to be running to debate or some form of public address. Academically Denney, Duncan and McKinney's *Argumentation and Debate* is worth consideration. One half or more of the book is devoted to illustrative material for briefing and analysis. The remainder consists of a concise statement of theory, which is on the whole clear and satisfactory, tho the introduction to argument is hardly discussed sufficiently. The feature of the book is the constant reference to the principles of legal evidence. Kleiser's *How to Argue and Win* is rather a series of talks than a textbook. Tho unsystematic, it includes a number of useful hints and suggestions with particular reference to the application of argument to various professions and occupations. Hence its value is largely practical and popular. Somewhat on the same order is Lawrence's *Speech-Making.* It contains, in the writer's words, "explicit instructions for the building and delivery of speeches," together with criticisms and discussions of some of the classical examples of oratory and a large number of classified illustrations. In the way of school or college manuals of general rhetoric Baldwin's *Composition Oral and Written,* an adaptation of his former "Writing and Speaking," tho it has been out for some time, should be called to the attention of teachers who are not already familiar with it, as another of the writer's successful attempts to treat the subject of composition under the two heads of clearness and interest. For the high school Brooks's *English Composition,* designed for the work of the first two years, insists upon the necessity of great flexibility of presentation on the part of the teacher and of constant revision and correction on the part of the pupil for anything like success in English. The book provides a wide range of theme-subjects and makes some effort to exercise the student's thought and observation. At the same time, when Mr. Brooks, in his preface, remarks that "expression can not be compelled, it must be coaxed," does he not inadvertently lay his finger on something false and artificial in the present conception of English instruction, which demands original

composition whether or no? Such a notion might seem to offer in itself a sufficient explanation of the unhappy results for which this instruction is so generally blamed. Mr. Howland, however, in his *Lessons in English,* thinks that the difficulty lies with the elementary teaching of the subject and attempts to correct the mistake in a pair of text-books, whose purpose is to give the pupil a proper start in a graded, reasonable and simple way.

Reading texts have multiplied so abundantly—the work of duplication and reduplication goes forward so merrily under the hands of instructors who have sought to win their scholastic spurs in this manner—that it is impossible to do much more than mention a few of the best editions. Holt's workmanlike and attractive series of *English Readings* has received a number of accessions, the most interesting of which are perhaps the *Robinson Crusoe* and the *Pilgrim's Progress.* Among other new numbers the *Riverside Literature Series* includes Howell's *Rise of Silas Lapham* in a handy form, tho the slightness of the introduction and the absence of notes make it hardly more than a reprint for rapid reading. In view of the startling ignorance of the Bible revealed by recent tests and college examinations, *The Old Testament Narrative* in this same series ought to be a valuable addition to preparatory material. It is an attempt to set out consecutively the history of Israel, with the omission of duplicated passages and a relegation of later variants to the foot of the page. The language is substantially that of the King James version corrected when in error by the results of modern textual scholarship. The notes are confined to necessary explanations of the text in the light of recent archæological investigation. A selection of the same material is to be had in the *Standard English Classics,* together with Stevenson's *Treasure Island* and Dickens's *David Copperfield,* each of which is preceded by a stimulating introduction. Thackeray's *English Humorists* in the *Lake Series* is very carefully annotated. Under the present method of editing it is Shakespeare who appears to receive the most perfunctory treatment—probably because the work has been done so often that even to the editor himself it can hardly appear otherwise than gratuitous. Perhaps the best of the year's output in this kind is Blakely's *Merchant of Venice,* in the *Eclectic English Classics,* which closes with some practical suggestions for the study of the play. Finally Gowan's *Characteristic Passages* illustrates English prose from Mallory to Chaucer in a set of selections which tho brief are admirably chosen. In connection with these texts should be mentioned Thomas's *How to Teach English Classics.* This little book, or, rather, pamphlet, has been prepared to accompany the reading required for entrance to college. The introduction deals with the principles of English teaching in general, whereupon each of the assignments for careful study is taken up in turn by questions, comments, suggestions and the like.



A NOTABLE AMERICAN
The portrait of Mark Twain, reproduced in Halleck's "History of American Literature"
(American Book Co.)

Of literary histories for school and college there seems to be something of a dearth this year. There is but one of special importance to chronicle—Halleck's *History of American Literature,*

which possesses much the same kind and degree of merit as the writer's history of English literature and deserves a similar success. The book has been seven years in making and displays a first hand study of the subject not only in its treatment of individual authors but also in its general perspectives. Every period is supplemented by a short review and a parallel survey of English literature for the same time, with references for further study historical and literary, while the volume is closed by a general appreciation and a supplementary reading list.

## Latin and Greek

*Latin and Greek in American Education.* With Symposia on the Value of Humanistic Studies. By Francis W. Kelsey. Macmillan. $1.25.

*Xenophon's Anabasis, Books I-IV.* Edited by M. W. Mather and J. W. Hewitt. Introduction, notes and vocabulary. American Book Company. $1.50.

*Sentence Connection in Tacitus.* By Clarence W. Mendell. Yale University Press. $1.25.

*A Latin Grammar.* By Harry Edwin Burton. Silver, Burdett. 90 cents.

*A Latin Primer.* By H. C. Nutting. American Book Co. 50 cents.

*Horace: Satires and Epistles.* With Introduction and Notes. Edited by Edward P. Morris. American Book Co. $1.25.

*Latin for Beginners.* By Benjamin L. D'Ooge. Ginn. $1.

*Two Latin Plays for High School Students.* By Susan Paxson. Ginn. 45 cents.

*The Eclogues of Baptista Mantuanus.* Edited by Wilfred P. Mustard. Johns Hopkins Press. $1.50.

*Live Issues in Classical Study.* By Karl Pomeroy Harrington. Boston: Ginn & Co. 75 cents.

*Index Verborum Vergilianus.* By Monroe Nichols Wetmore. Yale University Press. $4.

*The Iliad of Homer.* Translated into English Blank Verse by Arthur Gardner Lewis. Baker & Taylor. $1.75.

THE papers which Professor Kelsey brings together in his *Latin and Greek in American Education* have been published separately in educational reviews, but were well worth gathering up in the present form. There are some gratifying statistics in the first of these papers, reflecting an increased proportion of students of Latin in secondary schools, in spite of the publication in newspapers and magazines of so many articles hostile to classical studies during the period which shows the increase in the ratio of students of Latin. The position of Greek is less fortunate, and this fact is suggested, too, by the relatively small number of Greek texts issued by American publishers during the last year. Xenophon, however, is perennial; and one does well to note the *Anabasis, Books I-IV,* exceptionally well edited by Dr. Mather and Dr. Hewitt, and most attractive on the physical side, as in its illustrations. It is interesting to note Professor Kelsey's figures for Greek in the secondary schools; also it is sad. In 1889-90 there were 12,869 students; by 1898 the number was practically twice that; in 1910 the number had fallen to 10,739. In private schools the percentage of students in Greek was 6.61 per cent. in that year; in public schools only three-fourths of 1 per cent. In writing of the educational value of the ancient languages, Professor Kelsey quotes from Dean Vaughan:

"William Harvey, whose keenness and accuracy of observation led to the discovery of the circulation of blood, after many years devoted to the classics, gave five to the study of medicine, and his fitness was proved by his work."

As a more modern instance, he might have quoted from the record of Harvard College men in the Harvard Medical School, as reported by President Lowell. Men who begin specialization in scientific studies as undergraduates find it easier to attain good grades in the medical school during the first term, or the two first terms; then they are overtaken, if not surpassed, by students who gave their college time to the classics, to mathematical studies, etc., in following the old cultural ideal. Very entertaining, let us add, is the symposium on the value of classical studies incorporated in Professor Kelsey's volume.

But there are some students who still tread the way of the older learning—and some few of them are even so stubborn as to pass it on to others; and one of these, Dr. Clarence W. Mendell, has chosen for the subject of his doctrinal dissertation *Sentence Connection in Tacitus,* a topic somewhat too specialized to tempt us to linger over the quair of his thoro and painstaking labors. Secondary school teachers will find lucid and serviceable Dr. Nutting's *Primer* and Professor D'Ooge's *Latin for Beginners,* and Professor Burton's *Latin Grammar,* and in both school and college Professor Morris's *Horace* should prove its usefulness. Of a decided novelty is Susan Paxson's *Two Latin Plays:* a little volume of original comedies which offer "a contribution to the evolution of the . . . problem: 'How can we make this Latin *interesting?*'" Interesting, one may add, and also (or therefore) real.

That classical study is not dead, after all, and not everywhere sleeping, is the contention of Prof. Karl Pomeroy Harrington's contention in *Live Issues,* and we hope that his little book may have a wide reading among the teachers of the "dead" languages. The Middletown professor is an optimist, and his optimism is grounded—or shall we say, risking a bad pun, *rooted?* Professor Harrington in the final chapter of his book gives us a summary of the answers to a question put to a number of American educators in regard to the use of translations. One of these considered "the practice advantageous for college students, provided the translation is a good one." We are justified, then, in spite of the fact that "horses" are frowned upon by the many among teachers, in including here a note of the fact that a new translation of the *Iliad* in English blank verse comes to us, bearing the name of Arthur Gardner Lewis as translator. We have not read every line of the twenty-four books, but the translator seems to have attained the end which he proposed—"a rendition which should be smooth, harmonious and pleasing to the ear, so far as consistent with an adequate and literal interpretation"—a rendition both less Latinized and less conventional than Bryant's, and untrammeled by the exigencies of rime.



THE SPLITTING SAW

From C. G. Wheeler's "Shorter Course in Woodworking" (Putnam)

## German

LAOKOON: Lessing, Herder, Goethe. Selections edited by *William Guild Howard.* Holt. $1.50. KARL LEBRECHT IMMERMANN. A Study in German Romantic Fiction. By *Allen Wilson Porterfield.* Lemcke & Buechner. GERMAN STORIES. By *Ludwig Lewisohn.* Holt. 75 cents. HEIMATKUNDE IN GERMAN LESSONS. By *M. B. Lambert.* Holt. 45 cents. AN INTRODUCTION TO GERMAN. By *Edward Prokosch.* Holt. $1.10. DEUTSCH. A German First Reader. *Edited by Philip Schuyler Allen.* Holt. 70 cents. LUISE'S DER TALIS-MAN. *Edited by Otto Manthey-Zorn.* Ginn. 45 cents.

DEUTSCHE GEDICHTE. *Edited by Camillo von Klenze.* 90 cents. LUDWIG'S DER ERBFÖRSTER. *Edited by Morton C. Stewart.* Holt. 50 cents. ERNSTES UND HEITERES. *Edited by Josefa Schrakamp.* 35 cents. EKKEHARD'S AUDIFAX UND HADUMOTH. *Edited by Charles Hart Handschin and William F. Luebke.* American Book Co. 60 cents.

DEUTSCHE WIRTSCHAFT. Selections from Loening's Grundzüge and from Arndt's Deutschlands Stellung. *Edited by John A. Bole.* MEISSNER'S MÄRCHEN VON HEUTE. *Edited by Morton C. Stewart.* GUTZKOW'S URIEL ACOSTA. *Edited by S. W. Cutting and A. C. von Noé.* Holt. 35 cents each.

A MOST important contribution to German scholarship in America is made by Dr. Howard, of Harvard, in his *Laokoon.* The simplification of Lessing's text may be a daring procedure, but it is judiciously made, Goethe and Herder have been drawn upon for interpretation or criticism, and the editor's account of Laocoön in poetry and sculpture, of Lessing and his friends, of "Poetic" painting and "Pictorial" poetry, is at once erudite and critically vital. The commentary will prove valuable to the college student who is commanded to use this book in his German studies: but the essays which precede text and commentary have a much greater significance than attaches to the ordinary "introduction." They are for every student of esthetics (including literary criticism) to take account of, and even to enjoy. An exercise in Germanics that is from no conceivable standpoint enjoyable, however, is the doctorial dissertation on Immermann—a minor romanticist—from the Columbia University Press. Its composition cannot even have afforded pleasure to the learned Ph.D. who strung it together. But it is a "substantial contribution," etc., and in the face of academic certification what else can be said?

Mr. Lewisohn, too, is concerned with esthetics, and in his volume on *German*

*Style* offers to the advanced student of German prose "a method of approach to the study of its formal beauty." In a few pages of fluent introduction, he sketches the general characteristics of German prose, the historical outline, and the theory of style in German letters. He is well qualified for his task and the bulk of his little book is given up to selections from Luther, Lessing, Goethe, Heine and Nietzsche, upon which the "advanced student" is to try his esthetic teeth.

For the school classroom the tables of idioms, and the exercises in the use thereof, collected by Mr. Lambert, of the Richmond Hill High School, will have a practical value upon which, since the book is one deserving praise, we need not insist. And so, unless appearances deceive us, will have Professor Prokosch's *Introduction to German:* a grammar for the beginner. Most attractive is the form of the *Deutsche Gedichte,* in a second edition, revised, and of the *Erbförster,* a play called naturalistic in its day and generation. And no less adapted to school use, at least, is another volume of tales by modern Germans—*Ernstes und Heiteres.* This last, one of the American Book Company regiment, is reduced to light marching equipment—scarcely any critical apparatus: albeit a vocabulary, such as is dispensed with in the Holt brigade. Uniform with *Ernstes* is an abridgment of Ekkehard's novel, *Audifax und Hadumoth.* A series of questions on the text, in German, is a feature of the one book, a set of German exercises adds to the value of the latter.

## Romance Languages

*Molière's Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme.* Edited by M. Levi. Holt. 35 cents.
*Molière's Les Femmes Savantes.* Edited by Charles A. Eggert. American Book Co. 40 cents.
*Taine's Les Origines de la France Contemporaine.* Edited by J. F. L. Raschen. American Book Co. 60 cents.
*Joan of Arc* (French Composition). By H. A. Guerber. American Book Co. 30 cents.
*Historical French Reader.* By Félix Weill. American Book Co. 40 cents.
*Easy Standard French.* By Victor E. François. American Book Co. 40 cents.
*The Poetry of Victor Hugo.* Edited by John Squair and Pelham Edgar. Ginn. 90 cents.
*Concordanza delle Rime di Francesco Petrarca.* Compiled by Kenneth McKenzie. Yale University Press. $10.
*Ibañez's La Barraca.* Edited by Hayward Kenniston. Holt. 90 cents.
*Spanish Composition.* By J. P. Crawford. Holt. 75 cents.
*Essentials of Spanish Grammar.* By Samuel Garner. American Book Co. $1.
*French Grammar for Schools and Colleges.* By W. Olmsted and Arthur Gordon. Holt. $1.40.
*El Romancero Espanol.* Por Ramón Menendez Pidal. Hispanic Society of America. $1.25.
*Brief Grammar of the Portuguese Language.* By John C. Branner. Holt. $1.25.
*A Complete Grammar of Esperanto.* By Ivy Kellerman. Heath. $1.25.

MOLIERE still holds his own as an author of texts for the students of French: Holt publishes his *Bourgeois Gentilhomme* in most attractive form; the American Book Company his *Femmes Savantes* no less attractively, tho with less of critical apparatus. Uniform with the volume just named is a new edition of selections from Taine's *Origines,* containing a very brief biographical sketch of the author. Among other French books for the classroom is H. A. Guerber's *Joan of Arc,* a collection of passages of biography for translation from English into French. The volume is intended as a bridge "between the customary grammar work and selected passages from the works of various writers" and is provided with notes and a vocabulary. Out of the common running is Prof. Félix Weill's *Historical French Reader,* offering selections from Froissart, Fénelon, Michelet, Rousseau, Voltaire, Taine, etc., and from the "Chanson de Roland." Each selection is complete in itself, or is complemented by a short introduction. Illustrated from photographs and illuminated by scholarship, this is a book full of promise of usefulness. *Easy Standard French,* by Victor E. François, is another collection of anecdotes and fragments from a variety of writers unstaled by school use: Lesage, Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, Beaumarchais, Chateaubriand, Coppée, Anatole France, Mérimée, Flaubert, About, Loti, and Margueritte among them. One is especially glad to receive a selection of *The Poetry of Victor Hugo* for the reason that Americans have persistently erred in attributing greatness to Hugo the novelist rather than to Hugo the poet.

In the field of Spanish letters we have Ibañez's *Barraca,* uncommonly well edited by Hayward Kenniston, of Harvard University, and preceded by a portrait of the novelist, after Sorolla, as frontispiece. An elementary *Spanish Composition,* prepared by Dr. J. P. W. Crawford, and two Spanish grammars—Dr. Samuel

Garner's *Essentials* and Olmsted and Gordon's more extended course—attest the fact that the study of Spanish is increasingly popular at school and university. All of these works impress us as being intelligently executed, and are altogether practical. More interesting for the advanced student is the study of *El Romancero Español,* by Ramón Menéndez Pidal—lectures given at Columbia University and published by the Hispanic Society. Señor Pidal is a professor of Madrid, and discusses learnedly the origin, character and transmission of the great body of Spanish ballad verse.

Portuguese is a less followed branch of study in American institutions, but if America is to have her share of South American trade, a considerable number of us must improve our somewhat impressionistic knowledge of the language and syntax. For the beginner, Dr. J. C. Branner's *Brief Grammar of the Portuguese Language* may be confidently recommended.

And where, if not here among the Romance languages, is one to catalog the businesslike *Grammar of Esperanto,* signed by Ivy Kellerman, A. M., Ph. D.?

## Mathematics and Physical Science

*Second Course in Algebra.* By Herbert E. Hawkes, William A. Lewby and Frank C. Touton. Ginn. $1.

*First Year Algebra.* By William J. Milne. American Book Co. 80 cents.

*Vocational School Mathematics.* By Robert L. Short and William H. Elson. Heath. Book I. $1.

*Elements of Descriptive Geometry.* By Albert E. Church. American Book Co. $2.25.

*A College Text-book of Physics.* By Arthur L. Kimball. Holt. $2.75.

*Chemistry of Food and Nutrition.* By Henry C. Sherman. Macmillan. $1.50.

*Laboratory Outline of Organic Chemistry.* Century. $1.50.

*Physico-Chemical Tables (Physical and Analytical Chemistry).* By John Castell-Evans. Volume II. Longmans. $12.

The much debated question of whether mathematical textbooks shall be written by university or high school men is sensibly solved in the case of the *Second Course in Algebra* by the co-operation of both, Professor Hawkes of Columbia working with two instructors in the Kansas City Central High School in the preparation of this volume, which follows the "First Course in Algebra," by the same authors. It is a compact and well ordered textbook, in which an interesting attempt has been made to add human interest to the subject by a few brief portraits of distinguished mathematicians and some notes as to the historical importance of their discoveries.

*Milne's Algebra* is intended to provide a small textbook for the first year's work in the high school. Its distinctive feature is the simplification of the process of acquiring the new conceptions of algebra by introducing them one at a time. Thus the fundamental operations are first carried thru with positive numbers alone, and only then are negative numbers introduced. The concrete problems are usually varied, timely and interesting. There is a chapter on graphical methods which the author states may be omitted. But we hope that no teacher will take advantge of the permission, for the ability to perceive at once what a graph means is becoming more and more important to every reader.

Short and Elson, in their *Secondary School Mathematics,* make a bold attempt to combine the mathematical sciences and to train the student in the use of arithmetical, algebraic and geometrical methods at the same time; claiming as a result of this method "increased interest and power of analysis on the part of the learner and greater accuracy in results." It should be always recognized that the dividing lines between the sciences are largely arbitrary and due to the accidents of their historical development, but in how far it is advisable now to maintain the distinction in education is a question that will have to be decided by long continued tests in the schoolroom. The publication of this book gives an opportunity for trying the method under favorable auspices. Among its other novelties is the recognition of the fact that a majority of our high school students are girls by including in the practical exercises a large proportion of problems coming from the kitchen, and dealing especially with the composition of food.

As a contrast to such a venture into new fields, we may mention next a textbook which for about forty-five years has been in use in the United States Military Academy and elsewhere, Church's *Elements of Descriptive Geometry.* This has now been revised and modernized by Mr. C. M. Bartlett, of the University of Michigan, and new figures have been

drawn. It occurs to us that a work of this kind could be made more interesting and tangible by the free use of half-tone illustrations from objects having a definite relation to the source of light and point of sight.

The new *College Textbook of Physics*, and Deschanel in being so largely descriptive, but we do not mean to imply that it is antiquated in matter or neglects the mathematical side of the subject. There are more formulæ and problems in it than most students will want, and the author is undoubtedly right in holding



A MAN AT ARMS IN THE TIME OF HENRY II
One of the illustrations of H. W. Elson's "Guide to English History"
(Baker & Taylor)

by Professor Kimball, of Amherst, represents a reaction against the dominant tendency of the times to treat physics as a mere branch of mathematics. This large and readable volume of nearly 700 pages reminds one of the days of Ganot that "there are many minds that do not easily grasp mathematical reasoning even of a simple sort," and that these should not be shut out entirely from a knowledge of the science.

A book like *Sherman's Chemistry of*

*Food and Nutrition* occupies a somewhat peculiar position. It is necessarily part organic chemistry and part hygiene. It is too difficult for general use as a class textbook, and hardly complete and comprehensive enough for a reference work. But for any one, teacher or student, who wants a concise and authoritative account of modern views of the composition and utilization of food, this volume is exceptionally valuable. It is evident from the wild theories and erratic practices of food faddists which find their way into publicity, that few people realize how much has been accomplished within the last two years toward discovering the real scientific principles of digestion and dietetics. The time has passed when all proteins looked alike to us, and when carbohydrates were conveniently determined "by difference." Professor Sherman's summaries of the results of recent experimental investigations on the digestive processes and on the balance of energy will be a revelation, and a most important and interesting revelation, to the general reader and the old school physician.

## Biology, Geology, Geography

*Essentials of Biology.* By George William Hunter. American Book Co. $1.25.

*Laboratory Manual in Biology.* By Richard W. Sharpe. American Book Co. 75 cents.

*The Animals and Man.* By V. L. Kellogg. Holt. $1.25.

*Botany for High Schools.* By G. F. Atkinson. Holt. $1.25.

*Elements of Zoology.* By C. B. and G. C. Davenport. Macmillan. $1.25.

*Morphology of Gymnosperms.* By J. M. Coulter and C. J. Chamberlain. University of Chicago Press. $1.12.

*Rural Hygiene.* By Henry N. Ogden. Macmillan. $1.50.

*Influence of Geographic Environment.* By Ellen Churchill Semple. Holt. $3.

*Elements of Geology.* By E. Blackwelder and H. H. Barrows. American Book Co. $1.40.

*The Continents and Their People. North America.* By J. F. and A. H. Chamberlain. Macmillan. 55 cents.

*Around the World.* Book V. By S. W. C. Tolman. New York: Silver, Burdett. 60 cents.

*Commercial Geography.* By Albert P. Brigham. Ginn. $1.25.

*How the World Is Housed.* By F. G. Carpenter. American Book. 60 cents.

*Industrial Studies: United States.* By Nellie B. Allen. Ginn. 60 cents.

*Nature Study by Grades.* By Horace H. Cummings. American Book Co. 75 cents.

*A Guide for Laboratory and Field Studies in Botany.* By William Gould Vinal. Philadelphia: Blakiston. 60 cents.

*A History of the Earth's Crust: Geology.* By H. B. Woodward. *Biology.* By L. C. Miall. *Anthropology.* By A. C. Haddon. *Astronomy.* By G. Forbes. *Chemistry.* By H. E. Tropp (2 vols.) Putnam. 75 cents each.

*Introduction to Vertebrate Embryology.* By A. M. Reese. Putnam. $1.50.

Several important biological books for high school students have been published during the year. Hunter's *Essentials of Biology* is a great advance from his earlier "Elements" in that biological principles are better correlated on a physiological basis and finally applied to the biology of man. The book is intended as a text in first year of high schools. Sharpe's *Laboratory Manual* presents fifty-six important principles of biology in the form of problems to be solved in the laboratory. The problems will mean most to students if the laboratory work is arranged in close association with Hunter's text book. Kellogg's *Animals and Man* is composed of the most important parts of the author's well-known "Elementary Zoology" and "First Lessons in Zoology," together with some new chapters on human biology, including man's structure, functions and relations to animals. In short, the book is is in line with the recent movements toward applying high school biology more directly to human life and studying human biology from the point of view of general biology, particularly on its zoological side. Seven of the new chapters were written by Prof. Isabel McCracken, of Stanford University, but her name does not appear on the title page. As chapters on human structure and physiology they are satisfactory, but they lack that correlation with the zoological chapters which would make the book a unified study for a year's course. However, human physiology in such relation to zoology is certainly far more effective than as an entirely separate course. Atkinson's *Botany* is intended for a year's course in the early part of the high school curriculum, but will probably be found difficult enough for even the last year of many good schools. Growth and work of plants are kept in the foreground in the first part of the book, while general morphology, classification, ecology and economics of the great groups of plants occupy the second part. Davenport's *Elements of Zoology* is a revision of the "Introduction," which was published about ten years ago. The natural history features which made that book well known have been retained, the laboratory directions have been omitted, and there are many

noticeable additions in the lines of anatomy and physiology of animals. In short, the revised edition is a general zoology.

Coulter and Chamberlain's *Morphology of Gymnosperms* is a university textbook of botany, and is especially interesting to the advanced student because much of it has been written from the standpoint of the personal investigations of the authors.

Ogden's *Rural Hygiene* is of incalculable importance to the great country population of America. For years we have had a flood of books advising the farmer how to preserve the health of his cattle, horses and pigs; but the health of the farmer and his family has been almost forgotten. Professor Ogden has treated his subject in a broad and comprehensive manner, including sanitary buildings, water supply, sewage disposal, pure and wholesome foods, infectious diseases and healthful personal living. It is beyond question the most valuable country life book of the year.

Cummings's *Nature Study* is the third of a useful series for elementary schools. In addition to the usual type of animal and plant study, the book contains much important physical nature study in relation to daily life.

Blackwelder and Barrow's *Geology* is an elementary textbook which well presents the essential facts of the history of the earth.

Semple's *Geographic Environment* is a restatement of the principles of Ratzel's "Anthropo-Geography," which has been available only in German, modified and supplemented by much original research by the writer. Prominent geographers have already welcomed the work as very useful to American students; and much of it is exceedingly interesting to biologists who care for problems of distribution and ecology of organisms.

Chamberlain's *Continents and Their People: North America,* is a supplementary reader intended for use with textbooks of geography. It is the first of a series in preparation. Tolman's *Around the World* is a geographical reader for fifth and sixth grades.

That Brigham's *Commercial Geography* is up to date or even ahead of it is shown by the first page containing a map of the Panama Canal as completed. The book is carefully illustrated, and makes good use of maps and graphs in the presentation of statistics.

## History

*A Short History of Europe from the Fall of the Roman Empire to the Fall of the Eastern Empire.* By C. S. Terry. Dutton. $1.25

*A New School Atlas of Modern History.* By Ramsay Muir. Holt. $1.25.

*A General Sketch of Political History.* By Arthur D. Innes. Macmillan. $1.50.

*A Guide to English History.* By Henry William Elson. Baker & Taylor. $1.25.

*A History of the United States for Schools.* By Andrew C. McLaughlin and Claude Halstead Van Tyne. Appleton. $1.

*California the Golden.* By Rockwell D. Hunt. Silver, Burdett. 65 cents.

THE number of elementary books on history which jostle one another for position on the teacher's desk is astounding; but the end to the making of them is not yet in sight. Two new texts and an atlas have come to us from across the water. Professor Terry, of Aberdeen, sends us a short history of medieval Europe. This volume opens, after the fashion of medieval histories, with a discussion of the origins of races, and especially those which invaded Rome. Then follows a well-balanced account of the invasions, the conversion of the barbarians, the foundation of the Holy Roman Empire, the rise of Islam, the work of the Northmen, the conflict of empire and papacy, the Crusades, the Hundred Years' War, Hapsburg imperialism, Papal schism and conciliar movement, and the fall of the Eastern empire. It is written in true English style, that is, it is a political history, and so far as one can gather from the text, the people of Europe for about a thousand years were busy with nothing but invasions, feudal enterprises and papal conflicts. The views of the author are traditional, but the compact form of the book will make it useful to those who, for one reason and another, feel that they ought to have a hasty review of the Middle Ages. Professor Terry recommends in his preface Prof. Ramsay Muir's *New School Atlas of Modern Europe,* and it will doubtless prove a handy companion to any text dealing with Europe from the barbarian invasions down to our day. It is strange indeed that the English teaching world has not been able to produce a general atlas comparable to Putzger's; and while Professor Muir's little

work is hardly up to the German standard, it ought to find a hearty reception from history teachers who are not content to slur over their political geography. Between its lids, the political history and the expansion of Europe from the barbarian invasions to our day is covered by a series of well-balanced and clearly printed maps. Our third over-sea contributor, Mr. Arthur Innes, whose volume on the Tudors some years ago showed that he could do a serious piece of critical work, now issues *A General Sketch of Political History from the Earliest Times,* covering in 400 pages, as has been remarked somewhere, universal history from the fall of man to the fall of Port Arthur. The proportions of the book are satisfactory and the style is clear and straightforward. Whoever has occasion to run over such a broad sweep in a short space of time will find this book handy. From these dry and severe texts it is some relief, if not an advantage, to turn to H. W. Elson's *Guide to English History.* This little book, in about 200 pages, surveys the history of England from prehistoric times to the South African Federation. It is written in a light and easy style that will be pleasing to children and not uninforming to persons of mature mind. Altho the authors of the new *History of the United States for Schools* are head professors in the universities of Chicago and Michigan, they have not fallen into the defect of overloading their book with erudition. The style is admirably simple and straightforward, and does not demand too much previous knowledge or literary acumen of the pupil. The illustrations are numerous and to the point, many of them from contemporary prints and cartoons. Unusual attention is given to industrial development and the westward movement.



INDIAN PIPES
An illustration from Atkinson's "Botany for High Schools" (Holt)

## Political Science and Economics

*Introduction to Political Science.* By R. G. Gettell. Ginn. $2.
*Government and Politics in the United States.* By W. B. Guitteau. Houghton, Mifflin. $1.
*The Revision and Amendment of State Constitutions.* By Walter F. Dodd. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. $2.
*History of Economic Thought.* By Lewis H. Haney. Macmillan. $2.
*Readings on American State Government.* Edited by Paul G. Reinsch. Ginn. $2.75.

In political science and economics there are three or four new books that deserve the attention of teachers and students. *Professor Gettell's Introduction to Political Science* is a general survey of those themes which systematists of the German type have fallen into the habit of calling "political science." It covers the origin and nature of the state, the character of law, the nature and content of international law, the three great branches of government, local and colonial government, and the ends or functions of the state. In arrangement, presentation and accuracy of statement the book leaves little to be desired, and the author seems to have carefully weighed all the best authorities in his field. The point of view of the book is distinctly conservative, and he believes that it is the business of Teutonic nations to civilize the rest of the earth. The teacher who is sure of the value of covering such a broad field in a college course could not find a better text than this volume by Professor Gettell. To the already large number of textbooks on American government available for secondary schools, Dr. W. B. Guitteau, superintendent of the Toledo schools, has added another in his *Government and Politics in the United States.* Following the recommendations of the New England teachers, he begins with local government and advances upward. His method of treatment is both historical and systematic.

In common with the more recent writers on the subject, he recognizes the place of the party in our political system, and he takes into consideration the functions as well as the structure of government. He makes use of the first authorities and has adapted all that "apparatus" which seems to be necessary for high school books: extensive lists of readings, questions and exercises, pictures and diagrams, bold type and sideheads. The book is literally jammed with facts and figures, and this is perhaps the most severe criticism that may be made of it. The study of American State government, a much neglected subject, is now made easier by Dr. W. F. Dodd's *Revision and Amendment of State Constitutions.* This volume is based upon scholarly and critical research, and, as far as it goes, will supplant Jameson's great work on constitutional conventions. Dr. Dodd discusses the historical development of the constitutional convention, surveys the various methods devised for the ordinary amendment of constitutions, and examines the working of the constitutional referendum. This is one of the most important contributions made in recent years to the study of American institutions, and it deserves well at the hands of scholars, and, in particular, of the public. Teachers of economics will welcome Prof. L. H. Haney's *History of Economic Thought,* because there is not available in English in systematic form any account of the historical development of political economy. Professor Haney's volume falls into four parts: a general introduction on the nature and importance of economic history; a brief summary of economics previous to the physiocrats; a study of the evolution of economics as a science, beginning with the physiocrats, running thru the various divagations down to the recent troubles of the Austrian metaphysicians; and a general account of the recent schools of economic thought. The volume is critical and is based upon a careful analysis of the best literature on the subject. No important theme seems to be overlooked, and if any one wishes to go deeper he is aided by an excellent documentation. The spirit of the volume is, on the whole, optimistic, and after plowing his way thru an endless confusion of contradictions, the author arrives at the hopeful conclusion that never since the heyday of English classicism has a generation of economists found so united and common a way of looking at economic problems, or so large a body of generally accepted principles. Professor Reinsch, of Wisconsin, follows his "Readings in American Federal Government" with a similar volume on *American State Government.* He has culled from a wide range of sources, Governors' messages, Congressional addresses, propaganda pamphlets, magazine articles and newspaper editorials, illustrative of the practical workings of all branches of State administration. Here will be found Taft on the enforcement of law, La Follette on direct nominations, Hughes on conservation, Beard on the Oklahoma Constitution, Folk on bribery, and White on Folk. It is a useful volume to the citizen as well as the teacher.

## Philosophy and Education

*Cyclopedia of Education.* Vol. I. Edited by Paul Monroe. Macmillan. $5.

*Educational Problems.* By G. Stanley Hall. Appleton's. 2 vols. $7.50.

*Manual of Mental and Physical Tests.* By Guy Montrose Whipple. Baltimore: Warwick & York. $2.50.

*Introduction to Psychology.* By Robert M. Yerkes. Holt. $1.60.

*An Introductory Psychology.* By M. S. Read. Ginn. $1.

*Educational Values.* By William Chandler Bagley. Macmillan. $1.10.

*A Text-Book in the Principles of Education.* By Ernest Norton Henderson. Macmillan. $1.75.

*Animal Intelligence.* Edward L. Thorndike. Macmillan. $1.60.

*A Beginner's History of Philosophy.* By H. E. Cushman. 2 vols. Houghton, Mifflin. $1.60 each.

*Annals of Educational Progress in 1910.* By John Palmer Garber. Lippincott. $1.25.

*Administration of the College Curriculum.* By William T. Foster. Houghton, Mifflin. $1.50.

*Training of Teachers for Secondary Schools.* By John F. Brown. Macmillan. $1.25.

*Open-Air Schools.* By Leonard P. Ayres. Doubleday, Page. $1.20.

*The Teaching of Agriculture in the High School.* By G. A. Bricker. Macmillan. $1.

*Systematic Moral Education.* By John King Clark. New York: A. S. Barnes Co. $1.

*The Career of the Child.* By Maximilian P. E. Groszmann. Boston: R. G. Badger. $2.50.

*Riverside Educational Monographs. The Ideal Teacher.* By G. H. Palmer. 35 cents. *Problem of Vocational Education.* By David Snedden. 35 cents. *The Recitation.* By G. H. Betts. 60 cents. *The Teacher's Philosophy in and Out of School.* By W. DeW. Hyde. 35 cents. *Teaching Poetry in the Grades.* By Margaret W. Haliburton and Agnes G. Smith. 60 cents. Houghton, Mifflin Co.

*A History of Education in the United States Since the Civil War.* By Charles Franklin Thwing Houghton, Mifflin. $1.25.

*Principles of Education.* By W. Franklin Jones. Macmillan. $1.10.

*Kindergarten at Home.* By V. M. Hillyer. Baker & Taylor Co. $1.25.

*Education as Growth.* By L. H. Jones. Ginn. $1.25.

*Idealism in Education.* By Herman H. Horne. Macmillan. $1.25.

*Public Education in California.* By John Swett. American Book Co. $1.
*Craftsmanship in Teaching.* By William Chandler Bagley. Macmillan. $1.10.
*Plutarch on Education.* By Charles William Super. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen. $1.
*Short History of Ethics.* By R. A. P. Rogers. Macmillan. $1.10.
*The Higher Education as a Training for Business.* By Harry Pratt Judson. University of Chicago Press. 55 cents.
*The Unfolding of Personality as the Chief Aim of Education.* By Thiselton Mark. University of Chicago Press. $1.07.

THE publication of the first volume of *Cyclopedia of Education,* edited by Paul Monroe, marks, we believe, the dawning of a new educational epoch in this country. The fact that one thousand experts contribute to the making of the five substantial volumes which will constitute this edition and that the first volume alone contains about one thousand title entries indicates the wide range of human interests now focalized on the problems of education. Home and church, shop, court and farm are bringing new responsibilities and opportunities to the school. Science and art, commerce, industry and agriculture, in fact every constructively social form of human interest must be reckoned with by the modern educator. The cyclopedia is planned not merely to make all this wealth of material easily accessible to the teacher or lay reader but to present it in highly organized form. The cyclopedia is designed to be a series of treatises as well as a reference work. The scientific spirit, range of interest, and degree of organization embodied in this undertaking fitly symbolize and indicate the coming into a larger self-consciousness on the part of the teaching profession.

Volume I contains 654 pages and the titles run from Abacus to Chrysostrom. The illustrations are numerous and effective. The bibliographies and cross references greatly add to the value of the work. The character of the volume may, perhaps, best be made concrete by a fair-



A BOSTON CLASS IN BASKETMAKING
From Leonard P. Ayres's "Open Air Schools" (Doubleday, Page)

ly intimate knowledge of a single article and for this purpose the one by Helen Keller on the Blind has been chosen.

Perhaps the most significant contribution to the field of education by a single author for the period covered in this review is the copious two volume work entitled *Educational Problems* by G. Stanley Hall. These volumes are similar in external appearance to the author's well known work on "Adolescence." The present volumes cover, however, a wider range of problems and will probably be of more direct service to the

teacher. The author's style exhibits the same fervidity and, at times, almost ecstatic character of the "Adolescence." There is also to be noted the tendency to employ technical terms of rare usage. This tendency and the lack of system in the arrangement handicap the reader somewhat, but they are more than compensated for, perhaps, by the richness of material offered and the enthusiasm with which the author's views are presented. As in his earlier works, salvation from our pedagogic ills is to be obtained by suitable utilization of ancestral tendencies.



A CHINESE CLASS IN TRIGONOMETRY
From Monroe's "Cyclopedia of Education" (Macmillan)

"The school is to shorten the stages by which the child repeats the history of the race. Perhaps none of these essential stages should be entirely omitted for the fullest and most harmonistic culture. Some of them need to reverberate only faintly and but once to do their great work of stimulus. . . . Often even the germs of the sins and errors of all the past must be made to glow up for a moment, for the vestiges of evil are thus burned out, while at the same time their conflagration alone can arouse the next highest powers which control or, it may be, repress them. Others need to be betoned with emphasis lest something vital, that is part of man's precious legacy from the past, be lost to life, for the best in us is often only the most sublimated and transfigured."

The topics of the separate chapters, twenty-four in all, are as follows: Volume I, The Pedagogy of the Kindergarten, of Music, of Sex, Moral Education, Industrial Education, Children's Lies, The Religious Training of Children and the Sunday School, The Educational Value of Dancing and Pantomime; Volume II, The Budding Girl, Missionary Pedagogy, Special Child-Welfare Agencies Outside the School, Preventive and Constructive Movements, Sunday Observance, The German Teacher Teaches Pedagogy of Modern Languages, of History, of Elementary Mathematics, of Reading, of Drawing, School Geography, Pedagogy and the Press, Some Defects of Our Public Schools, The American High School, Civic Education. These books contain a remarkably rich array of material bearing upon the problems concerned, and they ought to prove of great value to all persons interested in educational problems.

Prof. Whipple, of Cornell University, has contributed during the year a *Manual of Mental and Physical Tests*. The tests are carefully standardized for use in schools or elsewhere, and the necessary apparatus has been made easily accessible. The Binet-Simon "intelligence" tests and the "Aussage" or "testimony" tests are included in the list. The former are being widely employed for the classification of children into subnormal, normal and supernormal groups. A chapter on statistical methods is included and the bibliographies are complete and conveniently arranged.

Professor Yerkes, in his *Introductory to Psychology*, has departed from the usual classification of topics followed in introduced textbooks on psychology and has divided the body of his text into these five divisions: Psychology as Description of Consciousness, as the History of Consciousness, as Generalization, as Explanation, Psychology and the Control of Mental Life. The author gives considerable attention to the elucidation of his views as to psychical causation and the pedagogy of psychology. The phenomena chosen to support his view of psychical causation seem to be those most favorable to this position, and the work presupposes that the beginner will bring more information than the average one may possess. Read's *Introductory Psychology* gives a clear and simple treatment of the subject, and is not intended to be an original contribution.

In *Educational Values* Professor Bagley has forcefully presented a series of distinctions which should be of service in pointing the way to a wider and richer approach to the problem of the control of human nature. The teacher is to seek to build up not merely specific habits or principles and ideas, but also ideals, or emotionalized standards, prejudices or tastes, and attitudes or perspectives. The method of the teacher should vary to suit the function in question, and the functions mentioned above should be mechanisms for promoting social values.

Professor Henderson has written his *Principles of Education* in an endeavor "to present in a systematic way the outlines of a theory of education from the point of view of evolution." "Education as a Factor in Organic and Social Evolution" is the title of the first and possibly more philosophical portion of his discussion. The second part deals with psychological problems, and the third part with educational agencies. The philosophical type of treatment and the knowledge of biological and philosophical problems presupposed make this a difficult book for the beginner. For the advanced student its carefully drawn distinctions, wide grasp of details and broad and constructive treatment will be of undoubted value.

Cushman's *History of Philosophy* is intended as a handbook of essentials for the student. The various philosophical positions are simply and directly stated, and the connection of thought movements with the total social and political environments is clearly indicated.

Professor Thorndike has republished in a single volume his monographs on *Animal Intelligence* and the "Mental Life of the Monkey." The volume also includes two new chapters, one of them being a discussion of the relations of human and animal intelligence. The publication was rendered practically necessary by the exhaustion of the supplies of the monographs referred to above.

*Annals of Educational Progress in 1910* is a welcome addition to the educational library. It summarizes the wide field of education, and will be of great value to those who have not the opportunity for extensive reading on educational subjects. There would naturally be some advantages in having a board of experts instead of a single editor, but the work is, on the whole, very well done. *The Administration of the College Curriculum,* by President William T. Foster, of Reed College, is divided into an historical portion and a critical one. In the former the evolution of the elective system is discussed, and in the latter the results of careful statistical studies bearing on the problems of the elective curriculum are presented. In *The Training of Teachers for Secondary Schools* Dr. John F. Brown presents the results of his study of German schools during his year as exchange teacher of English in the Oberrealschule of the Franckesche Stiftungen at Halle a S., and also discusses the problem of training for secondary teachers in this country. Dr. Brown favors professional training in college and a seminar practice year after graduation as a prerequisite to teaching. *Open Air Schools,* by Leonard P. Ayres, forcibly presents the need of a wider establishment of such schools by exhibiting the success of those now existing. *Teaching of Agriculture in the High School* applies the principles of apperception, interest, etc., to the teaching of agricultural subjects.



REAR ARCHES MISSION SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO
From Hunt's "California the Golden" (Silver, Burdett)

several interesting lesson plants are presented. *Systematic Moral Education*, by John King Clark, is a very suggestive outline of instruction by means of the presentation of moral problems directly growing out of typical school situations. In the *Career of the Child*, Dr. Groszmann presents a wealth of material, not very systematically arranged, perhaps, relating to the school life of the child. Dr. Snedden's monograph on the *Problem of Vocational Education* in the Riverside Series, emphasizes the insistence of popular demand and present needs for vocational education, and tentatively indicates the solution of some of the numerous problems involved.

In *The Teacher's Philosophy* William DeWitt Hyde gives some genial counsel to the pedagog:

"The tests of a good teacher are five. First: Is my interest in my work so contagious that my pupils catch from me an eager interest in what we are doing together? . . . Second: Is my work thoro and resourceful? . . . Third: Do I get at the individuality of my students? . . . Fourth: Do I treat them, and train them to treat each other, never as mere things or means to ends; but always as persons, with rights, aims, interests, aspirations, which I heartily respect and sympathetically share? . . . Fifth: Am I so reverent toward fact, so obedient to law, that thru me fact and law speak and act with an authority which my students instinctively recognize and obey?" The teacher should combine in himself Epicurean happiness, Stoic fortitude, Platonic serenity, Aristotelian proportion and Christian devotion.

## Music

*Voice Training for School Children.* By Frank R. Rix. New York: Barnes & Co. 50 cents.
*Mind and Voice.* By S. S. Curry. Boston: Expression Co. $1 50.
*Art Song Cycles.* Books I and II. By W. O. Miessner and F. C. Fox. New York: Silver, Burdett. $1.25.
*School Hymnal.* By Hollis Dann. American Book Co. 50 cents.
*The Eleanor Smith Music Primer.* By Eleanor Smith. American Book Co. 25 cents.
*Art Songs for High Schools.* By Will Earhart. American Book Co. 80 cents.
*Resonance in Singing and Speaking.* By Thomas Fillebrown. Boston: Oliver Ditson Co.
*Harmonic Part-Writing.* By William A. White. Silver, Burdett. $1.50.
*Glee and Chorus Book.* By J. E. Ne Collins. American Book Co. 65 cents.
*The New Normal Music Course.* Silver, Burdett. Book I, 32 cents; Book II, 40 cents; Book III, 50 cents.

Mr. Frank R. Rix's work as director of music in the public schools of New York City, where he has assuredly a vast field for observation, has convinced him that the care and cultivation of children's voices lies within the capacity and understanding of the class teacher, with competent help and supervision, and he has therefore prepared a short, concise, practical manual to supply the needful directions for the teacher's study and guidance in plain and untechnical language. Without wasting words in theorizing about the mechanism and physiology of voice production and kindred subjects, he points out common faults and then gives positive and simple directions for cultivating the voice in the classrooms of the public schools. His little book is imbued with common sense and should prove in use abundantly helpful. Dr. Curry has long "stood for" sane and scientific methods in the training of the voice, for speaking as well as singing. His new book is a compendium of the best principles and methods in vocal training, and is replete with exercises which he rightly calls the necessary means of demonstration. A carefully made index adds to the usefulness of the book. Cycles of songs of the senses, of insects and of half a dozen foreign lands, all for young children, make up another of those thoroly delightful song-books, of which several in recent years have made older music lovers wish they might have had something half so good in their childhood and early school days. Miss Fox's verses are dainty and pretty. Mr. Miessner's musical settings for them are both picturesque and artistic—the accompaniments of some a bit difficult for the average amateur pianist, perhaps, but they are worth mastering. Dann's *School Hymnal* is a good, but not at all unusual, collection of songs suitable for high schools, normal schools and colleges. It includes hymns and chants that are well liked by young people, and the best of the patriotic and national songs, also some of the familiar folk and plantation songs. The *Eleanor Smith Music Primer* is a collection of first-year songs, childlike in spirit, very simple in structure. It is printed in large, clear type and notation. Another good collection of songs for high schools is that made by Mr. Will Earhart, supervisor of music at Richmond, Ind., whose principle of selection was to include songs not only for their value in training his pupils in music, but also for their artistic content.

Dr. Fillebrown's technical treatise, which forms the latest volume in the "Music Students' Library," really consists in a classification of the principles separately advocated by many teachers or writers in the last decade, but here for the first time systematically arranged and applied in a practical method. The book is one of uncommon value for the amateur as well as for the professional not above learning, and contains lessons of value for teachers and advanced pupils of singing and oratory, especially younger teachers whose experience as yet is limited.

## Miscellaneous

*Physical Training in and out of School.* By W. T Harris. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen. 30 cents.

*Cookery for Little Girls.* By O. H. Foster. Duffield. 75 cents.

*A Shorter Course in Woodworking.* A Practical Manual for Home and School. By Charles G. Wheeler. Putnam. $1.50.

*Handbook of Woodwork and Carpentry for Teachers and Normal Schools.* By Charles A. King. American Book Co. $1.

# From Master to Master

BY SOLOMON SOLIS COHEN

[Rabbi Abba ben Aioub, also called Abba Arika (the Tall), traced his descent from Shimei, brother of King David. He died in the year 247 of the common era at Sura in Babylon, where he had founded the great Rabbinic Academy. He is rarely indicated by name in the Talmud, most of his teachings being quoted with the formula "Rab (Master) said." "Magog" is Russia.]

I.

*From the Master of the Law.*

Nigh to his end the Master lay;
In grief and awe
His pupils gathered silent by his bed,
To hear the Law

Taught by his dying lips, whom men
Were wont to call
The goodliest fruitage of a noble vine—
Abba the Tall.

Thru East and West all Israel knew
His learning's fame;
"Master," the single word that any said,
Who spake his name.

And like an open book his life
From youth to age;
Pure as the water summoned from the rock,
The Torah's page.

Calmly, his pupils gathered close,
He waited death;
Discoursing still of high and wondrous themes,
With ebbing breath

A pause.—"I go," he said, "and none
Ere all be done,
And ye, with fervent crossed eyes, hail as
'The Lord is ONE.'

To this, my last, my solemn charge
Incline your ears;
*Take heed, O man, they rate no woman's tear;*
*God counts her tears!*"

II.

*To the Master of the Pack.*

Two and thrice five the centuries' tale
Since Abba died;
Kings, races, conquering empires rise—They strut
Their day of pride,

And pass. Only the Word endures
Forevermore;
And the sworn folk that bear it, age to age,
And shore to shore.

And with it, over all the earth,
The treasured page,
Close writ with precious comment of the scribe
And saint and sage.

And thus in never-broken chain
From sire to son,
In every land, the dying Master's charge
Is handed on.

Even there, in Magog's land of night,
The nations' shame,
Where a crowned coward cheers the mob to deeds
Without a name,

And the sworn folk draw breath of fear,
Like wolf tracked sheep
Take heed, O Master of the pack! *God sees—*
*And women weep!*

PHILADELPHIA

# The Independent

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## Controller Bay's Shore Front

THE controversy about certain lands on the shore of Controller Bay, in Alaska, originated in charges, set forth in House resolutions of inquiry and otherwise, that the President by means of a secret order and at the solicitation of his brother, Charles, had enabled a greedy capitalist syndicate to get possession of the shore front of the only available harbor near the great Bering River coal fields. It was alleged that a young woman who had been permitted to inspect the official papers had found in them a letter directly connecting Charles P. Taft with what was called a conspiracy. There is convincing evidence that no such letter ever existed. This evidence is presented in the remarkable message that President Taft has sent to Congress, a message in which the history of the Controller Bay lands is exhaustively reviewed. It seems to us, after a careful examination of the whole matter, that this message is a conclusive answer to all the charges and a satisfactory defense of the action taken. It should be borne in mind that the filed applications of Ryan (who asserted that he represented a new railroad company) cover only a small part of the bay's shore front; that they are still pending; that, if granted, they would give the owner of the land no monopoly of the harbor; that a large part of the shore front would be reserved by law for the Government, and that the proposed railroad terminal would be subject to regulation by the Government, because the Government would own the three miles of flats to be spanned by the railway's trestle work or wharves.

There is not the slightest indication that Charles P. Taft ever knew this man Ryan, had any interests in Alaska, or had ever heard of Controller Bay; nor is there any warrant for a belief that President Taft had in mind anything except the development of Alaska's resources in an honest and reasonable manner. He declined to order the withdrawal from the Chugach Forest of only the 320 acres for which Ryan desired to make application, preferring that 12,800 acres should be withdrawn, in order that there might be no local monopoly. If so much were restored to the public domain, the laws would give opportunities to other applicants and would prevent exclusive control by the reservation of alternate tracts.

Mr. Roosevelt has taken part in the controversy, expressing the opinion that Mr. Taft ought never to have ordered the restoration of any part of the Chugach Forest or Reserve to the public domain. In the course of a long article he refers to the efforts made by himself, Secretary Garfield and Forester Pinchot in 1906 and 1907 to prevent monopolization of Alaska's natural resources. But Mr. Taft, in his message, points out that when the Chugach National Forest, on Forester Pinchot's recommendation, was created by President Roosevelt, in July, 1907, there were expressly excepted from its area several tracts; that one of these, 33,000 acres, extended along the shore of Valdez Bay, and that upon another "the Copper River Railway Company, owned by the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate," promptly established its terminal and built up the well known terminal town of Cordova. It is alleged in the charges relating to the Controller Bay lands, that Ryan (altho he denies it) represented this Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate. Mr. Pinchot, like Mr. Roosevelt,

severely criticises Mr. Taft's course. Mr. Taft's message permits an inference that both of them may have forgotten parts of the early history of the Chugach Reserve.

We believe that Mr. Taft, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Pinchot sincerely and earnestly desire that monopoly in Alaska shall be prevented, and that the Territory's resources shall be developed and utilized with due regard to the public interest. One of these gentlemen may think that the methods he would use are better than those which the others prefer, but all have the same good purpose in mind. Mr. Roosevelt deplores the opposition of "the men who in the name of virtue insist upon what is impractical." Mr. Taft may say that these are the men who denounce the restoration of the Controller Bay shore front to the public domain. Mr. Roosevelt urges the enactment of laws which, "while preserving the Government's absolute control, will offer a sufficient premium to make it worth while for big moneyed concerns to develop the coal fields." They can be developed, he adds, "only by big corporations, and big corporations will not and ought not to undertake such a business unless they are to have adequate profits." Mr. Taft may say that he opened the Controller Bay shore front (under conditions which, in his judgment, must prevent harbor monopoly and provide for reasonable control by the Government) because he was convinced that corporations of large resources could not otherwise be induced to build a railroad terminal there.

While these gentlemen may differ as to the methods which should be used under our present laws, they agree about the imperative need of new legislation. All of them favor such a system of leases and royalties as both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft have advocated in official message. If the American people look for the cause of unsatisfactory conditions in Alaska they will find it in the failure of Congress to do what ought to have been done long ago. Before the adjournment of the present special session, Congress should enact reasonable laws relating to the lands and mineral resources of Alaska. But who, reviewing the almost shameful record of Congress as to this subject for a long time past, will predict that the needed legislation will be enacted within the coming three or four years?

## The Farm Colony for Tramps

It is only 1911, and the year is only a little more than half gone. Since 1865 the tramp, who has been a nuisance and a danger in every civilized land since Menes assumed the administration of united Egypt, has been in the United States a pest of the big and virulent sort —quite in keeping with American self-esteem, American graft, American brag, American trusts and the American boss. For forty-five years sensible people have been agreed that this nuisance ought to be abated, and well-informed people have known how it could be. Not waiting for the rounding out of a full half century of discussion and dawdling, the New York Legislature has enacted and Governor Dix has signed a measure to inaugurate the one method of accomplishing this end which experience has shown to be feasible. So far as known, the new law has nothing but experience, common sense and righteous purpose back of it. It embodies substantially the scheme urged by the late Edmund Kelly, as put into shape by Robert W. Hebbard, secretary of the State Board of Charities, and looked after at Albany by Assemblyman Chanler. So, in a single generation a great commonwealth gets to the point of attacking a big task in the obviously right way, which has all along been known to be the right way! As American political evolution goes, this is "going some."

The law establishes a State farm colony "for the detention, humane discipline, instruction and reformation" of male adults committed as tramps or vagrants from any part of the State. A board of seven managers will be appointed by the Governor, and they will appoint a superintendent. It is expected that abandoned farm lands owned by the State will be utilized for the experiment.

The word "reformation" is put into the description of the function of the colony to please those tender-hearted moralists of both sexes who rejoice over one "bum" who professes repentance, more than over ninety-nine self-supporting workmen who carry their pay envelope home to their wives. The records of five

continents for six thousand years may be searched in vain for a properly authenticated case of reformed tramp. But the farm colonies of Germany are an adequate and businesslike proof that tramps can be kept from tramping. They can be rounded up, kept off the roads, off the park benches, out of the dives and police cells, and out of the polling places on election days; they can also be compelled to wash and to comb, and to do enough work to diminish appreciably the burden of their maintenance. Maintained they are and must be, so long as the community is unprepared to deal with them according to Oliver Wendell Holmes's prescription for the choice of ancestors. Farm colonies do not pay in the commercial sense; but if the cost which unrestricted vagrancy saddles upon a community be fully reckoned up, they pay well.

The philosophy of this subject is simple and is perfectly understood by all who make an unprejudiced study of it. The amount and differentiation of vagrancy is determined, like that division of labor which Adam Smith described, by the extent of the market. Every State and every town in it gets the amount and quality of vagrancy that it stands ready to pay for. Nobody but the professional agitator and the uninformed confounds the vagrant with the working man out of a job. The unemployed workingman looks upon unemployment as a crushing misfortune. The tramp looks upon work as an unendurable infliction. The Chanler law discriminates at this point. The unemployed are not to be sent to the farm colony. Its tender mercies are extended only to the true vagrant. Its adequacy to eliminate this variety of the human species will be demonstrated if it is put into operation and conducted in good faith, and with reasonable administrative ability.

## The Passing of a Business-Man Type

THE fight between the public and the "interests," as it is waged in the United States, takes forms that grow out of original and picturesque conditions of American life. Every government commission and every individual investigator that comes from Europe to study American trusts and "trust busting" lands here with a notion that nothing exactly like our problem exists elsewhere, altho it is because problems in a general way like ours have arisen elsewhere that the investigators come to look us over.

There is enough of truth in the foreign view of our social evolution to make it worth our own while now and then to observe the process and to analyze it with reasonable care. There are factors in it now which will have disappeared within another generation, and with their dropping out our problems of economic public policy will probably be less provocative of the elemental passions than they now are, if not essentially less difficult.

The "interests," so called, altho they are legally, as in popular description, identified with corporate organizations, have in nearly every instance been built up by forceful individuals whose boldness and ruthlessness have not been inferior to their vision. With few exceptions the most aggressive and the most successful of the constructive sort of men in American business have been uneducated in the academic sense. They have sprung from vigorous but unpolished stock, and have grown up in rough, often distinctly brutal surroundings. With such start and under such conditions they have not, as a rule, acquired an excessive sensitiveness to the minor infelicities of life nor an abnormal consideration for the rights and the happiness of their fellow men. More often than not they have boasted of their ignorance, despised college education, and in their secret hearts preferred shirt sleeves to decent apparel, even after they have taken to wearing diamond studs.

Such men have been a product of the pioneer life and frontier conditions that are fast passing, and can never return. They have been the rank growth of primal opportunity and lawless freedom. Their rank egotism, their mining camp and cowboy manners, their obtuseness to such facts as constitute the traditions, conventions, refinements and moral restraints of long-settled communities, must happily pass away with the raw conditions that produced them.

In contrast with such exaggerations of crass individualism, community feel-

ing, public interest, a sense of civic obligation, are products of that long living together, that interbreeding and that co-operation in an hundred enterprises which are the conditions and processes of civilization. These conditions create a folk-thought and folk-ways. They create manners and refinements, decencies and morals. They create a respect for what other people have found out as well as what we have found out for ourselves; a respect, therefore, for education, its traditions and methods.

In the historical evolution of the United States old settlements with their conventions and folk-feelings on the one hand, frontiers, ranches, lumber camps and mining camps on the other hand, have jostled one another. While rank individualism has grown amazingly in one region, civic obligation and the idealism of civilization have found nourishment and have waxed strong in various local areas like New England, where have grown and lived those sectional civilizations that have been the most characteristic and perhaps the most worthy and beautiful American achievements thus far.

In the light of these social facts it is plain that the conflict between the public and the "interests" is more than an economic antagonism. From the first there has been in it an intensity of bitterness which springs from differences of attitude toward the most cherished traditions of civilized man. The most irritating factor all along has been—to put it in the frankest way—the egregiously bad manners, the brutal contempt for elemental moralities, the vulgar egotism and the ridicule of education which a large proportion of the most successful, self-made business men of the United States have hitherto displayed. "The public be damned" has been not only their motto, but also their self-revelation. Their day has happily gone by. The community has grown upon and will soon have obliterated the spawning grounds of their brutal individualism. The business men of tomorrow will have to be, and will be, civilized beings, men of education and urbanity, respectful of the moralities and decencies of life and therefore reasonably considerate of their fellow beings. With their succession the fight between the "interests" and the public will have been won. The "interests" will be for the public and will be controlled by the public. They will not be for and controlled by the ruthless lords of lumber camps and slaughter houses, of coal mines and private property railroads.

## Simplified Spelling

Occasionally The Independent receives a letter from some new subscriber who is offended because we print *tho* for *though,* and *thru* for *through,* but the number is much less of the complainants than we might have expected. We presume that our intelligent readers —and it is for such that we try to cater —for the most part see the sense of the desired reform, and we hope that many of them wish we carried our own practice of it somewhat further. We ourselves wish to, but it is not wise to lead too far in advance of the following army.

That the scholars and teachers are with us appears in the action just taken by the Modern Foreign Language Conference of the National Educational Association meeting in San Francisco. It has unanimously endorsed simplified spelling, not a dissenting voice being raised. A resolution was passed recommending a conference between the Simplified Spelling Board of the United States and the Simplified Spelling Society of Great Britain with a view to united action. It was also suggested that the Simplified Spelling Board seek to secure Governmental co-operation if practicable. President Roosevelt's adoption in his White House correspondence was an admirable and far-seeing decision, but was too early to be maintained. Is it not time now for our Government to take the lead with the people by printing all its documents in a more decent spelling?

Perhaps not yet. That conference between the American and the English societies needs to do some preliminary work, so that it may be wisely decided under what rules simplification can take place. The two societies are not in full agreement, altho in complete harmony as to the need. The American Simplified Spelling Board has begun with cer-

tain recommendations, in a list of words that surely need rectification, so as to accustom the people to the idea of reform, and make them ready for a wise radical reform when it may come. The English Simplified Spelling Society, on the other hand, makes as yet no recommendations for general use, but waits till its members can perfect universal rules for the reform. Thus they have at present no propaganda; there is in Great Britain no journal like THE INDEPENDENT, and no large publishers like Funk & Wagnalls that make use of it to any extent. The two societies also differ in their principles of reform, so far as formulated by them. The English Board is the more radically phonetic. It would have only one letter, or digraph, for one sound—thus long *a* might always be *ae*, and long *o* be *oe*. With only twenty-six letters it is necessary to select digraphs for many of the forty or fifty different sounds in the language. It will be seen that this is a radical principle, and pure phonetics thus adopted would very much change the looks of an English page, altho not so much as would the ultimate scientific phonetic alphabet with its new characters.

The American Simplified Spelling Board has adopted thus far a method which is more of a compromise with the accepted English orthography. It asks what are the prevalent rules of English spelling and seeks to eliminate exceptions to them. Thus, it is a prevalent rule that a long vowel in final accented syllables is indicated by a silent final *e*, as in *mate, mete, mite, mote* and *mute;* why not let the rule *prevale?* The Board is going over the dictionary to learn what the present principles of spelling and pronunciation are, and what the exceptions. As another example, it is a prevalent rule which after a short vowel in an accented antepenult does not double the following consonant, as in *animal, eminent;* why then not drop the unnecessary *n* in *cannibal?* It will be evident that the American method makes much fewer changes than the English, and leaves the page less strange to the reader. Those wishing to keep in touch with the various phases of the movement may procure free literature on the subject from the Simplified Spelling Board, 1 Madison avenue, New York.

One of these days we shall have one purely phonetic alphabet of forty or fifty letters for all languages. But that is in the future. It will require the long labor of an international commission. Meanwhile the representatives of English-speaking people on both sides of the sea should meet and agree on the principles of the reform which they seek to accomplish, and which so sadly needs to be achieved. Children cry for it.

## The High School and the College

A FEW years ago in the rivalry between the high school and the college, the college had the better of it, and a commission with President Eliot at its head "articulated" the high school on the college. It was the needs of the college which was in mind, and the high schools were authoritatively told what they should teach and how much. The colleges set the standard; they dictated the subjects, even selecting the texts in English literature to be taught. The college was master; the high school was servant.

But it could not last, and the session of the National Educational Association at San Francisco records the rebellion. And why should they not rebel? The high school has had a tremendous growth in these few years. In the two last decades high school attendance has increased almost fourfold. The high school is the people's university. The overwhelming majority of boys and girls do not go beyond it. If but one in twenty of the graduates of the high school goes to college it is too much to ask that the high school curriculum should be dictated for the advantage of the 5 per cent. There must be considered also the advantage of the very large number who are unable to complete the high school course.

The special committee appointed by the National Educational Association last year accordingly gave the high school the precedence, and bade the college follow after. They hold to the fifteen educational units, but not for the college primarily. They make much of vocational instruction in mechanic arts, agriculture or domestic science, which they regard as "rational elements in the education of all boys and girls, and es-

pecially of those who have not as yet chosen their vocations." Accordingly they allow from the total fifteen units four units for such vocational instruction, but they are careful to add, "or for additional academic work." So there is a choice left, and the curriculum should be flexible. The courses are divided into majors and minors, and each student is expected to complete two majors of three units each, and one minor of two units. This leaves room for the vocational studies, and for such other studies as will be required by the boys and girls who expect to go to college. We take it that the full fifteen units now required for entrance to college would not include the four vocational units.

Beyond question it would be an advantage to every student entering college if he or she has had a course in agriculture, the mechanic arts or domestic science, but he needs a good deal more. He cannot now give to these studies the four units allowed in the high school course, and the colleges cannot well accept them in making up the complement without lowering the standard. The chief purpose of the college is not vocational but cultural. And yet the chief purpose of the high school is not to fit youth for college, nor is it simply for culture; it should be for both. Those who do not go beyond the high school should be allowed to pursue the vocational studies, so as to be better farmers, mechanics and home-keepers; but other special studies should be provided for those who need them. The committee well says:

"It ought to be possible for any strong high school at any time to introduce into its curriculum any subject that either meets the peculiar needs of the community, or that appears to be the most appropriate vehicle for teachers of pronounced individuality."

The college faculties will not all agree with the recommendation of the committee as to its method of "articulation." It would have any student who has satisfactorily completed a well planned high school course admitted to college on its fifteen units. As we understand it any fifteen units would be sufficient. This may be questioned. Yet the argument offered is strong. It is declared with truth that many graduates of the high school are prevented from going to college because the college does not recognize their needs as shown in the courses taken by them in the high school. The committee seriously objects to the iron rule of the present college prescription for admission, which too much crowds the boys whose own needs require some other studies, while at the same time it prevents the more important development of the high school on its own independent lines.

The high school is the most democratic institution we possess. It is the chief real education of the most of our people. Real education begins in the high school. Its tremendous development will not be stayed, and it must supply what the bulk of the people need. To be sure it does not give a complete education, and the chief leaders of public life, our thinkers and guides, will be those pre-eminently who have passed from the high school on to the college and university. Education has no limit, but for the bulk of the people the high school will be their university, and democracy will rest on it. For a comparatively small number of its graduates of exceptional ambition or opportunity it will open a narrow door by which to pass up to higher halls of study, but for the multitude it will open a broad gateway into the activities of life. No limit can be set to its development, certainly no limit can be set by the college.

## Beautiful Streets

An American highway ought to be, and can be, the most beautiful part of the country. It should not only be neat and wholesome, but the trees should be selected with a good deal more wisdom and planted with more care than they generally are. There certainly is good reason why so many people like to plant the sugar maple. It is an ideal tree for shade, and the associations connected with this tree are homeful every way; but there is no tree more likely to get into disorder and partial decay than the sugar maple when neglected. It must be understandingly planted and trimmed, and then it must be judiciously let alone. It will not endure being sawed and hacked at by the professional trimmer. If set so that the roots will not have too much water to dispose of, and if the limbs are trimmed to about the right

light for permanence, a row of these maples constitutes a most charming feature in road landscape. This, however, is wofully rare. If trimmed after it has reached much size the exudation of sweet sap draws insects, and the bark of the tree is very sensitive to hot sun rays. On the whole we can hardly recommend this tree for general street planting.

A very much better maple, in all ways, is the Norway. This tree is characterized by a milky juice, that is acrid and disagreeable to all sorts of insects and worms. The tree is almost absolutely immune to the attacks of vermin. Beside this, the growth is astoundingly fast, at least one-third faster than the sugar maple. The shade is dense, from the foliage of very large leaves, rich green in the summer and canary yellow in the fall. In all ways this is a conspicuous tree, of fine proportions, and elegant shape. It may be fairly placed at the head of all street trees, wherever maples will thrive at all. It will endure moist soil about as well as the swamp maple, and it is not quickly affected by drought. There is but one caution, and that is the tree must have room. In the street they should stand at least 40 feet apart. This space will be rapidly filled up, altho fillers may be used for temporary shade, and removed later.

This matter of fillers is understood in orchards, where the grower has a selection of small growing, early bearing apple trees, which he can place between the more lasting sorts, to yield fruit for a few years, while the standard trees are growing. The same plan may be adopted with street trees judiciously. Select with care the trees that are to be permanent, and set them far enough apart, so that when grown there shall be no collision of limbs; then place between them trees of rapid growth, that can be removed when no longer needed. This will avoid the necessity for mutilating your large trees after they have interlocked their limbs.

Close after the Norway maple there is another tree too seldom used in our streets, but which has about all the qualifications for a perfect shade tree. The American linden or basswood has superb foliage, a fine spread of limbs, the densest kind of shade, and is naturally healthy in all soils. It does not like solid, sticky clay very well, and it does not like to be abused with artificial manures. Give it any natural soil, and it will develop into a shade tree to be enjoyed and proud of. Beside this, its blossoming is something one may go far to enjoy. The bees adore the basswood. They will work in it all night, making more honey from its nectar than from any other American tree. On the whole, Americans can do nothing better than to multiply the basswoods in their streets. The maple does not heal over easily, but a basswood will repair a wound of large size, and will recover its strength. Its wood is soft, and worthless for fires. For this reason there is a common prejudice against the tree. It deserves, however, a place at the very head of the American flora.

Of course, where the oaks are at home an oak avenue is something hard to beat. Nearly all the oaks are tough fibred, will endure trimming, and make admirable shade. The form of the leaf is so varied and so finely cut by nature as to be very attractive. Among the very best of the oaks for street planting is the Scarlet. This tree is very tenacious of life, is broad spreading, and, while not really scarlet at any time, is is certainly very handsome in its autumn coloring. Where trees are wanted to hold their foliage very late, the English or Royal oak will also serve admirably.

However, this matter must be considered, that for the most part we do not need trees in the street to give shade very early in the spring or very late in the autumn. We want them to shelter us from the hot suns of midsummer. An ideal street tree would leaf out about middle May, and drop its foliage about mid-October. The white ash would be perfect for this purpose, only that it is rather slow growing, and its limbs are inclined to be rather open. However, we have seen a row of white ash in a highway, that could hardly be surpassed for either shade or beauty. The butternut is another of these late developing trees, that again drops its foliage early in autumn. There certainly is no objection to nut trees in the street. We are inclined to think that it would be a kind policy that would multiply them everywhere for the young folk. The hickories are

simply superb for street trees, but are slow growing—not very slow, yet not as fast as the lindens and maples. Nothing could be more beautiful in foliage, or more prolific of fruit than the walnut.

There is a native American tree of great beauty, in the legume family, which carries the absurd name of Kentucky coffee tree. It is a remarkable tree for lawns on account of its delightful spread of limbs, and it would serve just as well for the street, only that the sexes must be carefully distinguished. The female grows as erect as a Lombardy poplar, while only the male is a good shade tree. Its blossoms are as spicy as they are profuse. The stateliness of the magnolia acuminata secures it attention, and would warrant its planting in suburban avenues. It is very erect in growing and very symmetrical in its limb growth. It endures a wound, and its foliage is simply superb. The flowers are large yellow, but fall very speedily after opening.

The beech and the elm are two more of our trees that ought to be used with more freedom: the beech where dense shade is needed and quiet rules; the elm for great avenues, where the vista should be open. The beech should not be trimmed more than 10 feet high, and underneath is the very ideal spot for children to enjoy themselves at midday. It is the tree for side streets; the elm is the tree for avenues; equally superb in its own place, there is no comparison to be drawn.

Our American streets should be planted with the understanding that they belong to the people, and are not simply strips of land to permit the most rapid transit from one point to another. The term good roads should mean not only good drives and well drained highways for vehicles, but delightful parks, where the trees are conspicuously perfect. We have suggested a few of the more valuable sorts for making our streets charming. We particularly desire to see introduced varieties that will not easily become diseased, or exhibit decay instead of life. The maples almost everywhere are unfortunately giving us examples of what ought to be removed. It does not pay to doctor a lot of diseased trees, or to tolerate them after they have got below real value. If you have an old and decrepit avenue, first set between them something more desirable, mulch these and stake them, and, as soon as they have begun to give shade, cut out the old wreckage for fuel. Our object is accomplished if we have designated a few sorts that will make our streets most beautiful, in the shortest space of time.

## From College Windows

As a complement to the article which we publish in this week's issue on "Harvard under Two Presidents," let us add a few sentences from two letters received from Cambridge. One of these was written by an official of the university, the second by a professor: each of them after a reading of our proof sheets. The professor is not sure that the average member of the Faculty has yet fully made up his mind about the new president. Speaking from the standpoint of the teacher of literature, he questions whether courses in political economy and government are not at the present moment "university fads." The other critic writes that "the article as a whole strikes him as accurate," but wishes that the new plan for the choice of electives had been mentioned—a plan which aims to oblige the student to base his choice of studies upon something better than whim, and to give to the college course something of unity. Certainly this is an important development. "I wish also," adds the kindly critic, "that you had made some reference to the new alternative plan of admission, for it will undoubtedly bring the university much closer to the public high school boy than ever before. It is noteworthy that about 50 per cent. of the boys admitted under the new plan come from schools outside of New England, and that some of the best examinations were passed by boys from small high schools in the West, who probably could not have come to Harvard under the old plan." This is a most desirable consummation from any point of view, and one which THE INDEPENDENT has not failed to bring before its readers. An editorial on the subject, entitled "Entrance Tests—New Plan," was published some months ago (LXX, 214). But there is one more point

raised by the letter writer, and this time it is more nearly a question of opinion. The criticism is made that too much emphasis is laid on "the sporting element in college, with its mediocre or low scholarship." To quote at length:

"I am afraid a reader might infer that the majority of students loaf, spending too much time on athletics or in conviviality. As a matter of fact, a student cannot cut as much as he pleases, nor as much as he dares. There will always be loafers, of course, but they are not the rule, and are getting to be more and more the exception. The large number of serious minded fellows who are working their way thru college and hence have low grades are certainly to be taken into account. The sporting element is, when all is said and done, a very small proportion of the college."

THE INDEPENDENT is incorrigibly optimistic and therefore takes especial pleasure in printing this letter. But our chief interest is not in the loafer: rather in those who might do distinguished work but for the toleration of the student of low ideals by the academic authorities, and the reduction of education—not chiefly at Harvard by any means—to the lowest common denominator.

**A Big Defense Fund**

It is an extraordinary appeal which Secretary Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, has made to the two million members of the labor unions to raise a fund of $500,000 to defend J. J. McNamara, accused of dynamiting with accessory murder. We do not see how that much money could be honestly spent in a legal defense, or half of it. He ought to have even justice, acquitted if innocent and punished if guilty. Whether he is innocent or guilty we do not know, but it is not impossible that he is guilty, and if guilty all labor union men ought to want him convicted. It is no part of their interest to have him escape if he is not innocent, and the amount of the defense fund sought for is such as to suggest the thought that it is desired to secure acquittal whether or no. Somebody is guilty of the numerous series of dynamiting offenses of which the one for which Mr. McNamara is to be tried is one of the most shocking on record, and for which some one ought to be punished. It would be unfortunate if it should be made to seem as if labor union men did not want any one punished who kills "scabs" or who destroys buildings and bridges on which union labor is not employed.

**Noisy and Noisome**

It was the high-toned, aristocratic Conservatives, representatives of wealth and ancient dignities, that howled and yelled and would not allow the Premier of the Empire, the chief representative of the people, the highest officer of the Empire, the man who tells the King what to do, to make an opening address in reporting the amended Veto bill which had been adopted by the House of Lords. How years ago they fumed and fretted at the rude discourtesy of the Irish representatives in the days of Parnell, and now, as representing and defending the peers, they outdid the Irish in noise and insult, with their cries of "Traitor," until the Speaker was obliged to close the session. One would think they had learned from the suffragets that violence may serve where argument fails. We cannot imagine such a scene allowed in our House of Representatives. The Speaker would call the disturbers to order speedily, and if they persisted the sergeant-at-arms would arrest the offender. And these are the Unionists, the paragons of culture, peers or backers of peers, like Lord Hugh Cecil, who represents Oxford University, or Sir Edward Carson, who is sent by Dublin University, that thus disgraced themselves and the chamber by a riot as bad as anything that Vienna could show. If we judge Englishmen aright this disturbance and insult will create such disgust and indignation as will make it easier for the Cabinet to proceed with their program and force their bill thru the House of Lords.

**Sliced Literature**

THE INDEPENDENT has its faults, as we are frequently reminded by our kind readers. But whenever these reminders come in too thick we take a pharasaical delight in reflecting that there is one crime of which we are not guilty; that is, we never slice up our articles to sandwich in advertisements. This pernicious custom seriously

impairs the esteem that we owe to our esteemed contemporaries. We read a page of a good story, fictioinal or factual, and turn over the leaf to continue it only to find that we are plunged into the midst of quite another story. This also looks inviting, and we begin it only to be again interrupted by another change of subject. It is as bad as reading thru the dictionary. If one of the stories we have started happens to be so interesting as to overcome our natural inclination to throw down the magazine in disgust, we attempt to follow the clue at the bottom, "Continued on page 36," dodging automobiles and revolvers, until we hit the trail again and get a few more paragraphs before we are told to seek the rest on page 42. It is as exasperating as a dinner at which, after we have tasted the soup, the waiter takes it away to bring it back again after the fish, and when we have eaten a bit of the roast we are told that we can have the rest of it later, part after the salad and part after the ice cream. It is an insult to an author to print his article in such a way as to destroy the continuity that he has labored to secure. The hero is cut off in his prime by a safety razor, and the most entrancing love scene interrupted by talk about toilet powders and garters. Why will not these publishers reduce their pages to a convenient size and keep their advertising in its legitimate place, letting the reader mix it in to suit himself. It is, of course, a matter of taste, but for our own part, if the editor of THE INDEPENDENT gets hard up, he will surrender one side of his house to an advertisement of Castoria before he will contaminate his reading matter pages.

**An Aerotechnic Institute**

The University of Paris has the honor of being the first in the world to establish a distinct and completely equipped department for research and training in the arts of aviation. The site chosen adjoins the plain of St. Cyr, near Versailles, used as the exercise ground of the military school. Here laboratories, shops and hangars have been erected and apparatus installed for experimenting on a large scale with different kinds of motors, propellers and planes under various air currents. A straight trolley track nearly a mile long with electric power affords an opportunity to test the efficiency of different models without danger of accident. The University owes the Institute to the generosity of Henry Deutsch (de la Meurthe), one of the foremost patrons of French aeronautics, who donated $100,000 for the plant and $3,000 for its running expenses. It is his desire that its facilities should be open to all, inventors and professors, scientists and mechanics, and that theory and practice should here co-operate in the conquest of the air. As M. Steeg, Minister of Public Instruction, said in inaugurating the Intitute:

> "Formerly the University was absorbed in itself. It did not seek in the world outside its *raison d'être* and its ends. Now the University is no longer content to teach science. It creates it and pursues its practical applications. It is no longer satisfied with instructing the theoricians and professors, it makes engineers and technicians; it put its speculative genius at the service of all the needs of society."

It is not by chance that the automobile of the air has reached its highest development in France. The encouragement, official and popular, which has been given it from the start is in marked contrast with American indifference and ridicule. The Wright brothers had to go to France for recognition and in the days when they were struggling with difficult problems in aerodynamics and construction none of our universities and technological institutes gave them assistance. Professor Langley, because he happened to be Smithsonian secretary, was able to get a little Government aid, but when his aeroplane on its first flight met with an accident owing to a breaking of the launching ways, that was the end of him. He was laughed down and no Congressman dared suggest paying out money for a machine which did not fly the first time trying.

**Comparative Literature**

Nowadays there is no university and perhaps no college too poor to have its courses in "Comparative Literature." Sometimes these are courses formerly offered by the Department of English Literature, or by the Classical Department, or by that of Modern Languages, and the only novelty about them is the name. For the subject, Comparative

literature, is almost as old as the phenomenon literature itself. There was never any critical appreciation of either verse or prose that was not "comparative": the noun criticism implies comparison, since before we judge we must indeed compare. How does the comparative method work out in individual instances? Let us not take the case of Elizabethan sonnets and dramas, interesting tho that case is, it would perhaps smack overmuch of the classroom. Take rather a novel: George Moore's "Esther Waters," for example. The intelligent reader will want to contrast the author's treatment of a certain type of English girl with George Meredith's treatment of her in "Rhoda Fleming." He will want to compare Mr. Moore's demonstration of the gambling evil with cruder expositions of social curses by earlier English novelists — Fielding, Charles Reade, Dickens—and with Galsworthy's later writings. He will want to compare the pictures of low life with the pictures by French authors not without influence upon George Moore—Zola, for example. Now, whether the study of all these matters takes the form of a doctoral dissertation, an undergraduate's work in a college course, or disinterested consideration by a reader who has no intention of rushing into print or receiving a diploma for his enterprise, it is in any case a piece of work in "comparative literature." The importance of this kind of education, applied to whatever genre or period you will, may easily be exaggerated, as also the value of the results of the investigations made; but the lesson of such studies, the lesson of the oneness of literature, which is akin to the unity of history or science, is a lesson not to be neglected by readers in or out of universities. Properly administered, the department of Comparative Literature offers the student of letters relief from the tyranny of philological training. The peril lurking in it is superficiality—as the peril in philological studies is atrophy of the critical sense and of thought processes.

If men travel for "change" they are booked to suffer frequent disappointments. In our own day the rule of the machine and of the corporation has, as it were, reduced to a common denominator men, manners and manufactures. The same gloves are sold over Tremont street counters, counters in the Avenue de l'Opéra, counters in Bond street. The same films are shown in moving picture theaters of Detroit, Mich.; Portland, Ore.; St. John, New Brunswick. One hears the twang of Sixth avenue and the words of Broadway when a concert singer steps upon a stage in Montreal, Canada, or Austin, Tex. Quebec is an old town—for America—but on our vacation the first words we heard spoken at the boarding house (a French one) were these: "Say, kiddo . . ." If you take a vacation journey in search of change, it is just as well to take the change along with you. Even then you are more than likely to leave it behind.

It would seem that to Mayor Fitzgerald, of Boston, there are in Europe only two countries, Ireland and Germany. According to the report that has come back from his visit to Hamburg with the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in his speech thanking the Burgomaster he said that the party hoped to visit "the two other great German cities, Vienna and Buda Pesth." The Germans present gasped, and so did the Boston visitors, for they had not heard that these cities had been lost to Austria and Hungary. As for Ireland, the other half of Europe, the Mayor makes no errors there, for he owns and runs an Irish Catholic weekly paper, *The Republic*.

We do not often quote compliments so our readers must pardon us when we state that the *New York Press* alludes to "The Morocco Question," by Sydney Brooks, which we published July 27, as "the sanest, soundest, best informed article on Morocco and its present diplomatic embroilment that has ever been contributed to a matter over which the chancellories of the Powers concerned and the European correspondents continually are raising a cloud of dust."

It seems to us that the N. E. A. is coming to be too much like the D. A. R.

# Insurance

## Casualty Insurance Legislation

In a recent address Edwin W. De Leon, president of the Casualty Company of America, made some interesting remarks on excessive insurance legislation. During the last year eighteen legislatures considered 594 bills affecting casualty insurance, and 119 were enacted into law. The United States Congress and five State legislatures appointed commissions to investigate and report on the subject of employers' liability and workman's compensation. Commissions are already at work in five other States. In every case the casualty insurance companies have contributed their share in helping to solve the problems confronting these commissions. Officials of the companies have appeared at the hearings and have frankly and fully exprest their views, based upon actual experience of years in the practical working out of many of the questions involved. Statistics have been freely furnished to corroborate the statements made. In every way the companies have shown not only a keen desire to learn how their mistakes might be corrected, but a ready spirit of co-operation in arriving at the basic principles for liability and compensation laws. Some idea of the magnitude of the operations of casualty companies in this country may be gained from the following figures of their operations during eight years ending January 1, 1910.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of policies issued | 1,555,014 |
| Premiums received and earned | $124,705,322 |
| Notices of injuries received | 2,326,606 |
| Amount paid for injuries | $62,853,305 |
| Average cost of each injury | $27.01 |
| Number of suits settled | 60,986 |
| Amounts paid for suits settled | $29,263,889 |
| Average cost of each suit settled | $479.84 |
| Reserve for unsettled suits | $4,440,579 |

The attitude of the casualty insurance companies toward legislation is hopeful and helpful. The present situation in many of our States requires the utmost caution in the work of the underwriters, for the casualty insurance companies must create and maintain a fund that will be amply sufficient to meet the demands of the new great burdens unloaded upon them by employers, and they must also be ready to provide adequate compensation to injured employees. The casualty insurance companies do not desire to perpetuate the present unsatisfactory system of compensating workmen for injuries sustained, and will welcome any legislation that provides a fixed definite scale of compensation for occupational injuries, which will enable the companies to adjust the rates of premium upon a basis that has for its ultimate purpose the elevation of the business of liability insurance to the highest plane of utility and permanence.

## The Unexpected Loss

George H. Furbeck, of St. Joseph, Mo., while a passenger on a street railway car, carrying in his hand two incandescent electric light globes, dropped one; in the attempt to catch it he leaned forward, the lamp struck the back of a seat and exploded, cutting his left eye badly, but not causing an entire loss of sight until six days afterward. It then became necessary to remove his eye. Fortunately for the injured man he carried an accident insurance policy in the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford. The principal of the policy, together with the accumulations and expenses, amounted in all to $20,885.71. The injured man did not expect to lose his eye any more than the five or six million other people did who that day rode in public conveyances. But by having the insurance policy he was protected against the unexpected and received over $20,000 for the loss of one eye. Most people cannot profit by the experiences of others, but must suffer themselves before they can be made to realize the wisdom of foresight. But to the few, who can observe in the experiences of others the value of action, this incident may lead to the desirable end of self-protection against a similar accident.

# Financial

## Currency Reform

Three or four weeks after the end of the present session of Congress, the National Monetary Commission will begin to prepare its report, which will be submitted to Congress at the beginning of the regular session in December. It is expected that the Cummins bill, calling for a report at that time, and closing the life of the Commission immediately after the reception of the report, will be passed. The character of the report is not foreshadowed by members of the Commission, altho the prediction is made by one or two of them that it will recommend adoption of the leading provisions of what is called the Aldrich plan. One member expresses regret that the beginning of a campaign of popular education concerning currency reform has been deferred so long that, in his judgment, it will be difficult to obtain legislation during the regular session.

A league or association to promote popular discussion of the questions which were referred to the Commission was recently formed in Chicago. Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, of the University of Chicago, is chairman of this association's executive committee. It was intended that there should be branches of the association in many parts of the country. One was formed in New York, last week. John Claflin, the well known merchant, is president; Isidor Straus, interested in old and prominent department stores, is treasurer, and George A. Plimpton is secretary. The members of this branch listened, last week, to an address by Professor Laughlin, who said, in part:

"I desire to make very plain that it is not the intention of the national organization to declare at present for any special plan involving financial legislation at Washington. Of course, I think that there must be changes in our present monetary system. Business troubles of the past and difficulties of a more or less serious kind of the present are what inspired Western business men to form the national organization, whose headquarters have been established in Chicago and of which I am the chairman. It is too soon, however, for us to be for or against the plans of anybody. . . . Remedial legislation is of the same importance to the worker for wages as to the man of business. The sound money campaign of 1896 would never have been won had not the man who worked for wages added his votes to those of the man who already had a little or much money . . . Unfortunately the interest in the effort for banking and currency reform has been limited to bankers and financiers. This has resulted in the country getting the impression that these men were the only ones who desired changes in the laws. The national organization I represent proposes to disseminate reliable and useful information on financial questions to the whole people, so that they can take part in the discussion and the decision of this question. When the weaknesses of the present system are understood and the principles of sound finance made clear to all the people of the country, I have confidence that the legislators will devise the right kind of laws. And I also feel sure that the people will want these laws enacted for the benefit of the whole country and not because they are of any special or peculiar advantage to those who have had small or great success in accumulating or possessing property."

The movement is to be commended and encouraged. We hope that the branch association in New York will have the support of business men thruout the State, and that branches will be established in all the States. Earnest and intelligent discussion of the subject will be of much practical value in promoting wise legislation in Congress.

* * *

....Net earnings of the United States Steel Corporation for the quarter ending with June were $28,108,520, against $23,519,203 for the March quarter and $25,990,978 for the quarter ending with December.

....Owing to unusual demands upon them, on account of very large crops of grain, the Canadian banks will probably ask the Treasury Board for authority to increase their note circulation by 15 per cent., beginning with September.

....It is reported that the Canadian Pacific has decided to have a terminal of its own in Chicago. It reaches that city by means of the Wisconsin Central and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie roads, which it controls. The Wisconsin Central has been using the Illinois Central's terminal facilities there. It is said that the sum expended will be about $5,000,000.

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# Survey of the World

**Arbitration Treaties**

On August 2, two arbitration treaties were signed in the White House at Washington. The signatory powers were the United States and Great Britain, and the United States and France. We comment editorially upon the import of these negotiations. The Anglo-American Convention was signed for Great Britain by Ambassador Bryce and the French treaty was signed for France by Vice-Consul the Viscount de Saint-Phalle. Immediately after signing the treaties President Taft added his signatures to the messages of transmittal, thereby completing arrangements for sending the treaties to the Senate. On August 5 that body made public the text of the treaties at the request of the Administration. Two Senators, Mr. Borah, of Idaho (Rep.), and Mr. Bacon, of Georgia (Dem.), have exprest objections to the conclusion of the treaties in the forms submitted. Their criticism was applied to the third section, identical in the French and British conventions. The text of the treaty with Great Britain follows, the difference between this and the French convention being confined to the preamble (which we omit) and to details such as the dates of existing treaties:

ARTICLE I.

All differences hereafter arising between the high contracting parties which it has not been possible to adjust by diplomacy, relating to international matters in which the high contracting parties are concerned by virtue of a claim of right made by one against the other under treaty or otherwise and which are justiciable in their nature by reason of being susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law or equity, shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague by the convention of October 18, 1907, or to some other arbitral tribunal, as may be defined in each case by special agreement, which special agreement shall provide for the organization of such tribunal if necessary, define the scope of the powers of the arbitrators, the question or questions at issue, and settle the terms of reference and the procedure thereunder.

The provisions of Articles XXXVII to XC, inclusive, of the convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes concluded at the second peace conference at The Hague on October 18, 1907, so far as possible, and unless they are inconsistent with or modified by the provisions of the special agreement to be concluded in each case, and excepting Articles LIII and LIV of such convention, shall govern the arbitration proceedings to be taken under this treaty.

The special agreement in each case shall be made on the part of the United States by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, his Majesty's Government reserving the right before concluding a special agreement in any matter affecting the interests of a self-governing dominion of the British Empire to obtain the concurrence therein of the Government of that dominion.

Such agreement shall be binding when confirmed by the two Governments by an exchange of notes

ARTICLE II.

The high contracting parties further agree to institute, as occasion arises, and as hereinafter provided, a Joint High Commission of Inquiry, to which, upon the request of either party, shall be referred for impartial and conscientious investigation any controversy between the parties within the scope of Article I, before such controversy has been submitted to arbitration, and also any other controversy hereafter arising between them, even if they are not agreed that it falls within the scope of Article I; provided, however, that such reference may be postponed until the expiration of one year after the date of the formal request therefor, in order to afford an opportunity for diplomatic discussion and adjustment of the questions in controversy, if either party desires such postponement

Whenever a question or matter of difference is referred to the Joint High Commission of Inquiry, as herein provided, each of the high contracting parties shall designate three of its nationals to act as members of the

Commission of Inquiry for the purpose of such reference, or the commission may be otherwise constituted in any particular case by the terms of reference, the membership of the commission and the terms of reference to be determined in each case by an exchange of notes.

The provisions of Articles IX to XXXVI, inclusive, of the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, concluded at The Hague of the 18th of October, 1907, so far as applicable and unless they are inconsistent with the provisions of this treaty, or are modified by the terms of reference agreed upon in any particular case, shall govern the organization and procedure of the commission

ARTICLE III.

The Joint High Commission of Inquiry, instituted in each case as provided for in Article II, is authorized to examine into and report upon the particular questions or matters referred to it, for the purpose of facilitating the solution of disputes by elucidating the facts, and to define the issues presented by such questions, and also to include in its report such recommendations and conclusions as may be appropriate

The reports of the commission shall not be regarded as decisions of the questions or matters so submitted either of the facts or on the law, and shall in no way have the character of an arbitral award.

It is further agreed, however, that in cases in which the parties disagree as to whether or not a difference is subject to arbitration under Article I of this treaty, that question shall be submitted to the Joint High Commission of Inquiry; and if all or all but one of the members of the commission agree and report that such difference is within the scope of Article I, it shall be referred to arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this treaty.

ARTICLE IV.

The commission shall have power to administer oaths to witnesses and take evidence on oath whenever deemed necessary in any proceding, or inquiry, or matter within its jurisdiction under this treaty, and the high contracting parties agree to adopt such legislation as may be appropriate and necessary to give the commission the powers above mentioned, and to provide for the issue of subpœnas and for compelling the attendance of witnesses in the proceedings before the commission.

On the inquiry both sides must be heard, and each party is entitled to appoint an agent whose duty it shall be to represent his Government before the commission and to present to the commission, either personally or thru counsel retained for that purpose, such evidence and arguments as he may deem necessary and appropriate for the information of the commission

ARTICLE V.

The commission shall meet whenever called upon to make an examination and report under the terms of this treaty, and the commission may fix such times and places for its meetings as may be necessary, subject at all times to special call or direction of the two Governments. Each commissioner, upon the first joint meeting of the commission after his appointment, shall, before proceeding with the work of the commission, make and subscribe a solemn declaration in writing that he will faithfully and impartially perform the duties imposed upon him under this treaty, and such declaration shall be entered on the records of the proceedings of the commission.

The United States and British sections of the commission may each appoint a secretary, and these shall act as joint secretaries of the commission at its joint sessions, and the commission may employ experts and clerical assistants from time to time as it may deem advisable. The salaries and personal expenses of the commission and of the agents and counsel and of the secretaries shall be paid by their respective Governments, and all reasonable and necessary joint expenses of the commission incurred by it shall be paid in equal moieties by the high contracting parties.

ARTICLE VI.

This treaty shall supersede the arbitration treaty concluded between the high contracting parties on April 4, 1908, but all agreements, wards, and proceedings under that treaty shall continue in force and effect, and this treaty shall not affect in any way the provisions of the treaty of January 11, 1909, relating to questions arising between the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

ARTICLE VII.

The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by his Britannic Majesty. The ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible, and the treaty shall take effect on the date of the exchange of its ratifications. It shall thereafter remain in force continuously unless and until terminated by twenty-four months' written notice given by either high contracting party to the other.

**Diplomatic Promotions**

John G. A. Leishman, Ambassador to Italy, is President Taft's choice for American Ambassador to Germany, to succeed Dr. David Jayne Hill, who resigned last spring. His appointment will be accepted by the German Emperor. Mr. Leishman entered the foreign service in 1897 as Minister to Switzerland. He was transferred to Turkey in 1900, and in 1906 the post was raised to an Ambassadorship. In the same year Mr. Leishman was transferred to Rome. His successor at Rome is likely to be Thomas J. O'Brien, the present Ambassador to Japan, who will himself be succeeded by Charles Page Bryan, Minister to Belgium. Mr. Bryan has been Min-

ister to Belgium since December, 1909, having previously served as Minister to Portugal, China, Brazil and Switzerland.

**Aviation**

Lincoln Beachey, a twenty four-year-old aviator, won the $5,000 race from Governor's Island, New York, to Philadelphia, August 5. The course was about 90 miles and the flying time 1 hour, 50 minutes, 17 seconds.——Harry N. Atwood, of Boston, who won the trophy offered some time ago by a New York newspaper for a flight from Boston to Washington, announces that he will start on Saturday from Milwaukee for New York City, hoping to win $10,000 offered by Victor J. Evans, of Washington. The distance is 1,062 miles, or a little more than the British cross-country course. On Saturday, Captain Felix, of the French military aviation school, ascended 11,330 feet, breaking the world's record. The ascent was made in 63 minutes and the descent in 12½ minutes. The previous record was made by M. Legagneux at Pau (10,499 feet), the late Arch Hoxey's record of 11,474 feet at Los Angeles never having been verified.

**Trust Questions**

The Government has brought suit, in the Federal court at Columbus, Ohio, against the Lake Shore, Chesapeake & Ohio, Toledo & Ohio Central, Hocking Valley, Kanawha & Michigan and Zanesville & Western railroad companies, and the Sunday Creek, Continental and Kanawha & Hocking coal companies, for violation of the Anti-Trust law in connection with the mining, transportation and sale of bituminous coal.——All but ten of the eighty-three men indicted for their connection with a combination in the wire trade have appeared in court and been fined, the total thus far being $136,700. Herbert L. Satterlee, son-in-law of J. Pierpont Morgan, was required to pay $1,000. Edwin E. Jackson, who organized the combination, paid $45,000, or $5,000 for each one of nine indictments.——Ex-President Roosevelt testified last week before the House Committee that is making an investigation concerning the origin and history of the United States Steel Corporation, speaking of his relation to the Corporation's purchase of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company soon after the beginning of the panic of 1907. It had not been his duty, he said, to prevent that purchase by expressing disapproval. He had acted upon his own initiative, and the responsibility was his alone. His action had been right and proper; if he had taken the opposite course his action would have been "well-nigh criminal" in its relation to the interests of the people. The purchase checked the panic; the results of it, regarded from every standpoint, had been beneficial; it had added only 4 per cent. to the Corporation's share of the steel industry, increasing that share from 58 to 62 per cent., and this addition had made no change in the Corporation's legal status.

**Strikes Here and Abroad**

The carmen of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, New York, went on strike last Saturday, the strikers being members of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees. Rioting occurred and numerous arrests have been made. On Sunday fifteen persons, including a number of passengers, were injured by strikers who stoned the cars. The carmen demand an increase of pay from 23 to 25 cents an hour for regular men, and from $1.75 to $2 a day for substitutes.——A strike on the street railway system of Des Moines, Iowa, has been interrupted by a court order reinstating the union carman whose discharge had brought on the strike.——The officers of the International Seamen's Union of America, sitting at New York City, has declared a strike of seamen on the tramp trans-Atlantic steamers. The idea is to prevent American sailors from taking the place of British union seamen in the strike.——The strike of dockers in South Wales has spread to a considerable extent. At Cardiff, the strikers have been joined by the patent fuel workers, the dry-dock workers and the laborers at the Rio Tinto Copper Works. The Metropolitan Police has sent reinforcements to Cardiff, but rioting has on several occasions broken out. In one battle 150 police were engaged for nearly three hours, and some 18 constables

were injured. Detachments of light infantry, Gordon Highlanders and Hussars are concentrated at nearby points in readiness for any emergency. A general strike, including 12,000 dockers at London, has been averted, however, and arbitration is hoped for. The dockers claim an advance in wages. American meats remain aboard a number of vessels which are unable to discharge cargo, and some of the ships will proceed from London to Continental ports. At London there is already a shortage in beef and mutton, and prices have been advanced by English retailers.——In Amsterdam there are indications that the dockers' strike is nearing an end. The number of men now out is probably between three and four thousand. The workingmen's Socialist organizations have withheld pecuniary support, and it is said that the strikers have maintained themselves largely thru terrorism. Amsterdam is losing ground as a port thru the continuance of the strike.

**Adventures of a Cuban Rebel**

General Acevedo, a veteran revolutionist, attacked the Cuban Government, on the 1st, by proclaiming rebellion at Regia, across the bay from Havana. He had an army of eight men, who distributed copies of a manifesto in which he asserted the Gomez Administration was corrupt, urged the people to rise against it, gave President Gomez fifteen days in which to resign, and promised to lay the entire country in ashes if he should refuse to retire from office. Troops were sent after the bold general. Two days later, his army having been reduced to one man, he sent word to the Governor of the Province that he wanted to surrender, being then about 20 miles from Havana, and he was permitted to do so.——President Diaz, of Nicaragua, and General Mena, his Minister of War, have reached a friendly agreement as to their differences, and thus much trouble is said to have been averted. Diaz's disagreement with Mena was inherited from his predecessor, President Estrada. Great floods in the valley of the Escondido River, not far from Bluefields, have caused much loss of life and property. The banana output will be largely reduced for a year to come. Work upon the fortifications of the Panama Canal was begun last week, and it is expected that they will be completed before the opening of the canal. Orders for the large guns have been placed. More slides in the Culebra Cut are reported, requiring an additional excavation of 5,000,000 cubic yards. It is said that President Taft and a party of Senators will go to the Isthmus in November.

**Reyes a Candidate in Mexico**

Gen. Bernardo Reyes said to the people of Mexico, last week, that he was a candidate for the Presidency. He also said that he would withdraw and leave the country if he should be convinced that his candidacy would cause a new war. It is reported that Ernesto Madero, uncle of the revolutionist leader and now Minister of Finance, will have the second place on the Reyes ticket. On the 4th, a party of prominent revolutionists had an interview with Francisco Madero, seeking from him a promise that, if elected, he would never ask Reyes to enter his Cabinet. He refused to make such a promise.——The dismissal of Emilio Gomez, Minister of the Interior, from the Cabinet, on the 2d, caused excitement and anxiety. Gomez, whose brother Francisco is Minister of Education, said he had been at variance with President De la Barra, who was a conservative while he himself was a radical, devoted to the revolution's ideals. The friends of the dismissed Minister were angry. In an interview with the President they threatened to make another revolution. There was danger of a riotous demonstration, and troops were held ready at the capital. But Francisco Madero in a public statement said that he fully approved the dismissal of Gomez, who had "placed difficulties in the way of the De la Barra Government." Gomez himself, addressing his friends, counseled moderation. De la Barra, thru the press, declared a determination to use his power for a realization of the revolution's ideals. It was his purpose also to guarantee the security of life and property, and he had the support of 27,000 soldiers. ——At El Oro, Mexico's largest mining camp, where American, English and

French capital is invested, 12,000 miners went on strike last week and warned all foreigners to leave the place. There were riots, and fourteen strikers were killed by troops. The garrison was promptly reinforced. Dynamite bombs were found, and, because the men had offered a reward for the assassination of the manager of the mines, the company has asked for an official investigation.——In a fight some miles south of Juarez, seven Liberals, or Magonists, were killed last week by the Rural Guard. Owing to an order for the dismissal of about fifty revolutionist employees in the customs service at Juarez, the custom house there was seized and held by them. Five hundred soldiers were sent from Chihuahua to drive them out.

**Revolutionists Win in Hayti**

Hayti's revolutionists have taken possession of the capital, from which President Simon fled, on the 2d, to an American schooner in the harbor. Two days later he sailed for Kingston (Jamaica), going into exile there as his predecessor, Nord Alexis, did in 1908, fleeing before this same Simon, then a victorious revolutionist. Alexis died there in 1910. On the 1st, as the entire country, the capital excepted, was in the hands of the revolutionists, Simon was urged by the foreign Ministers to resign. He consented to do this, but asked for a truce of three days. Whereupon the Ministers had interviews with the revolutionists' commanders, whose troops surrounded the city. There are two factions. One was willing that there should be three days' delay; the other was not. While Simon and the members of his family were embarking, on the 2d, they were attacked by a mob. His daughter was wounded, and her escort, Simon's Chamberlain, was shot dead at her side. In all, five persons were killed. Simon was protected on the schooner by a guard from an American battleship. He was carried to Kingston on a Dutch steamer. A committee of safety was formed. After the revolutionists entered the city, marines were landed from the German and the French battleships. During the first day and night forty persons were killed while looting houses and stores. One wing of the revolutionist army represents the aspirations of General Cincinnatus Leconte, formerly Minister of the Interior; the other supports General Antenor Firmin, Minister to Great Britain. Twenty soldiers were killed in a fight between the two factions. On the 4th Leconte proclaimed his dictatorship. On the same day Firmin sailed from St. Thomas, and with him sixty Haytian exiles from that port or from Porto Rico. It is expected that there will be war between Leconte's soldiers and those who are loyal to Firmin. There are five American warships in Haytian waters.

**South America**

A new revolutionary plot, involving many officers of the army, was discovered in Paraguay last week. The leaders of the movement were arrested. ——There were reports in Peru, on the 3d, that Chili was about to occupy the Territory of Ticaco, which is a part of the tract as to which the two countries are in controversy. It was said at Lima that such occupation would cause war. On the 5th, Chili declared that the report had no foundation in fact.——A battle was fought on the 5th between the troops of Colombia and those of Peru at Coqueta, which is in unorganized territory held by Colombia but claimed by Peru. The Colombians were defeated. ——Argentina is offended by the decree of the Italian Government prohibiting emigration from Italy to that country. Altho sanitary reasons for the order are given, an impression prevails in Argentina that it is a manifestation of hostility, due to several incidents, one of these being Argentina's rejection of Italy's offer to build her new battleships.

**The Lords**

The Unionist peers who have gained the name of "No Surrenderites" have met and adopted a resolution to

support Lord Halsbury in his determination never to yield to the Premier's threat to overthrow by a gross abuse of the royal prerogative the right and the liberties of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom, vested in the ancient government of the realm by the King, Lords and Commons."

This is bravado, however, for Lord Morley has published a list of seventy-six Liberal peers who have promised the Government their votes on the veto bill.

Ballots enough will undoubtedly be added by Unionists who follow Lord Lansdowne to carry the measure. The Government will thus probably avoid taking the unpopular step of creating new peers. Parliament will probably be adjourned August 18, to reassemble late in October.

**The Moroccan Crisis**

The danger of war as a result of German demands upon France seems now to have been materially diminished. France, it is said, will cede to Germany territory in the French Kongo, in return for a free hand in Morocco, and it is stated that Russia had acted as a friendly intermediary. It is, however, declared that France still wishes to submit the Moroccan question to another European conference, and this is opposed by the German Government.——Surprise has been exprest in the Belgian press that the German demands respecting Morocco should have included the cession of the French contingent rights over the Kongo State. The *Indépendance Belge* has published a letter by the Belgian jurisconsult, M. Nys, declaring that the right of pre-emption vested in France cannot be ceded or transferred to a third Power. In the negotiations now in progress both Germany and France have been compelled, it is said, to concede a number of important points, neither Power being prepared to press matters too far, Germany in especial reducing the demands of her Foreign Minister, Herr Waechter. An outbreak of protest from extreme partisans on both sides of the frontier is anticipated. Already the pan-German press has attacked the Kaiser's Foreign Minister and the Imperial Chancellor, demanding their retirement, asking the question: "What has happened to the Hohenzollerns?"——The *Marine Rundschau* of Berlin publishes a dispatch from Tokyo stating that Japan will seek to compensate herself for the disadvantages she suffers under the revised treaty with England by a rapprochement with Germany. Viscount Aoka and two Cabinet Ministers, MM. Goto and Hirato, are taking the initiative in reorganizing the defunct "Society for the Cultivation of German-Japanese Friendly, Scientific and Social Relations." While Admiral Togo is visiting the United States, General Nogi, the victor of Port Arthur, is the Kaiser's guest at Berlin.

**French Affairs**

The Monis Ministry fell when a militarist deputy interpellated the War Minister as to the command in time of war. The new Ministry has now made proposals for the readjustment of the functions of the commander-in-chief, and the Minister of War, M. Messimy, has submitted his scheme to the President prior to laying it before the Chambers. The proposal is said to invest the officer appointed commander-in-chief of the northeastern group of armies with titular control of the General Staff of the army, while the chief of the General Staff will retain the practical direction of this department. It is believed that General Joffre will be offered the supreme command. The fact is not concealed that there are dissensions in the Army Council.——It is planned to establish communication by wireless telegraph between Paris and all the French possessions in Africa. French cables are actually laid only to Tunis, Algeria and Dakar. Several months elapse before France can exchange news with equatorial Africa.——New methods of railway sabotage are constantly revealed. Near Firminy an electric circuit was linked up with the telegraph wires, with the result that they were fused, and on the Paris-Nogent line the rails were taken up for a distance of about 80 yards. The police offer a reward of $1,000 for information leading to the detection of the manifestants who recently tried to derail the Paris-Havre express. Some of the authors of wanton acts of destruction and disorder have already been captured, and the western lines are patrolled by the police.——Fires have been raging in the forest of Fontainebleau, and it has been only by the strenuous efforts of troops and foresters that the flames were prevented from reaching a powder magazine situated near the Rocher de Boutigny. In the course of the last month fires have broken out in various parts of the forest at points well removed from the railway.——The Government is said to contemplate abolishing the Department of Public Worship. The next

year's budget will probably provide for the change. The business of the department will in that case be administered by the Interior Department and Colonial Office.

**The Near East**

In the "Survey" last week we commented upon the administration of the Persian treasury by W. Morgan Shuster, the American financial expert. The correspondent of the London *Times* congratulates President Taft upon having

"done Persia a signal service in introducing to her one who had already worked wonders in the Philippines. . . . Mr. Shuster appears to have completely won the confidence of that somewhat fickle assembly, the Mejliss. . . . All the best elements in the country and all those who have no handling of public funds are naturally enthusiastic. Battle is in fact formally opened between the forces of honesty and dishonesty. Against him are the ignoble army of peculators from high ministers to petty officials. . . . The battle will certainly be interesting and it seems evident that Mr. Shuster can rely on the sympathy of Great Britain."

The Sipahdar, who lately asked for an unauthorized credit of nearly $500,000 "for extraordinary expenses in the army," and was refused by the American Treasurer-General, tendered his resignation to the Regent upon the passage of a resolution of the legislature calling for his retirement. Arrests of suspected persons are being made and the revolution is being treated in a firmer manner. Russia and England have exchanged views regarding the return to Persia of the ex-Shah, Mohammed Ali, and are in perfect harmony. Both Governments, said the *Times*, would prefer the regency of Nasr-Ul-Mulk to the restoration of the former Shah, yet agree that the latter's return is the domestic concern of Persia. Mohammed Ali has forfeited his pension in staking all upon one desperate throw. It seems likely that he has been misled, and that the actual Government will maintain itself without too great difficulty. Late reports from Teheran say that Mohammed Ali has landed at Ashraf, in the Province of Mazanderan, 50 miles west of Astrabad. He is awaiting developments at Teheran before making a further move.——In spite of the excellent impression made by Mr. Shuster at Treasurer-General, the French and Italian representatives at Teheran have joined those of Germany and Russia in protesting against payments being made by him. Russia is also disturbed by rumors that Major C. B. Stokes, British military attaché at Teheran, has been appointed as head of an expedition against the deposed Shah Mohammed Ali Mirza. Russia and Great Britain, says the *Novoe Vremya*, should not interfere in the internal affairs of Persia. If Great Britain prizes the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 she will not permit Mr. Stokes to resign his commission in the British army for the sake of participating in combats outside the British sphere of influence, or consent to his appointment as chief of the financial gendarmerie under the "financial dictator Shuster," to operate thruout Persia, including the northern provinces within the Russian sphere of influence. A Cossack brigade has refused to return to the Persian Minister of War mountain battery ammunition intended for a campaign against the ex-Shah, tho the ammunition was delivered to the brigade thru an error. The Russian consuls at Ardebil and Ispahan have forcibly prevented mass meetings of protest against the ex-Shah's return. The Russian Bank at Teheran has advanced a large sum to the reactionary committee, which sits at the Russian Legation.——The Malissori tribesmen of Albania have accepted the concessions made to them by the Turkish Government on condition that they cease hostilities and disperse. The Montenegrin Minister of War told the tribesmen that King Nicholas wished them to give up the revolt, in order that they might profit by considerable concessions. The Turkish proposals include a general amnesty, and no taxes are to be levied for two years. The carrying of arms is permitted, except in towns and bazaars. About $60,000 is promised as compensation for damaged and demolished houses, and there is to be relief for those refugees who have lost this year's crops. Albanian officials and teachers are promised. Successive amnesties have been declared since June 24. Autonomy has been the Albanian demand. Apparently this will now be approximated, at least, without European intervention.

# The Jewish Race

BY ISRAEL ZANGWILL

(Author of "Children of the Ghetto," "The Melting Pot," Etc.)

TO sum up in a few thousand words a race which has energized for 4,000 years is a task which can only be executed, if at all, by confining oneself to elementals. And of these elementals the first and most important is the soul of the people. The soul of the Jewish race is best seen in the Bible, saturated from the first page of the Old Testament to the last page of the New with the aspiration for a righteous social order and an ultimate unification of mankind of which, in all specifically Jewish literature, the Jewish race is to be the medium and missionary. Wild and rude as were the beginnings of this race, frequent as were its backslidings, and great as were—and are—its faults, this aspiration is continuous in its literature even up to the present day. There is every reason to believe that the historic texts of the Old Testament were redacted in the interests of this philosophy of history, but this pious falsification is very different from the self-glorification of all other epics. Israel appears thruout not as a hero but as a sinner who cannot rise to his rôle of redeemer, of "servant of the Lord"—that rôle of service, not dominance, for which his people was "chosen." The Talmud, the innumerable volumes of saintly Hebrew thought, the Jewish liturgy, whether in its ancient or its mediaeval strata, the "modernist" platforms of reformed American Synagogues, all echo and re-echo this conception of "the Jewish mission." Among the masses it naturally transformed itself into nationalism, but even this narrower concept of "the chosen people" found poetic expression as a tender intimacy between God and Israel.

"With everlasting love hast Thou loved the house of Israel, Thy people; a Law and commandments, statutes and judgments, hast Thou taught us. . . . Blessed art Thou, O Lord, who lovest Thy people, Israel."

Such is the evening benediction still uttered by millions of Hebrew lips.

And the performance of this Law and these commandments, statutes and judgments, covering as they did the whole of life, produced—despite the tendency of all law to over-formality—a domestic ritual of singular beauty and poetry, a strenuous dietary and religious régime, and tender and self-controlling traits of character, which have combined to make the Jewish masses as far above their non-Jewish environment as the Jewish wealthier classes are below theirs. No demos in the world is so saturated with idealism and domestic virtue, and when it is compared with the yet uncivilized and brutalized masses of Europe, when, for example, the lowness of its infantile mortality or the healthiness of its school children is contrasted with the appalling statistics of its neighbors, there is sound scientific warrant for endorsing even in its narrowest form its claim to be "a chosen people."

This extraordinary race arose as a pastoral clan in Mesopotamia, roved to Palestine, thence to Egypt, and after a period of slavery returned to Palestine as conquerors and agriculturists, there to practise the theocratic code imposed by Moses (perhaps the noblest figure in all history), and to evolve in the course of the ages a poetic and prophetic literature of unparalleled sublimity. That union of spirituality, intellectuality and fighting-power in the breed, which raised it above all ancient races except the Greek, was paid for by an excessive individualism which distracted and divided the State. Jerusalem fell before the legions of Titus. But—half a century before it fell—it had produced Christianity and thus entered on a new career of world-conquest. And five centuries after the destruction of Jerusalem, its wandering scions had impregnated Mohammed with the ideas of Islam. Half the world was thus won for Hebraism in some form or other and the notion of "the Jewish mission" triumphantly vindicated. A nucleus of the race, however, still persisted, partly by nationalist instinct, partly by the faith that its doctrines had been adulterated by illegitimate elements and its mission was still unaccomplished, and it is this

persistence to-day of a Hebrew population of twelve millions—a Jewdom larger than any that its ancient conquerors had ever boasted of crushing—which constitutes the much-discussed Jewish problem.

But there was a Jewish diaspora even before Jerusalem fell; settlements of Jews all round the Mediterranean, looking, however, to Jerusalem as a national and religious center. The Book of Esther is historically dubious, but it contains one passage which is a summary of Jewish history: "And Haman said unto King Ahasuerus, There is a certain people scattered abroad and dispersed among the people in all provinces of thy Kingdom, and their laws are diverse from all people; neither keep they the King's laws: therefore it is not for the King's profit to suffer them. If it please the King, let it be written that they may be destroyed." The Jewish problem in fact, from the Gentile point of view, is entirely artificial. It springs exclusively from Christian or heathen injustice and intolerance, from the oppression of minorities, from the universal law of dislike for the unlike. In Russia, which harbors nearly half of his race, the Jew is confined to a Pale and forbidden the villages even of that Pale, he is cramped and crippled at every phase of his existence, he must fight for Russia but cannot advance in the Army or the Navy or the Government service, except at the price of baptism. Occasionally bands of Black Hundreds are loosed upon him in bloody pogroms, but his everyday existence has not even this tragic dignity. It is a sordid story of economic oppression designed to keep this mere four per cent. of the population from dominating Holy Russia. Ten years ago Count Pahlen's Commission reported that "ninety per cent. of the Jews in the Pale have no stable occupation" and if the Government enforces the Sunday Law recently passed by the Duma it means that they will in many cases be forced to choose between their own Sabbath and economic starvation. Already the ancient hope and virtue of the most cheerful of races are slowly asphyxiating in the never-lifting fog of poverty and persecution. A similar situation in Roumania, if on a smaller scale as affecting only a quarter of a million of Jews, is accentuated in bitterness by Roumania's refusal to fulfil the obligation of equal treatment she undertook at the Berlin Congress, and the passivity of the Powers in presence of violated treaties adds to the Jewish tragedy the tragedy of a world grown callous of its own spiritual interests. The Jews, whose connection with Roumania is at least fifteen centuries old, are not even classed as citizens. They are "Vagabonds." In Morocco the situation of the Jews is one of unspeakable humiliation. They are confined to a Mellah, and as the Moroccan proverb puts it "One may kill as many as seven Jews without being punished." The Jews have even to pickle the heads of decapitated rebels. Tested by the Judaeometer, Germany herself is still uncivilized, for if she has had no Dreyfus case, it is because no Jew is permitted military rank. Even in America with its lip-formula of brotherhood, a gateless Ghetto has been created by the isolation of the Jews from the general social life.

But if from the Gentile point of view the Jewish problem is an artificial creation, there is a very real Jewish problem from the Jewish point of view—a problem which grows in exact proportion to the diminution of the artificial problem. Orthodox Judaism in the diaspora cannot exist except in a Ghetto, whether imposed from without or evolved from within. Rigidly professing Jews cannot enter the general social life and the professions. Jews *qua* Jews were better off in the Dark Ages, living as chattels of the king under his personal protection and to his private profit, or in the ages when they were confined in Ghettos. Even in the Russian Pale a certain measure of autonomy still exists. It is emancipation that brings the "Jewish Problem." It is precisely in Italy with its Jewish Prime Minister and its Jewish Syndic of Rome that this problem is most acute. The Saturday Sabbath imposes economic limitation even when the State has abolished them. As Shylock pointed out, the race cannot eat or drink with the Gentile. Indeed social intercourse would lead to intermarriage. Unless Judaism is reformed it is, in the language of Heine, a misfortune, and if it is reformed, it cannot logically confine its teachings to the Hebrew race, which, lacking the normal protection of a terri-

tory, must be swallowed up by its proselytes.

The comedy and tragedy of Jewish existence to-day derive primarily from this absence of a territory in which the race could live its own life. For the religion which has preserved it through the long dark centuries of dispersion has also preserved its territorial traditions in an almost indissoluble amalgam of religion and history. Palestine soil clings all about the roots of the religion, which has, however, only been transplanted at the cost of fossilization. The old agricultural festivals are observed at seasons with which, in many lands of the Exile, they have no natural connection. The last national victory celebrated—that of Judas Maccabaeus—is two thousand years old, the last popular fast dates from the first century of the Christian era. The Jew agonizing in the Russian Pale rejoices automatically in his Passover of Freedom, in his Exodus from Egypt. Even while the tribal traits had still the potential fluidity of life, neither Greeks nor Romans could change this tenacious race. Its dispersion from Palestine merely indurated its traditions by freeing them from the possibility of common development. The religious customs defended by Josephus against Apion are still the rule of the majority. Even new traits superimposed by their history upon fractions of the race are conserved with equal tenacity. The Jews expelled from Spain in 1492 still retain a sub-loyalty to the King of Spain and speak a Spanish idiom, printed in Hebrew characters, which preserves in the Orient words vanished from the lips of actual Spaniards and to be found only in Cervantes.

This impotency to create afresh—which is the negative aspect of conservatism—translated itself, after the final revolt of Bar-Cochba against the Romans early in the second century, into a pious resignation. The Jewish Exile was declared to be the will of God, which it was even blasphemous to struggle against, and the Jews, in a strange and unique congruity with the teachings of the prophet they rejected, turned the other cheek to the smiter and left to Cæsar the things that were Cæsar's, concentrating themselves in every land of the Exile upon industry, domesticity and a transmuted religion, in which realities were desiccated into metaphors, and the Temple sacrifices sublimated into prayers. Rabbinic opportunism, while on the one hand keeping alive the hope that these realities, however gross, would come back in God's good time, went so far in the other direction as to lay it down that the law of the land was the law of the Jews. Everything in short—in this transitional period between the ancient glory and the Messianic era to come—was sacrificed to the ideal of mere survival. The mediæval teacher Maimonides laid it down that to preserve life even Judaism might be abandoned in all but its holiest minimum. Thus—under the standing menace of massacre and spoliation—arose Crypto-Jews or Marranos, who, frequently at the risk of the stake or sword, carried on their Judaism in secret. Catholics in Spain and Portugal, Protestants in England, they were in Egypt or Turkey Mohammedans. Indeed the *Dönmeh* still flourish in Salonika and provide the Young Turks with statesmen, the Balearic Islands still shelter the *Chuetas*, and only half a century ago persecution produced the *Yedil-al-Islam* in Central Asia. Russia must be full of Greek Christians who have remained Jewish at heart. Last year a number of Russian Jews, shut out from a university career, and seeking the lesser apostacy, became Mohammedans, only to find that for them the Trinity was the sole avenue to educational and social salvation.

Where existence could be achieved legally, yet not without social inferiority, a minor form of Crypto-Judaism was begotten, which prevails to-day in most lands of Jewish emancipation, among its symptoms being change of names, accentuated local patriotism, accentuated abstention from Jewish affairs, and even anti-Semitism mimetically absorbed from the environment. Indeed Marranoism, both in its major and minor forms, may be regarded as an exemplification of the Darwinian theory of protective coloring. The pervasive assimilating force acts even upon the most faithful, undermining more subtly than persecution the life-conceptions so tenaciously perpetuated.

Nor is there anywhere in the Jewish world of to-day any centripetal force to

counteract these universal tendencies to dissipation. The religion is shattered into as many fragments as the race. After the fall of Jerusalem the Academy of Jabneh carried on the authoritative tradition of the *Sanhedrin*. In the Middle Ages there was the *Asefah* or Synod to unify Jews under Judaism. From the middle of the sixteenth to the middle of the eighteenth century, the *Waad* or Council of Four Lands legislated almost autonomously in those Central European regions where the mass of the Jews of the world was then congregated. Today there is no center of authority, whether religious or political. Reform itself is infinitely individual, and nothing remains outside a few centers of congestion but a chaos of dissolving views and dissolving communities, saved from utter disappearance by persecution and racial sympathy. The notion that Jewish interests are Jesuitically federated or that Jewish financiers use their power for Jewish ends is one of the most ironic of myths. No Jewish people or nation now exists, no Jews even as sectarians of a specific faith with a specific center of authority such as Catholics or Wesleyans possess; nothing but a multitude of individuals, a mob hopelessly amorphous, divided alike in religion and political destiny. There is no common platform from which the Jews can be addressed, no common council to which any appeal can be made. Their only unity is negative—that unity imposed by the hostile hereditary vision of the ubiquitous Haman. They live in what scientists call symbiosis with every other people, each group surrendered to its own local fortunes. This habit of dispersed and dependent existence has become second nature, and the Jews are the first to doubt whether they could now form a polity of their own. Like Aunt Judy in "John Bull's Other Island" who declined to breakfast out of doors because the open air was "not natural," the bulk of the Jews consider a Jewish State as a political perversion. There are no subjects more zealous for their adopted fatherlands: indeed they are only too patriotic. There are no Ottoman so Young Turkish as the Turkish Jews, no Americans so spread-eagle as the American Jews, no section of Britain so Jingo as Anglo-Jewry, which even converts the Chanukah celebration of Maccabæan valor into a British military festival. Of the two British spies now confined in German fortresses one is a Jew. The French Jewry and the German reproduce in miniature the Franco-German rivalries, and the later even apes the aggressive *Welt-Politik*. All this ultra-patriotism is probably due to Jews feeling consciously what the other citizens take subconsciously as a matter of course; doubtless too a certain measure of Marranoism or protective mimicry enters into the ostentation. At any rate each section of Jewry, wherever it is permitted entrance into the general life, invariably evolves a somewhat overcolored version of the life in which it finds itself embedded, and fortunate must be accounted the peoples which have at hand so gifted and serviceable a race, proud to wear their livery.

What wonder that Jews are the chief ornaments of the stage, that this chameleon quality finds its profit in artistic mimicry as well as in biological. Rachel, the child of a foreign pedlar in a Paris slum, teaches purity of diction to the Faubourg St. Germain; Sarah Bernhardt, the daughter of Dutch Jews, carries the triumph of French acting across the Atlantic. A Hungarian Jew, Ludwig Barnay, played a leading rôle in the theatrical history of Germany, and another, von Sonnenthal, in that of Austria. For if, like all other peoples, the Jews can only show a few individuals of creative genius—a Heine, a Spinoza, a Josef Israels, a Mendelssohn, etc.—they flourish in all the interpretative arts out of all proportion to their numbers. They flood the concert-platforms—whether as conductors, singers or performers. As composers they are more melodious than epoch-making. Till recently unpractised in painting and sculpture they are now copiously represented in every gallery and movement, though only rarely as initiators. Indeed the Jew is a born intermediary and every form of artistic and commercial agency falls naturally into his hands. He is the connoisseur *par excellence*, the universal art-dealer. His gift of tongues, his relationship with all the lands of the Exile, mark him out for success in commerce and finance, in journalism and criticism, in scholarship and travel. It was by their linguistic

talents that the adventurous journeys of Arminius Vambery and Emin Pasha were made possible. If a Russian Jew, Brennon, is the chief authority on Italian art, and George Brandes, the Dane, is Europe's greatest critic, if Reuter initiated telegraphic news and Blowitz was the prince of foreign correspondents, if the Jewish Bank of Amsterdam founded modern finance and Charles Frohman is the world's greatest entrepreneur, all these phenomena find their explanation in the cosmopolitanism of the wandering Jew. Lifted to the plane of idealism, this cosmopolitan habit of mind creates Socialism thru Karl Marx and Lassalle, an international language thru Dr. Zamenhof, the inventor of Esperanto, a prophecy of the end of war thru Jean de Bloch, an International Institute of Agriculture thru David Lubin, and a Race Congress thru Dr. Felix Adler. For when the Jew grows out of his own Ghetto without narrowing into his neighbor's, he must necessarily possess a superior sense of perspective.

As a physician the Jew's fame dates from the Middle Ages, when he was the bearer of Arabian science, and the tradition that kings shall always have Jewish physicians is still unbroken. Dr. Ehrlich's recent discovery of "606," the cure for syphilis, and Dr. Haffkine's inoculation against the Plague in India, are but links in a long chain of Jewish contributions to medicine. Nor would it be possible to mention any other science, whether natural or philological, to which Jewish professors have not contributed revolutionizing ideas. The names of Lombroso for criminology, Benfey for Sanscrit, Jules Oppert for Assyriology, Sylvester for Mathematics, and Mendeleiff for Chemistry ("The Periodic Law") must suffice as examples.

In law, mathematics and philosophy, the Jew is peculiarly at home, especially as an expounder. In chess he literally sweeps the board. There is never a contest for the championship of the world in which both rivals are not Jews. Even the first man to fly (and die) was the Jew, Lilienthal.

But to gauge the contribution of the Jew to the world's activity is impossible here. To mention only living Jews, one thinks at random of Rothschilds with their ubiquitous financial and philanthropic activity, Sir Ernest Cassel financing the irrigation of Egypt, Mr. Jacob Schiff financing the Japanese war against Russia and building up the American Jewry, Herr Ballin creating the Hamburg American Line, Maximilian Harden's bold political journalism, the Dutch jurist Asser at The Hague conference, or the American statesman and peace-lover Oscar Straus, the French plays of Bernstein, or the German plays of Ludwig Fulda, or the Dutch plays of Heyermanns, or the Austrian plays of Schnitzler, the trenchant writings of Max Nordau, the paintings of Solomon and Rothenstein, of Jules Adler and Max Liebermann, the archeologic excavations of Waldstein, Hammerstein building the English Opera House, Imre Kiralfy organizing our Exhibitions, Sidney Lee editing the Dictionary of English Biography, Sir Matthew Nathan managing the Post Office, Meldola investigating coal-tar dyes, the operas of Goldmark, the music-plays of Herr Oscar Straus and Humperdinck (Herr Max Bernstein,) the learned synopses of Salomon Reinach, the sculpture of Antokolsky, Mischa Elman and his violin, Sir Rufus Isaacs pleading on behalf of the Crown, Signor Nathan polemizing with the Pope, Dr. Frederick Cowen conducting one of his own symphonies, Michelson measuring the velocity of light, Lippmann developing color photography, Henri Bergson giving pause to Materialism with his new philosophy of Creative Evolution, Bréal expounding the science of Semantics, or Hermann Cohen his neo-Kantism, and one wonders what the tale would be both for yesterday and to-day if every Jew wore a yellow badge and every crypto-Jew came out into the open, and every half-Jew were as discoverable as Montaigne or the composer of "The Mikado." The Church could not even write its own history; that was left for the Jew, Neander. To the Gentile the true Jewish problem should rather be how to keep the Jew in his midst—this rare one per cent. of mankind. The elimination of all this genius and geniality would surely not enhance the gaiety of nations. Without Disraeli would not England lose her only Saint's Day?

But the miracle remains that the Gen-

tile world has never yet seen a Jew, for behind all these cosmopolitan types which obsess its vision, stand inexhaustible reserves of Jewish Jews—and the Talmudic mystic, the Hebrew-speaking sage, remains as unknown to the Western world as though he were hidden in the fastnesses of Tibet. A series of great scholars—Geiger, Zunz, Steinschneider, Schechter—has studied the immense Hebrew literature produced from age to age in these obscure Jewries. But there is a modern Hebrew literature, too, a new galaxy of poets and novelists, philosophers and humanists, who express in the ancient tongue the subtlest shades of the thought of to-day. And there is a still more copious literature in Yiddish, no less rich in men of talent and even genius, whose names have rarely reached the outside world.

And if the Jew, with that strange polarity which his historian Graetz remarked in him, displays simultaneously with the most tenacious preservation of his past the swiftest surrender of it that the planet has ever witnessed, if we find him entering with such passionate patriotism into almost every life on earth but his own, may not even the Jewish patriot draw the compensating conclusion that the Jew therein demonstrates the comparative superficiality of all these human differences? Like the Colonel's lady and Judy O'Grady all these peoples are the same under their skins—as even Bismarck was once constrained to remark when he saw Prussians and Frenchmen lying side by side in the community of death. Could Jews so readily assimilate to all these types, were these types fundamentally different? The primitive notion of the abysmal separateness of races can scarcely survive under Darwinism. Every race is really akin to every other. Imagine a Canine Congress debating if all these glaring differences of form, size and color could possibly consist with an underlying and essential dogginess. It is curious that Houston Chamberlain, the most eloquent champion of the race theory and the Teutonic spirit, is himself an Englishman married to the daughter of Wagner (*alias* Geier) and that with quasi-Semitic assimilativeness he has written his book in German, after a career as a writer in French.

Not only is every race akin to every other but every people is a hotch-potch of races. The Jews, though mainly a white people, are not even devoid of a colored fringe, black, brown or yellow. There are the Beni-Israel of India, the Falashas of Abyssinia, the disappearing Chinese Colony of Kai-Fung-Foo, the Judeos of Loango, the black Jews of Cochin, the negro Jews of Fernando Po, Jamaica, Surinam, etc., the Daggatuns and other warlike nomads of the North African deserts who remind us what the conquerors of the Philistines were like. If the Jews are in no metaphorical sense brothers of all these peoples, then all these peoples are brothers of one another. If the Jew has been able to enter into all incarnations of humanity and to be at home in every environment, it is because he is a common measure of humanity. He is the pioneer by which the true race-theory has been experimentally demonstrated. Given a white child, it is the geographical and spiritual heritage—the national autocosm, as I have called it—into which the child is born that makes out of the common human element the specific Frenchman, Australian, or Dutchman. And even the color is not an unbridgeable and elemental distinction.

Nor is it only with living races that the Jew has manifested his and their mutual affinity, he brings home to us his brotherhood and ours with the peoples that are dead, the Medes, the Babylonians, the Assyrians. If the Jew Paul proved that the Hebrew Word was universal, the Jews who rejected his teaching have proved the universality of the Hebrew race. One touch of Jewry makes the whole world kin.

The labors of Hercules sink into child's play beside the task the late Dr. Herzl set himself in offering to this flotsam and jetsam of history the project of political reorganization on a single soil. But even had this dauntless idealist secured co-operation instead of bitter hostility from the denaturalized leaders of all these Jewries, the attempt to acquire Palestine would have had the opposition of Turkey and of the 600,000 Arabs in possession. It is little wonder that since the great leader's lamentable death, Zionism—again with that idealization of impotence—has sunk back into

a cultural movement which instead of ending the Exile is to unify it through the Hebrew tongue and nationalist sentiment. But for such unification, a religious revival would have been infinitely more efficacious; race alone cannot survive the pressure of so many hostile milieux—or still more perilous—so many friendly. The Territorial movement, representing the original nucleus of the Herzlian idea, is still searching for a real and not a metaphorical soil, its latest negotiation being with the West Australian Government.

But if the prospect of a territorial solution of the Jewish Question, whether in Palestine or in the New World appears remote, it must be admitted that the Jewish race, in abandoning before the legions of Rome the struggle for independent political existence, in favor of spiritual isolation and economic symbiosis, discovered the secret of immortality, if also of perpetual motion. In the diaspora Anti-Semitism will always be the shadow of Semitism. The law of dislike for the unlike will always prevail. And whereas the unlike is normally situated at a safe distance, the Jews bring the unlike into the heart of every milieu and must thus defend a frontier-line as large as the world. The fortunes of war vary in every country but there is a perpetual tension and friction even at the most peaceful points, which tend to throw back the race on itself. The drastic method of love—the only human dissolvent—has never been tried upon the Jew as a whole, and Russia carefully conserves—even by a ringfence—the breed she designs to destroy. But whether persecution extirpates or brotherhood melts, hate or love can never be simultaneous throughout the diaspora, and so there will probably always be a nucleus from which to restock this eternal type. But what a melancholy immortality! "To be *and* not to be"—that is a question beside which Hamlet's alternative is crude.

It only remains to consider what part the world should be called upon to play in the solution of this tragic problem. To preserve the Jews, whether as a race or as a religious community, is no part of the world's duty, nor would artificial preservation preserve anything of value. Their salvation must come from themselves, though they may well expect at least such sympathy and help as Italy or Greece found in their struggles for regeneration. The world's duty is only to preserve the ethical ideals it has so slowly and laboriously evolved, largely under Jewish inspiration. Civilization is not called upon to save the Jews, but it *is* called upon to save itself. And by its treatment of the Jews it is destroying itself. If there is no justice in Venice for Shylock, then alas for Venice.

If you deny me, fie upon your law!
There is no force in the decrees of Venice."

Even from the economic standpoint Russia with her vast population of half-starved peasants is wasting one of her most valuable assets by crippling Jewish activity, both industrially and geographically. In insisting that Russia abolish the Jewish Pale I am pleading for the regeneration of Russia, not of the Russian Jew. A first-class Ballet is not sufficient to constitute a first-class people. Very truly said Roditchev, one of the Cadet leaders, "Russia cannot enter the temple of freedom as long as there exists a Pale of Settlement for the Jews." But abolition of the Pale and the introduction of Jewish equality will be the deadliest blow ever aimed at Jewish nationality. Very soon a fervid Russian patriotism will reign in every Ghetto and the melting-up of the race will begin. But this absorption of the five million Jews into the other hundred and fifty millions of Russia constitutes the Jewish half of the problem. It is the affair of the Jews.

That the preservation of the Jewish race or religion is no concern of the world's is a conclusion which saves the honest Jew from the indignity of appealing to it. For with what face can the Jew appeal *ad misericordiam* before he has made the effort to solve his own problem? There is no reason why a race any more than a man should be safeguarded against its own unwisdom, and its own selfishness. No race can persist as an entity that is not ready to pay the price of persistence. Other peoples are led by their best and strongest. But the best and strongest in Israel are absorbed by the superior careers and pleasures of the environment—even in Russia there is a career for the renegade, even in

Roumania for the rich—and the few who remain to lead lead for the most part to destroy. If, however, we are tempted to say, "then let this people agonize as it deserves," we must remember that the first to suffer are not the powerful but the poor. It is the masses who bear almost the entire brunt of Alien Bills and massacres and economic oppression. While to the philosopher the absorption of the Jews may be as desirable as their regeneration, in practice the solution by dissolution presses most heavily upon the weakest. The dissolution invariably begins from above, leaving the lower classes denuded of a people's natural defences, the upper classes. Moreover, while as already pointed out the Jewish upper classes are, if anything, inferior to the classes into which they are absorbed, the marked superiority of the Jewish masses to their environment, especially in Russia, would render *their* absorption a tragic degeneration.

But if dissolution would bring degeneracy and emancipation dissolution, the only issue from this dilemma is the creation of a Jewish State or at least a Jewish land of refuge upon a basis of local autonomy to which in the course of the centuries all that was truly Jewish would drift. And if the world has no ethical duty to take the lead in this creation, it may yet find its profit in getting rid of the Jewish problem. Many regions of the New World, whether in America or Australia, would moreover be enriched and consolidated by the accession of a great Jewish colony, while to the Old World its political blessing might be many-sided. A host of political rivalries, perilous to the world's peace, centre round Palestine, while in the still more dangerous quarter of Mesopotamia, a co-operation of England and Germany in making a home under the Turkish flag for the Jew in his original birthplace would reduce Anglo-German friction, foster world-peace and establish in the heart of the Old World a bridge of civilization between the East and the West and a symbol of hope for the future of mankind.

London, England.

# The Struggle Between Lords and Commons at Westminster

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY

THE struggle between the Peers and the Commons maintains itself quite steadily in England and without giving the slightest suggestion of any possible reconciliation or even up to the present of any chance of compromise. Everybody who knows anything about the whole subject knows that there can be no actual concession on the part of the representative chamber and that the hereditary law-makers would never surrender any one of their hereditary principles while there was the slightest chance of their maintaining it in defiance of any agreement of public opinion on the other side. I have conversed with many intelligent advocates of the claims of the still Upper chamber and with some intelligent members there are really, I may freely admit, many peers—tho very highly qualified and never could learn from them what compromise if any, they still hoped to make. All the world knows that the peers will have to give in at the last and the only really interesting question is how we can construct a second chamber which can discharge its real duties and yet maintain its real dignity. Yet if one recalls to mind the history of past events even in comparatively recent times he will see that at many a great crisis in the progress of modern reforms the peers have submitted to the most complete and prostrating defeat at the hands of superior power and yet were able to make up their minds to submit to their defeat and go on just as if nothing particular had happened. When the struggle went on for Catholic Emancipation the peers held out to the very last until the Duke of Wellington, who altho himself a devoted Protestant, acknowledged no championship of religious persecution, told the



VISCOUNT MORLEY OF BLACKSTONE

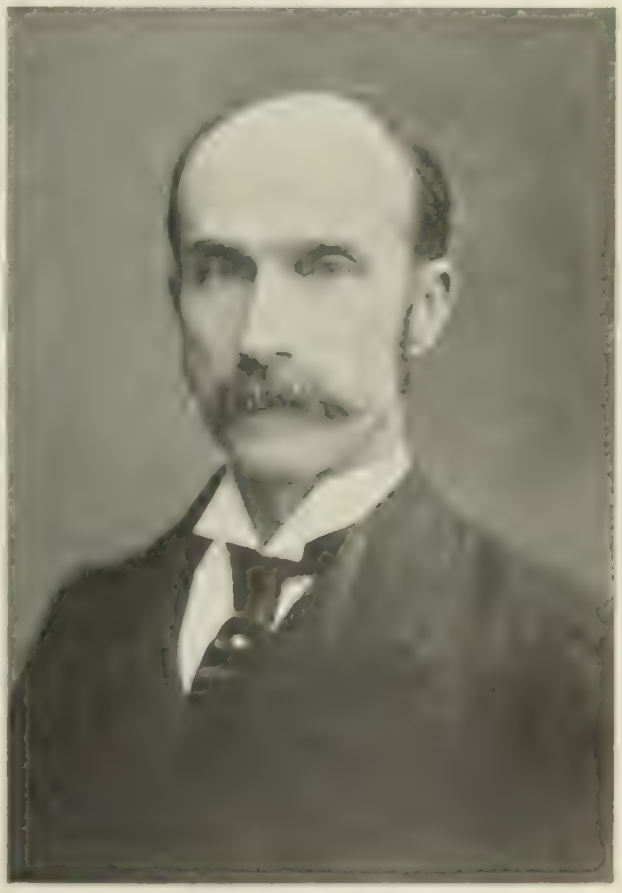
Government of the day that he felt assured the maintenance of the laws against Catholics must lead to a civil war and that in such a case he, the Duke, could not consent to lead the British forces against the enemies of religious liberty and equality. The Conservative peers of the present day probably had not this declaration of the great soldier duke in their minds or do not expect the prolonged and stubborn resistance of themselves and their allies, if they really have any allies, outside their own rank even in the hereditary chamber itself, and so they maintain and magnify their resolve at obstinate resistance to the proclaimed policy of the Liberal Government. Many of their supporters in the Tory press and in the Tory clubs keep on telling us that they are determined to do battle to the very last. Apparently the intention of the Tory peers is to force the country into another general election. Now my American readers must know as well as I do that the Lords have already forced the Government into two great general elections on this very subject and have given at each of those elections a most triumphant victory to the Liberal policy. What then can be the possible hope to be still entertained that a third general election on the same political question can end in anything but a third defeat even more overwhelming on the same subject? Even after all that has happened I do not think there is any very strong desire among the general body of Liberals in Great Britain to see the entire abolition of the second chamber altho it were to remain a chamber of members not elected but succeeding by right of succession. Yet, if the nobles of the present day should carry their insensate opposition to the new reform bill too far it seems to me not merely possible but highly probable that such resistance might ultimately lead to the formation of a new Parliament composed only of one house invited and authorized by popular election to carry on the whole political and other business of the country. As yet we know absolutely nothing of what the Tory peers intend to do and I can only conclude that they have not yet made up their minds on any policy.

The speeches delivered by Viscount Morley were among the greatest triumphs accomplished on behalf of political liberty during the whole of the present parliamentary struggle in Westminster. John Morley is indeed in every sense one of the very rare and therefore all the more conspicuous examples of the professional author and journalist who, having won a seat in the House of Commons, succeeded also in achieving for himself a recognized position as a parliamentary debater and even orator. The speech which he delivered only the day before this on which I am offering my tribute of admiration to it was one of the few bright and redeeming features of a long and for the most part unmeaning and unreal debate in the House of Lords. Thus far the Lords do not seem to have quite made up their noble minds as to the precise claim which they are according to their own judgment called upon to set up and maintain for the now hereditary chamber. To judge from some of the speeches delivered in the Upper Chamber it might be supposed that the majority of the peers had set their minds upon putting the country to the test of another general election. But it is hard, indeed

to understand how any peer could fail to remember that such decision has already been given twice and by overwhelming majorities during the last two year

"Home Rule is at our doors," said Lord Lansdowne last evening, but he would not admit that the Government had any mandate to settle the question. The "only way" to ascertain with any approach to accuracy whether the people wanted a particular measure was the referendum, and if the electors were to decide against Lord Lansdowne's party he "would do what he could to make the best of the new state of affairs." Apparently he felt the more free to make this avowal because of his conviction—or should it be hoped?—that Home Rule will never be accepted by this country. The speech was disingenuous. Lord Lansdowne protested that he and his followers fully admitted that adjustment between the two Houses was necessary, and that they were ready to meet the Government in a reasonable spirit. Their spirit of compromise is exprest in a series of amendments striking at the root of the Government's proposals. It is too late now to attempt to confuse the issue, but the effort was made last evening. The feeble charge was repeated that under the Parliament bill constitutional legislation would be left entirely to one House of Parliament. The powers of consultation and delay preserved to the Upper House by the bill are more highly rated by many of Lord Lansdowne's followers, and they prefer the measure to his own scheme of reform utterly wiping out the influence of the backwoodsmen. Lord Morley's task was not a heavy one. Lord Lansdowne had reiterated many shibboleths; had contended that the Government had no authority for thinking of a Home Rule bill, upon which the country had not been consulted. In the words of the leader of the Opposition, "the attention of the voters of the country was concentrated, not upon Home Rule, but upon what had been described as the conflict between the peers and the people." But Lord Lansdowne himself was one of the many Unionist peers who never tired of telling the people all that the conflict involved as to its consequences. Lord Morley quoted from one of his utterances on this subject. "What would happen," asked Lord Lansdowne, at Glasgow, on the eve of the last general election, "if this new dispensation came into force? Home Rule would go thru at once without further ado." Elsewhere he uttered the same warning. And now he pretends that the obnoxious mandate having been given it cannot be executed until Lord Cromer's joint committee, or some similar body, equally effective in superseding the House of Commons, has agreed to it. Lord Morley, who recalled that he was concerned in the manufacture of two Home Rule bills, characterized as absurd the pretense of the Opposition that they did not know what sort of measure the Government had in contemplation. But his most scathing and effective criticism had reference to the House of Lords as an assembly which could claim any knowledge of or sympathy with the needs of this country. With such a speech before them the friends of Liberty can have no doubt as to the ultimate issue.

It seems to me an event of much importance to the national cause that an article representing so thoroly and so faith



LORD LANSDOWNE

aptly the actual convictions of all true Irish Nationalists should have appeared in the columns of the leading National journal just on the eve of King George and the Queen's visit to Ireland, because it will enable them to understand most clearly the reality of the Irish national sentiment on the subject of Home Rule. George V has already made for himself in Ireland as well as in England the reputation of being a man of genuine intelligence, distinct independence of judgment, and force of character, and if on his first royal visit to Ireland he is enabled to learn by his own observation how distinctly the whole feeling of the vast majority of the Irish people is in favor of Home Rule it cannot but guide him in deciding as to the policy which it will be his duty and his pride to adopt in his direction of Irish affairs. We may well hope that the star of Ireland's national achievement is destined at last to rise upon the horizon. Now I can well understand the feelings of a considerable section of the Irish population belonging to what is called by a curiously artificial phrase the respectable classes, who object to a Home Rule government for Ireland because they do not want to see their native or their adopted country put mainly under the control of Irish ideas. But I cannot believe there is any resident Irish citizen who does not fully understand and recognize the fact, however he may grumble at it, that Ireland is quite clear on the question of Home Rule and is not to be turned against it by threat of penalty or expectation of reward.

We have not had much of a season for the publication of lighter literature during this year of so much political convulsion in Great Britain. I must call attention, however, to the issue of one novel by an author who I am sure is well known and is indeed a highly esteemed favorite among all Irish readers in the United States and Canada. The author is Mr. Percy White and the book I write of is called "The Broken Phial" and is published by Messrs. Constable & Co., London. Owing to the increased number of my political occupations during these last few weeks I have not been able even to read Mr. Percy White's romance, but I feel quite well qualified to invite attention to the mere fact of its publication as a literary event of distinct importance and I shall endeavor to do it something like critical justice in my next letter to THE INDEPENDENT. Percy White is among the most promising novelists of these days and I feel no doubt that he is already making himself well known and received with honors on the other side of the Atlantic.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

# From Inner Springs

BY CHARLES E. CRAVEN

THE march of progress in this school behold:
A noble edifice, equipt and fully manned,
A hundred times as costly as that planned
To educate the men who now are old.
But will the school a better manhood mold,
And will the rising generation stand
A hundred times as strong to bless the land,
A better, wiser race a hundredfold?
Nay, they are richer in material things,
In broader fields of knowledge lies their lot,
But if they stand strong as their fathers stood
'Tis all we hope. Worth wells from inner springs,
And still 'tis true, man's life consisteth not
In what he may possess of outward good.

MATTITUCK, N. Y.



THE CLUB HOUSE AT ARDEN.

# Arden: a Modern "As You Like It"

BY J. W. GASKINE

[The author of the following article is a veteran communist, and has spent much of his life in various kinds of social colonies.—EDITOR.]

IT is some nineteen miles from Philadelphia and a short mile from Harvey station, on the B. & O. Railroad to Wilmington, Del. It is in an old-time region of small farms. The soil is of good fertility and the turnpike, making a slight ascent from the station, passes between fields of corn, splendid in the massed beauty of their greenness, mobile in the breeze and rich in promise of the fall's husking.

Between these corn fields the turnpike, still slightly ascending, goes on by several small farmhouses, with flower gardens at their front. Here a wood's growth commences, some tall locusts of superb foliage line one side, and on the other, shortly beyond, appears a rude, rustic arch surmounting a narrow footway of crushed stone which enters some bushes at an angle, and looking along which glimpses are had of its leading to some sort of village settlement.

A large oak and some sturdy chestnuts upspring from the bushes stretch their limbs toward the entrance, and at the top of the arch is inscribed the invitation:

"You Are Welcome Hither"—

and on the inner side, where the eye would rest coming out—

"If We Do Meet Again We Shall Both Smile."

Thus you find yourself in Arden and recognize that there is a strangeness in it, or something different from the ordinary settlement.

It is not a great domain—but some 70 acres, of which a considerable part is a border of wood on either side of an open suitable for dwellings and gardens.

The open, flat or slightly rolling, is of no more than ordinary aspect, but the main wood, on one side, holds the look with its denseness and the great beauty of its glistening leafage.

A public highway passes along the wood, and from this highway paths enter it—faint trodden paths little more than a guide to the feet, which, like stealthy Indian trails, traverse the wood and wind about thickets and gray rocks

much as there a brook hidden there and making its way to the Delaware, quiet but persistent, and foaming little eddies of triumph about the rocks that would stop it. All is still within it, as if no one ever strayed there, but the wanderer along the trails will come suddenly from a loneliness to a bungalow or a cabin, and of a further loneliness in being not only out of sight from the open, but from each other.

These hidden and lonely habitations are the homes, it is said, of the first renters under the Single Tax, who, having a choice, sought the retirement of the wood, much in the spirit of the lay which Amiens sang in the Arden woodland of "As You Like It", readers of the play, no doubt, and caught by that call:

> Who loves to lie with me
> Under the greenwood tree
> Come hither, come hither, come hither"—

And there was the further lay yet more to the simple life, warbled by the cynical Jacques:

> "Who doth ambition shun
> And loves to live in the sun
> Seeking the food he eats
> And pleased with what he gets—
> Come hither, come hither, come hither—
> Here shall he see
> No enemy
> But winter and rough weather."

Inviting to the garden and feasts of turnips and greens. Yet tho the open land is favorable to the spade, and tho Bolton Hall has spoken eloquently to the settlement in urgency of "intensive culture" and the independence of the simple life, and tho the Single Tax declares a belief that men will swarm to the farm and the hoe when the personal landlord is no more, and good people secure of potatoes and cabbage under a rental tax only, voted by themselves for needed public work, the disposition at Arden seems not to arduous cultivation of the soil, and of the plots planted flower beds make the best showing and vegetables the poorest, with tall weeds calling more for the scythe than the hoe. But if the gardens are neglected, amusements are not, mixed spirits combining in this settlement named after that forest in which beauteous Rosalind made a merry adventure of love. From suggestion, or perhaps by a clever stroke of leadership, the theatrical cult is pushed, and every few days "The Merchant of Venice," "Romeo and Juliet," "The Midsummer Night's Dream," have a free public performance in an outdoor setting full of charm.

Under the very boughs of the wood a circular space has been latticed in, with seats about for spectators. In the center of the background there rises from a leafy border a gray rock just high enough and flat enough for a forum. On that rock Portia can pace, sure of the clapping of a group of black-haired Jewesses fled from haters of their faith in Russia; Rosalind can skip upon it with a bound from the hiding of the wood; and the happy children of this modern Arden troop about it delighted in "Midsummer Night's Dream," under red lantern light hung from the tree tops and wondering at the sparkings of the fireflies in the dark of that forest from which there come so many fairy things.

The theater gives joy, but a sterner spirit asks more; it asks equality and justice. This was the spirit of Henry George, this conceived the Single Tax, this established Arden. It might be called the socialistic spirit, the spirit of discontent among the workers, that spirit which demands that Society, that the great Whole, that Government, shall relieve individuals from cruel care-taking struggle for subsistence, doing for men what formerly it was supposed a God alone might and would do in another life. Arden, welcoming those of this spirit and soothing them with its entertainments, gives to their voices and likings a free rein, and all kinds of cranks find opportunity for the simple (or the simpleton) life—the free attire in shirt sleeves, or shirts without sleeves, overalls anywhere and at all times, dishabille for the females, with short skirts or the "new bloomers," which are baggy trousers to the knees, and then legs clad in tan stockings, or on occasions the flesh only.

Notable wanderer, drawn by this modern "As You Like It," the "millionaire tramp" released from a Philadelphia jail on bond, flees to Arden for a respite, and with a hoe chops down weeds for two days in an easy travesty of earning a living by hard work. Could anything

be more like Shakespeare's Arden, with Jacques singing:

"If it do come to pass
That any man turn ass
Leaving his wealth and ease
A stubborn will to please—
Ducdame, ducdame, ducdame
Here shall he see
Gross fools as he
And if he will come to me."

Amiens—"What is that ducdame?"

Jacques—"It is a Greek invocation to call fools to a circle. I'll go sleep if I can; if I cannot I will rail against the first born of Egypt."

Anarchism, too, finds a shelter. From a public road at a point where the wood touches it in a wettish swale there comes to view a faint path leading under bushes as low and dense as would screen the lair of some Hottentot. Two rough boughs, torn from some dead tree seemingly, arch over and mark this opening, and within there he lives—not the Hottentot, but the Anarchist. The house is but a rod in that thicket—a rough board cabin within which no despot rules that order shall prevail, tho a bright woman makes it hospitable. Clustering trees hang down scraping limbs on that roof and under it the Anarchist spends most of his time and drinks beer; or he sits outside on a porch and drinks it, while he cobbles. Not at all a ruffian in look, but of a genial bearing, bald-headed with marked Socratic features and brow, and a Socratic dialectic which pitilessly dissects socialistic chimeras.

The trail goes on; follow it by a flattish beach, where the wife of the Anarchist does her washing. Keep on thru the wood and by the habitations hidden on the brook's edge, with porches where the dwellers sit out to feel the sun gleams struggling thru the tree tops, to dine and smoke and chat and watch the ripples pass.

Further along the trail enters the brook, and stepping stones flung in invite the crossing to a rocky field which has a shut away and lonely look. A writer famous as advocate of fasting and health restored by nature cure, is sometimes seen there. He sits on the ground, pen in hand, his back to a rock. The loneliness, the damp of the ground, the hardness of the rock he leans against, the sun pouring on his hotless head, these evidences of nature as a curer appear to him as benefactions, refreshing, and giving inspiration to his unresting pen.

Jacques—
"A fool, a fool! I met i' the forest,
A motley fool; a miserable world!
As I do live by food I met a fool
Who laid him down and basked him in the sun."

Turn from the brook and take a path crossing the wood. The broken sunbeams fall on a brownish soil covered with a low growth of underbrush, among which show the tops of rounded rocks. Often after nightfall a camp fire will be set to some rock in a convenient hollow, and a huddle of adults and children will cluster round the blaze which lights the pleasure on their faces as old-time stories of Indians and the wilderness are told.

Keep on thru the wood and soon the path passes into a thicket of bushes which is the wood's border. Tents appear in the bushes and here the author of "The Jungle" (now an Ardenite) has pitched his camp. The five tents which



HELLING PEAS

before his household stand in line, with only a few feet between, and peering in the open flaps they look comfortably furnished. Externally the stained gray canvas, drabbly from the frequent rains, and bedding outside flung crookedly on sagging lines, give the look of an encampment of pioneers or a caravan of Mormons perhaps, stopped for a rest on the way to Utah. But from the tent at farthest end may emerge a female to dispel such illusion—the new woman, surely—young, of a good hight and shape, with nice brown hair uncovered, clad in the "new bloomer," but smiling to your glance and salute as might have Rosalind herself when she queried: "Tho I am caparisoned like a man, dost think I have a doublet and hose in my disposition?"



IN THE WOOD.

Across from the tents of "The Jungle" a smooth stretch of sward for games extends to a chief village road, on which face the inn and the Arden clubhouse.

The Arden Club is the instrument that plans and executes all that goes on in the way of entertainments. A card explaining the requirements for membership is hung conspicuously in a doorway which is generally open. The entrance fee is $3 annually, but the card further explains that this money is not all that will be called for from the member; that he or she will be expected to be merry, to dance, to take part in all the games and goings on, and to urge others to join and make merry too.

In reality the club is a parasitic culture which has lodged itself upon the corporate but somewhat inert Single Tax foundation of the settlement; and like most parasites, it is well nourished. In return it does an important work. The club entertainings have made the name of Arden widely known, they bring out a host of visitors, all of whom leave some money and some of whom rent lots. It is a scheme which succeeds and gives a summer of peculiar happy life to a number of men and women largely of a class who could not elsewhere find such joy of life within their means.

Similar entertainments, diversified with lectures and debates upon the social problems of the day, follow each other every evening the summer thru, and show how efficiently the club does its work.

As an example of the Single Tax in operation, successfully developing a considerable domain and providing workers opportunity to establish homes upon land, Arden is disappointing. An ex-

member states that the property was bought fifteen years ago by a Mr. Frank Stephens and a Mr. Will Price (supposably ardent Henry Georgeites), who "had the title made out to themselves as trustees, for those who should rent the land from them, on the basis of the Single Tax. There was a large mortgage on the property, which was later bought up by Joseph Fels, and the interest on this mortgage consumes most of the income of the colony. The lessees, at the annual meeting, assess themselves or appoint assessors, and accept or reject their ruling, and thus the whole matter of colony regulation and taxation is in the hands of those who lease the lots, except that the deed of trust provides that the tax shall be in accordance with the Single Tax system."

Fifteen years is a considerable time, but it appears that the mortgage still remains a monster absorbent of receipts from rentals, that the great production predicted, when land only and not the effects produced is taxed, has not followed, and that the trustees and the leaseholders have failed to place themselves in a position of independence as a land-holding company, and are at the mercy of a kindly millionaire maker of soap.

A recent publication from the association—*Arden Leaves*—prints the "Assessment of Arden land rentals for the year beginning March 25, 1911." This official statement describes that Arden has leased 125 lots, at an average rate of about 50 cents a thousand feet, or something like $22 an acre. The lot areas vary greatly, from 7,000 to 70,000 square feet. The last town meeting passed the following resolution: "That this meeting reaffirms the principle of communal rights on which this colony was founded, and the assessment should, in the language of the leases, equal as nearly as possible the full rental value of the land exclusive of improvements."

Much satisfaction is exprest at the large area of land held for common:

"Where can you find a community with so large a proportion of its area given for public use? Sixty-nine of Arden's one hundred and seventy acres are public." "In the financial statement you will find that not a penny goes for salaries and very little for administrative expenses."

To a sub-renter during the past summer the administration did not appear deserving even of that little. The administration of the public work seemed as inefficient as the club administration for entertainment was efficient. The only work shown was the putting a layer of crushed stone on some paths and a few culverts at wet spots. The men hired for this work could be seen languidly pushing the roller or sometimes leaning idle on their shovels for half an hour of gossip, nursing the easy job. And no correction of this made by any official, tho it must have made the little work done cost high, and suggests why, after fifteen years of organization, Arden is still a dependent mortgagee.

The rent of lots at an average above $20 an acre is too high for workers of the soil, and partly explains the little and imperfect cultivation. The leaseholders were in majority workers from the city who wanted a bit of land for a summer outing in tent, a lesser number of artists and actors attracted by the picturesque features, and a fewer number of considerable wealth, liking the freedom, and who were putting up some expensive dwellings, much to the disgust of the poorer and more radical renters.

Altho the settlement has been established so long, there is no public water supply, tho water is abundant close below the surface, and there is also a fall from the head of the brook. The villagers go with pails to some three or four pumps, in some instances near a quarter of a mile from the house. Early in the morning complaisant husbands or lovers are seen passing, with a pail in either hand, like Chinese coolies, hurrying to get home the water for the coffee kettle. Women and even children are thus seen as water bringers. The pump mostly favored is on a conspicuous corner, with a tub for drivers to water their teams. Toward the end of summer this pump got out of order and a placard was tacked on it explaining that it was not "the town pump, as erroneously supposed," but private property, and that users were expected to pay for its repair, and they were asked to sign below, which some dozen did.

The pump was out of service nearly a week, and the cost of repair set down

is at about 75 cents to each signer. But no one paid. Then another placard was tacked up:

"Help Assistance Service Aid!
The plumber must be paid
Cement costs money
So come along honey
With the promise that you made,"

and this placard remained in full view of the throng of visitors on the birthday of Henry George.

Such administration is obviously too great a blot on Arden not to be remedied shortly by the modern intelligence demanding waterworks, baths in the houses and sanitary drains. When it gets these improvements Arden may call a larger brotherhood to live "As You Like It" under the greenwood tree, as the old duke lived: "They say he is in the forest of Arden, and many merry men with him, and there they live like old Robin Hood and fleet the hours careless as they did in the Golden World."

A renaissance, to be possibly a Single Tax mythology in coming centuries and sung:

"Fair golden age when men ate only food
Of luscious fruit they gathered in the Wood,
Or stirred the soil in simple way to plant
Potatoes, carrots, beets, as busy as the ant:
When but a Single Tax allowed no wealth
To sever brotherhood and ruin health;
When pride of dress and hats to blind
Were not the tyrants of the woman mind—
But to buy real goods with honest toil,
Too wise to listen to the dealers guile;
When there were only honest folks who knew
No happiness but what from dances and Club
lectures grew.

ARDEN, DEL.



# A Song of Today

BY E. P. POWELL

NOT so long ago we pushed our feet toward the blazing pine knots of a New Year's eve; and you and I had a kindly talk, that is we of THE INDEPENDENT family. We are not quite like other magazine groups, but are something more of a family, and we can tell our experiences together like an old fashioned Methodist Love Feast. That is the way it was with us while the Old Year went out and the New Year came in. It is worth the while to love and be loved, and not to live and work alone.

You remember that while we chatted softly and swapped experiences, the Young Year came in upon us; a fine fellow, modest with his promises, but with a resolute look that pledged twelve months ahead of honest performance of duty. You remember also that when we asked of what is ahead, he only said, "Plow deep and much reap." Not one word could we get from him concerning political events, only this, "Remember to elect God;" and of social matters he had only, "Fall in with evolution." And you remember perhaps that when you inquired about crops and so forth, he said, "A farmer does not need that anyone shall tell him about what is going to happen in April and May and June. It is all charted out ahead for him—the early and the latter rain, the days for sowing and the days for reaping; only he must learn how to plow deeper, and to be on hand in time."

When questioned farther about the

future, the Young Year said, "It is the past that you can know and need to know, study that as your text book. The more you know of the future in any other way the worse it is for you." The pine knots snapped their fingers and cracked their knuckles, as if to say, Yes, indeed! there you have it. We have three hundred years in our bones, and it is worth the while to know even the history of a tree. Everything and everybody has a life to study, only they are off trying to find out what is not yet, and not remembering the *is*.

But, after all, did we not see somewhat into the future that night? One who studies his years that have been lived, gets a good deal of what is coming hereafter. It is the twos and twos of the past that make the fours of the days to come. To look back carefully and studiously is to look forward successfully, till finally we grow a prophetic sense; and this is increasing with each generation. A careful student is able to forecast the future without either goose bones or corn shucks.

This is about all the difference between folk: some forget or neglect experience, and study the changes of the moon. Every village has its prophets who are wise without knowledge, the guessers; and it has also those who study the future in what has already been discovered. Curran spoke of the twenty-six letters as the natural enemies of folly. Ten thousand books a year. Allow but one in a hundred to constitute a real addition to our knowledge, still we are getting steadily an increased power of foresight. You find this in our religious consciousness, which, beginning with the Ten Commandments, long ago added the Beatitudes and the Golden Rule; and will never be patient until these are worked into our everyday life. Already we have become certain that "All things work together for good to those who love God."

There really is a growing art of prophecy; a psychological power of foreseeing the future, and this is working its way into our lives. I heard two men disputing. One called the other impious and an atheist. But the other answered, "You depend on prayers; I on obedience. I trust the eternal laws written on the beautiful days and weeks; you trust your ability to persuade Deity to do your will. It is this splendid certainty in law that lets me put my foot down cheerfully just ahead in the unknown future. The voluminous past it is that gives us our language, our moral intuition, and our evolution altogether."

Yet it is this growing power to look into the future that makes also the worry and the fret of life—just this growing power to forsee consequences. It is a sort of Anglo-Saxon power at its maximum, and it has already led to insurance policies and old age pensions and to savings banks, and these are largely taking the place of prayers and psalms. The African knows and cares for none of these things. He sings as a bird sings over this year's nest; it costs little and the waste will be trivial.

Where will civilization take us after awhile? We have our long distance 'phones, and our long period weather forecasts; and these are growing longer, while calling in the planets as well as the sun to tell us what our next week's will be. Another thousand years will pretty surely enable us, not to guess, but to read from sunrise to sunset all the coming contents of an unborn day—things that will make us happy and things that will make us miserable. But will we be able to stop at that? Will we not be forecasting or forereading a full week ahead, and then a full month; and not be able to help ourselves?

But that unborn babes should feel this premonition of evolution before birth, that is the wonder of it. Yet it looks now as if those who are to be born hereafter will be doing just what babes always have been doing in the womb, inheriting as knowledge a good deal that their parents had to learn after birth, and to learn with great difficulty. It is not at all impossible that they will be born by and by able to read and juggle with letters, as well as to do a good many other things, by instinct. I mean that they will not have to learn their a b c's, as we had, at the knees of nurses, and with some propulsions of a physical sort, but that before birth they will inherit a knowledge of the alphabet and how to use it. How much farther they will go who can tell? It is true of our whole population that it is born a little riper than it was

at birth fifty years ago, as if we should put the first five years of life back into the womb. This has been Nature's method heretofore, and she will probably do the same thing again.

Perhaps something is due to our newer methods in education, which remove a good many of the old fashioned hindrances to going ahead. At any rate, there are accumulating records of good readers at two years of age. Young Sidis, at Harvard, is a better metaphysician at fourteen than Swedenborg was at forty, altho Swedenborg was abnormally precocious. An adult Bushman cannot count more than four, but an Anglo-Saxon boy of ten can count as many thousand as you require. He expects to become a millionaire, and no sort of figures and figuring can stagger him. A good deal of this work is prenatal, and more will be. At this rate the future boy, of the coming cosmopolitan race, will be a college freshman at six or eight years of age, and he will graduate at ten or twelve. I am not so sure however of this if our school children are to be kept on the irrational effort to learn how to spell the whole English language according to the dictionaries. This is a good fifteen years' job even for precocity.

What could one do anyway with a fully unrolled future? The great trouble with the religions of the world has been that they have turned away too sharply from the eternity behind, and have made too much of eternity ahead. Do not try to look too far; and for the life of me I cannot see why a man who owns up his ignorance is so much worse than a believer. It is with to-day that right religion has to deal; it is the duty within reach of the hands that belongs to us, and it is with no other duties that we have a right to spend our time lamenting. It is a wise necessity that is steadily turning us away from the fathomless eternity of future hopes and years. I think we cannot too often nestle at Nazareth with Him who told us that the whole volume of human obligation, was to drop out the contentions of the Councils, and do to others as we would have them do to us. I suspect that empty churches frequently mean Give us less of this awful unknown ahead; and give us more of the gospel of sunshine and to-day.

It must not alarm us that there does not seem to be quite as much piety in a hymn book as there once was, and more in doing the right thing at the right time; just working with God as little children. In this day of electricity and machinery, there is a poor chance for monks and anchorets, and for the exaltation of shiftlessness into saintship. Cursing a barren fig tree was a startling affair, looked at from the standpoint of the older creed, but Jesus taught a magnificent truth that there is no place in this world for the workless.

You and I have nothing to do with death till we get to the dying, and we must look out that we do not begin dying early in life, and so never be really and fully alive. In the old times, when I said the Lord's Prayer, I felt someway out of key with the words "Give us this day our daily bread"—just this day, and not a word about next month or next year. My religion was telling me to look a good deal farther ahead. "Daily bread" is hardly worth asking for, but now I better understand what the Master thought, and what he wanted to teach us. We are to avoid that dying that goes on every day, the rasp and file of vice eating into our wholesomeness, and leaving us to go on one-half alive or one-quarter alive.

I have a good deal of sympathy with Hale's maxim to "Look upward and not downward, outward and not inward;" but as for "forward and not backward" I think Mr. Hale was too good an historian to mean that for a general maxim. Lot's wife (I mean respectfully Mrs. Lot) was right as she wandered over the hills of Sodom, to think about the home she had left behind her. Would the biscuit burn while she was gone; or would the fire go out altogether in the kitchen stove? The good mother was probably the salt of the earth before they transformed her into salt altogether. I know some such women nowadays. It would be the most natural thing in the world to come home some day and find them pillars of salt.

The more I think of it the more I am sure that it is a beautiful thought to have us hemmed in from the things ahead—that is for the most part. One day at a time is about all that we can handle yet, and I wish that our schools would teach

the young folk less far reaching ambition. There are thousands of their presidents and senators and governors just graduating, but fortunately most of them will get into better business.

Look at it as we will, we get into the future fast enough, and here already we are in the middle of the year, that so short a time ago we greeted as new. We have gone half way around the sun; have rolled over one hundred and eighty times; have traveled about among the stars; have slept and waked, and been fed and flattered by Nature as her chiefest child. Some say half the year has gone; that is not the way to look at it; rather half the year has come. It is realized, it is a part of what is and eternally will be, and we all have our share in it. It is property. We are much closer other to-morrows, everyone full of throbbing events, but Nature will not trust us with one of them.

One little spot, however, cannot tell the whole story. I ate my strawberries in Florida in February, and my blackberries in April, but my Haverlands and William Belts waited again for me in the New York June; and in July my northern blackberries are still unripe. The fact is we have hardly begun to apprehend what to-day means. When I first went to Florida it was from the snow banks of a New York December, and that first Christmas under the orange trees, with all the roses I could desire and the violets in bloom, made it difficult for me to tell the yesterdays from the to-morrows. What really can one ask for except common sense to know how to use the beautiful days that this dear old world gives us so freely.

Nature has a way of loitering on some days, when she comes upon the roses and the sweet briars, with the crickets singing all night and the mockingbirds all day. She just sits still, or seems to do so, and lets things ripen. The corn grows six inches in twenty-four hours, and the honeysuckles woo the moths at midnight. You cannot keep up with a hoe; and you console yourself with the thought that Nature is getting tired creating, and there will soon be an end of it—except the "pusley," which always waits until everything else is through and then begins its growth. I always do my work with memoranda, and it is curious to see how very little ways ahead you can lay out your plans for the hoe and the cultivator. Your memoranda will have to be recast every night.

I like it well just now that the days have widened out so grandly, so that at four in the morning you and I can begin the day, and at noon hide ourselves for awhile from the heat of the sun. That is a wonderful experience, what we call the siesta, when we swing in our hammocks, on the broad verandas, with the Atlantic Ocean on the one side and the Gulf of Mexico on the other, to fan us with their breezes. With the sun at ninety at midday, we do not realize it; altho we wait until its rays are level across the lake before we take up our afternoon tasks.

When one comes to think of it, a single day is really enough to live at a time—that is if you get the whole of it. Get up at break of day; fill your lungs full of midsummer ozone; look God in the face; know that the sun is rising for you. Refuse to be one day older than you were, except in common sense; eat frugally of fruit and bread, and joyously join with Nature in making a day of it.

First I walk in my melon garden, enjoying the beauty of the vines, selecting the ripest and richest for myself and my friends, and then I listen to the hum of bees in the blossoms, and am careful to lay open here and there a ripe melon for the saucy mockingbirds. Bob whites call me out of the covers, and everything, everywhere, is crying, Rejoice! and again we say rejoice! Let us have nothing but golden days, one at a time. God is here quite as much as in the awesome by and by. A good steel hoe and something to do constitutes piety as much as a golden harp, and not a beetle to fight or a fungus to disturb your equanimity. I think I should not care for a heaven without hens to get thru the fences, and my collie Hector to drive them out. If once in awhile one's daily cares get too large for him, let him look up. The sky is always happy. Jesus noted that when He said, "Thy will be done on earth as it is done in the heavens"—that is, the sky.

Dear God of life and love! How wonderful was the moonlight last night! and this morning the robin song was as good as if it had never been sung before! I will remember never to use indelible ink

when I pray. Before night one may always find compensation for his troubles, or else at midnight he will be able to see something that he could not see at noon. Thank God for midnight, the midnight of old people, when we lie awake for awhile, and our problems are solved in the clearing house of Nature.

"Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof"; sufficient unto the day is the good thereof. I do not say anything against precaution and foregathering. Every year should have an increment of credit and an increment of character—a little something over, as the good housewife keeps a bit of yeast to start the next brewing. So should every day have a margin of salvation; a fringe along the edge of it to keep it from raveling out; a few things done over; what our Catholic folk call works of supererogation; a few smiles caused here and there.

When one studies the past he does it in his memory and in books, but when he studies the future he does it with ghosts and magic. He asks questions, as if somebody else knew the unknown or could describe what has not as yet had being. I do not care for the prophets; they are all false prophets.

No, you are not right there, my friend; for the past also has to be found out. Today is like the sap wood of a big tree; it wraps about and is dependent upon the heart wood of the past, and the real aim of both is to reach up high enough to see over the intervening hindrances, up where the fruit is. The only trouble with the past is that as yet we have invented no sure way of disposing of its hates and its failures; its dead gods. What a curious thing is history! with a jumble of the good and the bad! Which are right, those who go there to recite the story of kings and wars; or those who go to resurrect newspaper gossip about common folk? I am inclined to think that there is no real history but that which goes to the past as a boy goes to the knees of a father, and seeks to find the lesson of things—what we call its philosophy.

Yet here we are with the complexity of modern civilization on our hands and in our blood. I have not yet heard of any one being turned into a pillar of salt for looking backward, but for looking ahead we have a good many turning into pillars of gold. What are we going to do about it? Shall we go on until we are all mere parts of a social machine, and so escape care and worry? The machine it is that will feed us three times a day; all the same porridge; and make us use our napkins an equal number of times. Such is the consoling dream of a growing crowd—a crowd ready to give up individualism and evolution, to get to the end of things, and there go to sleep. I have no other trouble with socialism only that it deprives me of trouble. I will bite the spoon that is placed in my mouth by compulsion.

I would rather have my own cow and my own bowl of peaches and milk, altho some day I may have but a pone cake in the ashes. If you are determined to bring all the world over to Thoreau or to the dweller in a flat, why I go with Thoreau, even to the banks of Walden Pond. The liberty of absolute equality is no liberty at all when it becomes compulsory. Liberty means a chance to differ, to work out the self that is in you. What would the world have amounted to if it had repeated an Adam or a Saul, to the end of time. In such a world Jesus could have had no interpretation and no misinterpretation. He would not have discovered the Golden Rule, or the Beatitudes.

Perhaps it will be the other way, that we shall go ahead until the crowd is more effectually a mass, a crushed pumice of humanity; and the wealth and the comfort is all in the hands of a small fraction. I do not believe either of these finalities; but so long as I believe in a divine life, in a God Father, I shall believe in the God children—that is, in the possibility of Jesus being born in the cradles of our Bethlehems. You have not had your last poet nor your last Christ. God begets himself continuously. To have really got to a point of letting the future alone, and not trying to modify it in any way, or to worry over it with our plans and our prayers; just to do our duty and go ahead smilingly, that is the great achievement.

The future! It is the rising sun. See it look over the horizon; and lo, rising, it *is* today. The future! It is the New Year that stealthily entered while we sat by our new year's fire; but already half of it is in the past. To perpetuate the

present is exactly what Nature abhors. Photography that does not express art and science gets stale as quickly as the housewife's new bread. Nothing shows more evolution than the work of the camera. It is hardly possible for us to keep still long enough to have our pictures taken. Do not worry about next year; you will soon be there. Only keep your tools sharp. Plow deep today so that you shall reap a rich harvest tomorrow.

SORRENTO, FLA.

# The Home Daughter Again

BY CLARA E. HUDSON

[In our issue of July 13 Marion Harland deplored "The Passing of the Home Daughter." That article elicited several interesting letters from "Home Daughters" and others. We regret we have space to print only the following from Miss Hudson.—EDITOR.]

WITH Marion Harland I, too, deplore the present state of affairs, in which so many girls leave their homes to engage in teaching or in other lines of work. But it seems to me that those who are largely responsible for this condition are the *mothers*. When their daughters are young they fail to interest them in household affairs, and do not encourage them in acquiring a knowledge of cooking and housework, excusing themselves on the ground that "it is so much easier to do things one's self." Later they expect that girls, whose minds and bodies have been used to regular training in school and college, will be satisfied to stay at home and help in small ways.

Like "Isabel's" mother, mine also anticipated, thru the four years of my college life, the day when I should again be free. She realized, however, that no vigorous girl of twenty of the present generation could be content to settle down into a life that offered no substitute, in physical and mental energy, for that she had just left. She therefore resolved to put the housekeeping into my hands, giving me first charge of the commissary, while she still superintended the cleaning. I was given a stated allowance every month, sufficient to pay all my own expenses and to lay a little aside in the bank. I was to pay all household bills, and at the end of the month I was reimbursed for the part that had been spent for the other members of the family. In this way I came to know the cost of everything, from pew rent to potatoes; I was perfectly free to seek my mother's advice and help at any time, and she was ready to take charge whenever I wished to go away on a visit.

My mother soon taught me to realize that housekeeping is a science, and that making good bread is a thing as much to be proud of, as reading Greek. She, too, was a college girl and believed that a college training should make one better able to solve every day problems. She showed me how necessary it is to plan meals which are well balanced, with neither too much nitrogenous food nor an undue number of starchy dishes. When abroad, I have eaten a lunch that began with macaroni, had potatoes with the meat course, and a dessert based on rice. I have also had many a dinner that had a meat soup, besides meat, vegetables—all of which were nitrogenous, such as beans, cauliflower, etc.—and a dessert formed largely of eggs and milk. No wonder I longed for home cooking and the good digestion resulting from it!

With such a teacher, home became to me a more interesting school than any I had passed thru, and housekeeping an absorbing vocation. Why do not more mothers follow this plan with their daughters? Not one in ten is willing to do so, whether from a fear of "being put on the shelf," or because they have no resources in themselves I shall not try to decide. They are certainly failing to do their duty. How is the coming generation to have wise, sensible, cultured mothers if our better educated girls are not trained to care for the home life which is a woman's truest sphere?

AUBURN, N. Y.

# The Tacoma Stadium: A Lesson in Civic Patriotism

BY CLARENCE GREEN

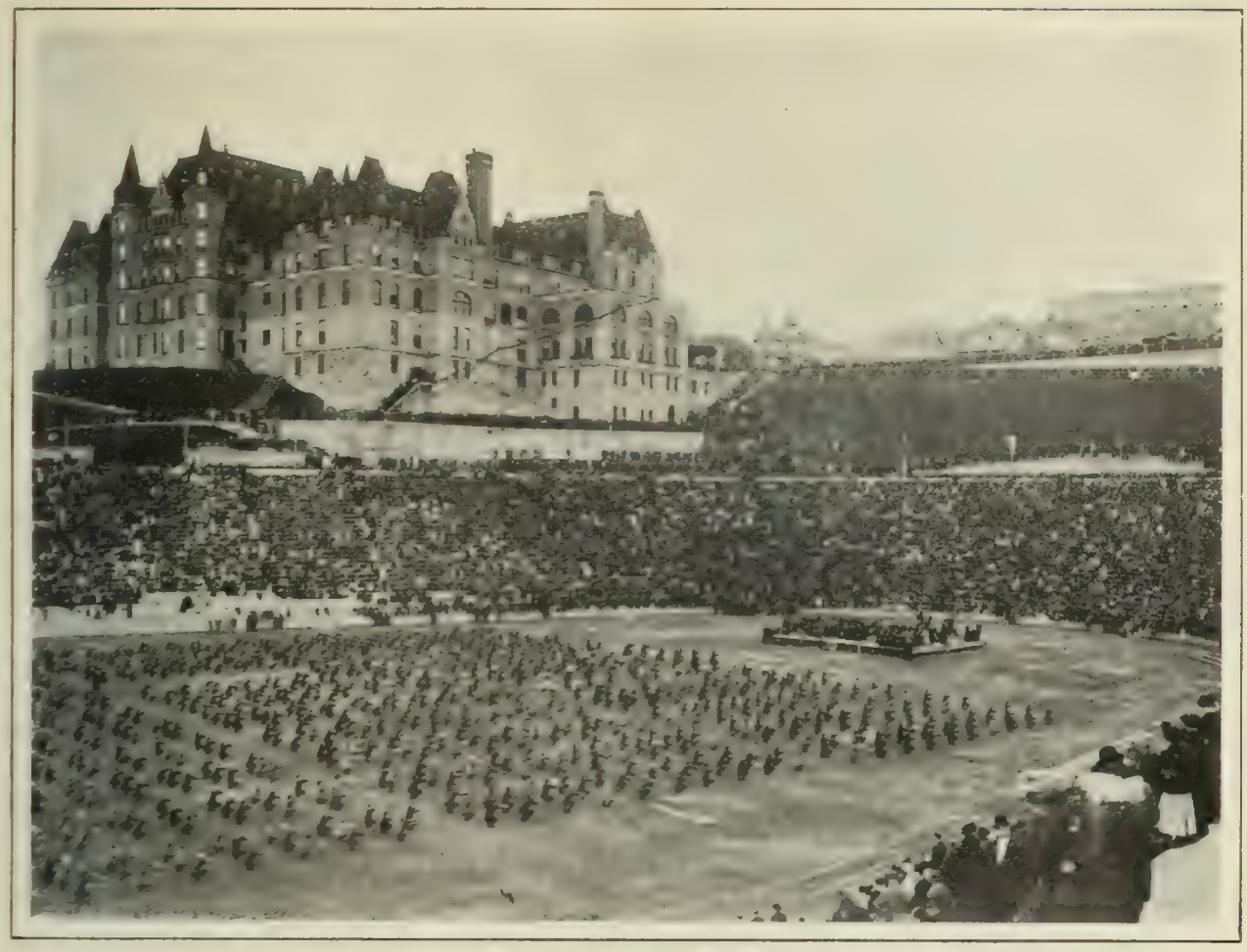
IT is refreshing in these times of "pork-barrel" politics," when greedy municipalities vie with one another in grafting for national aid, to find a self-reliant community that can undertake a great public enterprise and finish it in a clean and creditable fashion. The manner in which the citizens of the vigorous young city of Tacoma, Washington, completed the High School Stadium furnishes a lesson in civic patriotism that is both interesting and instructive. This magnificent structure, composed of 600 tons of steel and 600 barrels of cement, on the site of what was formerly a gulch in the cliffs of Commencement Bay is a glorious monument to the loyalty of the self-reliant patriotism of the Tacoma "boosters."

The story of the stadium proves conclusively that Tacoma is a city of "boosters." And all of the "boosters" big and little in this sturdy young city of the West aided in the great work of building the stadium. The boys and girls of the Tacoma public schools played no small part in the stadium campaign. In fact the two thousand students of the Tacoma High School were in the van of the stadium fight from start to finish. The two impressive and enthusiastic parades of high school students and teachers through the business section of the city, September 19 and October 6, 1909, were what gave the campaign its initial impetus and assured its successful completion. These student parades and the enthusiastic mass meetings in the High School Auditorium taught practical lessons of city patriotism to the coming citizens of Tacoma that will bring forth great results. The High School students furnished not only enthusiasm and noise, however, but they also by their own personal efforts raised $25,000 of the stadium fund. On the day of the big stadium parade the student solicitors recured $2,000 and in three days they obtained pledges for $9,500.

The "Father of the Stadium," however, is the school architect, Frederic Heath, for it was his mind that first conceived the project of transforming "Old Woman's Gulch" into a beautiful stadium. After him among the leaders comes the then Superintendent of City Schools, A. H. Yoder, who is known as the "Step-father of the Stadium." J. G. Collicott, then principal of the Tacoma High School and at present the Superintendent of City Schools, was also among the leaders of the enterprise as were also all of the members of the High School Faculty. The Stadium Committee composed of S. A. Perkins of the Commercial Club, R. L. McCormick of the Union Club, John Ray of the University Club, E. E. Horgan of the Chamber of Commerce, A. L. Sommers of the High School Faculty, W. S. Broenkow of the Alumni Association, Justin Hill of the Student Body, and M. L. Clifford of the Board of Education furnishes a fairly representative list of other important leaders of this great civic undertaking. This committee secured $50,000 of the subscriptions for the $110,000 stadium fund leaving only $60,000 to be taken from the tax levy.

The manner of raising this fund was novel and interesting. To every one who contributed $10 was given a ticket of admission good for five years for all stadium events. Some of the larger contributors, however, did not take their full proportion of tickets, so at present there are only 3,300 of these five-year tickets outstanding.

With characteristic Western frankness the people of Tacoma rejected the proposal to have a private corporation build the stadium and pocket all the profits for a term of twenty years. The people would have nothing to do with this franchise project but wanted a stadium built and conducted along the lines of muni-



TACOMA SCHOOLBOYS GIVE AN EXHIBITION DRILL.



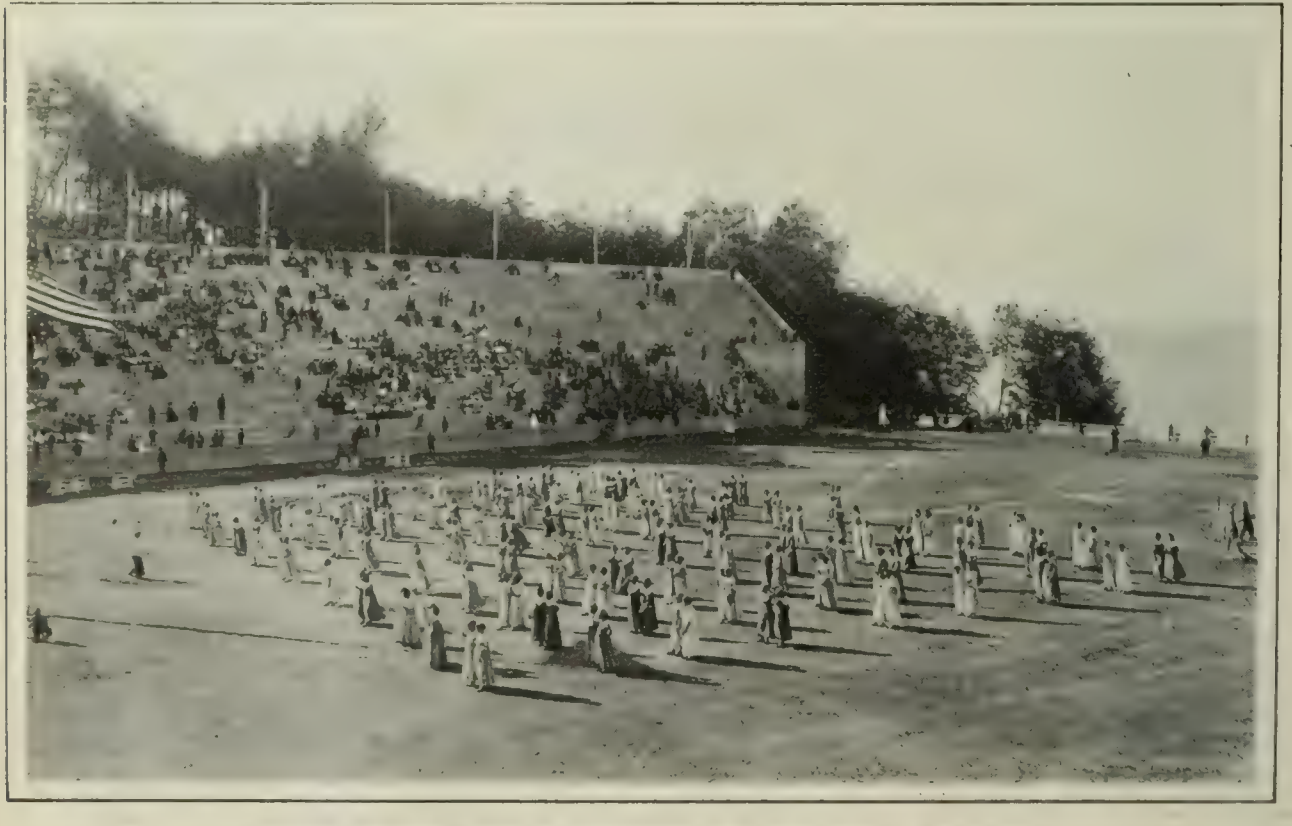
DEDICATION FIESTA: DRILL OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

cipal ownership. The building of the stadium under the direction of the people has been a great success, entirely free from graft or any kind of corruption. The citizens can now point to the splendid structure with a feeling of pride in the honesty and enterprise of their municipality.

The mammoth completed structure with its six miles of seats overlooking the shipping of Commencement Bay is a sight worth traveling far to see. The open end of the horseshoe-like structure gives an excellent view of the dark, tranquil waters of Puget Sound. On the right rising from the purple wall of the Cascades may be seen the towering mass of majestic Mount Tacoma, while on the left toward the great Pacific are the graceful snow-capped peaks of the rugged Olympic range. The dimensions of the stadium give some idea of its capacity and proportions. The arena of 2 6-10 acres exclusive of a 16-foot 5-lap running track is 400 feet wide at the open end facing the bay and 250 feet wide at the narrowest point. Rising above the green turf of the field are the tier upon tier of thirty concrete seats, 18 inches on the perpendicular and 27 inches on the horizontal. Leading upward from the topmost seat, which is 52 feet above the level of the field, are the two winding concrete stairways to the street, which is 43 feet above the top seat. Just above the top row of seats is a broad, bulwarked promenade of concrete from which open at regular intervals twenty-nine gateways to the rows of concrete steps descending to another bulwarked promenade at the bottom.

One should, however, have seen the wild tangle of the "Old Woman's Gulch" in order to completely realize the significance of the finished structure. The difficulties in the way of the enterprise seemed in the beginning almost insurmountable, but the men of the Northwest, who are accustomed to conquering giant forests and sluicing down hills, were not daunted. Hydraulic pressure, the steam shovel, and dynamite all aided in the herculean task of transforming the gulch into a beautiful and artistic stadium. The contractors commenced work on the stadium April 1, 1909, and the work was ready for dedication June 10, 1910. Besides the work of erecting the great structure of concrete and steel, 180,000 cubic yards of earth were removed and a fill of 147 feet was made in the deepest portion of the gulch.

The Stadium Fiesta of June 10 and



HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS PRESENT THE COLONIAL MINUET.

11, 1910, in which 7,000 school children participated was a fitting dedication of this great municipal enterprise. The drills, marches, and games of the children in gay and various colored costumes presented a picture that will not soon be forgotten. Crimson-clad school children to the accompaniment of jingling spangles and tambourines went through the intricate mazes of the Spanish dance; flaxen-haired little sons and daughters of Scandinavia presented the dances and drills that have made Swedish physical culture famous; to the droning of the bagpipe Scotch lads and lassies gave a vigorous presentation of Highland grace and agility and hundreds of High School maids in quaint Colonial costumes charmed the audience with the beauty of the court minuet. There were athletic games galore for the boys and field meets with neighboring high schools. And the fiesta netted $1,500 for the school fund of Tacoma.

The Stadium is the property of all the people of Tacoma and the problem which now confronts them is how best to use and enjoy it. The prosaic materialism of the modern age is hardly accustomed to producing spectacles that harmonize with this beautiful setting. The military tournament given in the stadium last summer by troops from all arms of the service from the Department of the Columbia was a pleasant and inspiring spectacle. But the most inspiring stadium scenes for the people of Tacoma will no doubt be found in a repetition of the pageants presented during the dedication fiesta by the children of the Tacoma public schools. Situated as the stadium is at one of the nation's leading gateways to the Orient, it would be an ideal place for a grand international tournament where the military, athletic, educational, and fraternal forces of Orient and Occident could be represented.

TACOMA, WASH.

# Turkey's New Method of Conquest

BY HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS

THE astonishing progress of the peace movement thruout the world during the past year has certainly had its influence in Turkey, despite the bellicose attitude of the Young Turks toward Europe and the fighting in Albania and the Yemen. The recent peace-making visit of Mohammed V to Macedonia and Albania is an event as epochmaking for the Ottoman Empire as the proclamation of the Constitution three years ago.

For several months before the outbreak of the present Albanian revolution it had been decided by the Ministry that the Sultan should make a tour of Macedonia and Upper Albania in June. It was hoped that the loyalty and enthusiasm of the people might be awakened by the presence of their sovereign, and that he might succeed in reconciling by love rather than by force of arms the elements which have been so long warring against each other and against the Government in that unhappy region. Such a project was unique in Ottoman annals, and so contrary to Turkish nature and methods that it was universally considered as absurd. When the news came of the outbreak in Albania there were many who said: "It will be easy now for the Cabinet to cancel the Sultan's trip. It can be done with good grace, and the people will still think that the journey was seriously contemplated." But, in the face of all the difficulties of the undertaking and the real danger which it involved, the journey was carried out just as it had been planned.

On June 7, Mohammed V, escorted by a squadron of warships, left Constantinople by water, and was enthusiastically welcomed the next day at Salonica, where Abdul Hamid from his prison could see the bonfires and hear the acclamations which greeted his successor. Never has Salonica witnessed such festivities. Two days later the Sultan entered Uskub, of revolutionary reputa

tion, surrounded by officials of his court and an unarmed populace. From there he went boldly on to Prichtina, which is not far from the scene of the present rebellion.

On June 15, on the plain of Kossova, Mohammed V, as Caliph of the Faithful, led 200,000 Albanian Moslems in their Friday devotions. On this very spot, in 1389, his ancestor, Murad I, had fallen in the great battle which won for the Turks their empire in Europe. On the same field, in 1444, Murad II had successfully defended against the last crusaders the Turkish domination of the Balkan peninsula. In 1911, in a desperate attempt to retain his heritage, comes Mohammed V to Kossova without arms and bringing the olive branch. Appealing to their religious and patriotic sentiment, he calls upon those with whom he has just prayed to sustain and preserve the last remnants of the empire in Europe. The majority of his auditors are men who were yesterday fighting against the Turkish army and who are probably meditating a renewal of the rebellion tomorrow!

From Prichtina the Sultan returned to Uskub and Salonica, and then went to Monastir, unvisited by an Ottoman Sultan since the time of its incorporation in the empire four hundred and fifty years ago.

At every stopping point the Sultan was accessible to the common people. He bestowed his greetings and gifts and granted audiences to all the elements without partiality. Political prisoners of all nationalities and confessions were pardoned, injustice righted after personal investigation, schools established and alms given to the poor. The response made to the addresses of welcome from the municipalities was always the same: "I am come among you to plead for peace and unity, for the spirit of love replacing the spirit of hate. Let there be mutual forgiveness for the past. My coming is a proof of my interest in my people. I am the father of all alike."

But words are easily spoken and rarely meant in Turkey. They would have made no impression if they had not been backed by deeds. At Keuprulu, the Sultan was so touched by the salutation of a small Bulgarian boy that he ordered the child to be educated at his expense. At Salonica, he gave the first greeting and closest attention to the children from the Jewish schools. At Kossova, to prove the sincerity of his desire for peace, he proclaimed a general amnesty for the Albanians in revolt, promised to grant their demands for fiscal and educational reforms, and offered from his private purse the sum of 10,000 pounds ($44,000) for the rebuilding of homes and churches and for the restocking of farms which had been destroyed or damaged during the rebellion.

I have just witnessed the return of Mohammed V from this memorable journey. Constantinople, Scutari, and the Bosphorus and Marmora villages took a holiday to greet their conquering sovereign. There were flags, illuminations, fireworks, bands. Seraglio Point was crowded by the hundreds of thousands (I do not think I am exaggerating) who had been waiting long hours for the squadron to appear on the horizon of the Sea of Marmora. Neither Mohammed the Conqueror nor Soleyman the Magnificent had ever received such an ovation. When I realized the actual meaning of this welcome home I could hardly believe that I was really in the Constantinople whose whole history is that of might making right. *These people were greeting the first Ottoman Sultan who had gone to conquer without a sword in his hand!*

Let us put to one side the practical result of this journey. The Albanians are still fighting as hard as ever. Its purpose has not been immediately and fully attained. But the significance is in the fact that such a journey was conceived and undertaken at all. The spirit of the twentieth century is peace, and that spirit is worldwide.

Robert College, Constantinople, Turkey.

# Literature

## A Famous British Journalist

Only two British journalists—Delane, who was for thirty-six years editor of the *Times*, and Sir William Howard Russell, who for about as long a period was the most famous of the *Times* special correspondents—have been commemorated in two-volume biographies. But there will be no criticism of Mr. Atkins for the length of his book; for if the lives of Gladstone and Parnell are excepted it would be difficult to recall a British biography published within the the last ten years that appeals to more readers than will the *Life of Sir William Russell.** Russell was a man of strong personality. In the work in which he was the pioneer—that of war correspondence—he was a man of great achievement; and for forty years his life was full of stir and danger. In a word Russell was an excellent subject for a biography; and Mr. Atkins, who himself has seen service as a war correspondent, has made the most of his great opportunity. He claims for Russell that in the Crimean War he "saved the remnant of the British army"; that his first letter from Cawnpore during the Indian Mutiny ended the policy of indiscriminate executions; and that in the Civil War in this country he helped Englishmen to change their minds, and to see that the Federal cause was the cause of justice and truth.

Yet Russell was one of the many men who have drifted into journalism. It was not until he went to the Crimea in 1854 that his fame as a descriptive reporter extended beyond the *Times* office. Twelve guineas a week was the salary at which he was engaged for this work. It may have been increased as the war dragged on; but it was as a reporter on a salary of twelve guineas that he made himself famous, added enormously to the already high reputation of the *Times*, and by his letters describing the chaos of the British army organization brought about the downfall of the Aberdeen Government.

By members of the Government and at the War Office in London, and by some of the British officers of high rank in the Crimea, Russell at this time was more hated than any journalist of his day or since; and for most of the time while he was with the troops he was made to feel this, and every obstacle was thrown in his way. But Russell was convinced that he was serving the English people as distinct from the Government or the War Office, and he was upheld by Delane, who had the fullest confidence in his judgment and integrity. Russell, who during his long life saw more of war in three continents than any other man, had a hatred of war. Its sordidness and its ferocity always impressed him; and he did more than any other man since war began except perhaps Verestchagin to strip it of its glamour and its so-called glory. This attitude of Russell toward war comes out strongly in his letters to his wife from Balaclava. He told her of the good friends he had lost—"the dear companions of many a ride and walk and lonely hour." "I have seen them," he continued, in this letter of November 5, 1854, "buried as they lay all bloody on the hillside, amid their ferocious enemies, and I could not but exclaim in all bitterness of heart, 'Cursed be he who delighteth in war.'"

The story of Russell's work and experiences in this country during the Civil War, as told in much detail by Mr. Atkins, has an interest apart from that of Russell's varied and strenuous career as a newspaper correspondent. It throws some new light on the attitude of the *Times* and of the aristocratic classes in England who then sympathized with the Southern Confederacy. In the early weeks of January, 1861, when the crisis was impending, the *Times* was not a partisan of the South. It then said:

"We cannot disguise from ourselves that there is a right and wrong in this question, and that the right belongs to the States of the

*The Life of Sir William Howard Russell, The First Modern Correspondent. By Fox Bourne. With Portraits and Illustrations. Two Volumes. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Pp. xviii, 393; vi, 413. $10.

North. The North is for freedom of discussion and the South resists freedom of discussion with the tar brush and the pine faggot."

But by August, 1861, the *Times* was on the other side, and how far Delane sympathized with the South may be judged from his letter to Russell concerning his story of Bull Run:

"I can't describe to you the delight with which I, and I believe everybody else, read your vivid account of the repulse at Bull Run, and the terrible debâcle which ensued. My fear is only that the United States will not be able to bear the truth so plainly told. As to their girding against us, the pretty little fleet we already have in those waters, acting in concert with Mr. Jeff Davis, would raise the paltry blockade and turn the tables against them in a week."

Six months later Delane discharged Mr. Davis, the New York correspondent of the *Times*, and sent from London Charles Mackay to replace him. "Davis's proclivities," he wrote in explaining the change to Russell, "were entirely Northern, and he gave them expression to the exclusion of all other. I fancy he believes even now—February, 1862—the Union to be triumphant, and solid—a delusion shared by no one on this side of the Atlantic." Delane, like Palmerston, was anxious that the South should win. He had convinced himself that there could be no other outcome of the Rebellion. Russell could not move him from this conviction. He held it to the last; and at the end of December, 1864, when he had the news that Sherman was at Savannah, he wrote, "The American news is a heavy blow to us as well as to the South," that he was "sore vexed about Sherman," but that Chenery (an editorial writer on the *Times*) had done his best "to attenuate the mischief."

Russell's description of Bull Run was as disturbing at Washington as his letters from the Crimea had been to the Aberdeen Government. It must have been written in much the same spirit; and there were among his American friends, men such as John Bigelow, who always held that when Russell was refused permission to go to Fortress Monroe, he was punished not for what he himself wrote, but for what appeared in the editorial columns of the *Times* for which Russell, as is now clear, was in no degree responsible.

One incidental proof of Russell's sterling independence was his willingness to take a stand and adhere to it when it was not the stand of the great newspaper with which he was so long identified, and for which he did more than any man who had not served as editor. As late as December 8, 1862, he doubted whether the Union could be restored; but he had an intense hatred of slavery and his sympathies were with the North, and when all was over he regretted that the *Times* had not taken his advice, and he claimed—June, 1865—that if ever he did state service it was in his letters from America written between March, 1861, and April, 1862.

## A Sculptor on Art*

"YES, there is always Rodin, the greatest sculptor of his age," writes Mr. Huneker—and a book of conversations with Rodin on the subject of his art is, one has a right to assume before even opening it, worth a careful reading. It so happens that this book of *Entretiens* is so remarkable a volume that it would be worth that reading, whatever the name on the cover. Many, in reading it, will for the first time have a first glimmering of what art is, and tries to be.

So informal is its mold, the only way of arriving at some idea of its content would be to quote copiously. This one could do to good effect. The admirable simplicity of the book is one of its merits. It shows a fine contrast with the vaporousness of most art criticisms and causeries.

Rodin is, to be sure, no academician. He would not accept at its face value Lessing's dictum: "Ugliness in itself should not form a suitable subject for poetry," but would point out that Lessing added that even Homer "painted extreme ugliness," and quoted Gloster's speech out of Shakespeare's "Richard III." "Painting," said Lessing—and no doubt meant to include sculpture, too—"as an imitative power, can express ugliness; as a fine art it refuses to do so. In the former capacity, it has all visible objects at its command; in the latter, it confines itself to *such as awaken pleas-*

*Auguste Rodin: L'Art. Entretiens reunis par Paul Gsell. Paris: Bernard Grasset. 6 francs.

*ant sensations.*" But Rodin plays another tune. "In art," he says,

"only that is beautiful which has *character*. . . . And that which is considered ugly in Nature often presents more *character* than that which is described as beautiful. . . . There is, in Art, nothing ugly but what wants character: that is, what offers naught of exterior or interior truth. The ugly in Art is the false, the artificial, what essays to be pretty or beautiful instead of being expressive. . . . When an artist, in the intention of embellishing Nature, adds green to the springtime, rose to the dawn, purple to young lips, he creates ugliness *because he lies.*"

One need not accept as gospel all that Rodin tells M. Gsell, his interlocutor, and the classicist may find fault with many of his declarations. The classicist does find fault, indeed, and in the remarkable essay of Prof. Irving Babbitt, entitled "The New Laokoön," we read:

"Rodin and other impressionistic sculptors are straining so hard to be vital and expressive that they are in danger of overstepping the bounds of their art . . and so of failing to temper their rendering of life and motion with a sufficient suggestion of repose."



WILLIAM J. LOCKE

Yet what M. Rodin phrases here of his own aspiration and achievement is almost immeasurably suggestive, both technically and, if one may say so, philosophically. To classicists and apostles of restraint like Professor Babbitt, no less than to all of us who are interested in the modern forms of art with which he, for one, is so little sympathetic, the chapters on "Models," on "Repose and Gesture," on the failure of photography as an artistic medium, on successive phases of action in one composition, must prove wonderfully illuminative. This book is beautifully printed and illustrated.

**The Glory of Clementina.** By William J. Locke. New York: John Lane Company. $1.30.

In his latest novel, Mr. Locke has taken a woman for the hero. The word "heroine" does not suit Miss Clementina Wing, who is of lofty and stern characteristics; a portrait painter of masculine genius; utterly reckless as to personal appearance; careless of speech; with a large and liberal attitude toward the conventionalities. A homely, dark face, hair never in order, blouse gaping at the back—her own portrait is not attractive as she is sketched in with quick and skillful strokes of Mr. Locke's brush. Yet we love Clementina from the first page to the last, which celebrates her apotheosis. Back of the almost sexless painter with her rough tongue always stands the tender-hearted woman with wistful eyes. She mothers everybody—Etta, Tommy and Dr. Quixtus, who would have fared ill at the hands of life but for her rescue. A sharp tragedy at twenty had severed Clementina from the usual destiny of young girls; her bitterness and sourness were only the encrustations that time had cooled over the hot lava of her heart; the fire had not died out beneath. "Genius!" said Clementina. "I can't be a genius for the simple reason that I'm a woman." . . . "Woman has always her sex hanging round the neck of her spirit." Clementina gives us her definition of genius: "The quality the creative spirit assumes as soon as it can liberate itself from the bond of the flesh"; and her idea seems to be that the mother hunger of even the greatest woman hin

der her creative work in other lines. What woman would not rather hold a real child in her arms than to paint its portrait, even tho that picture might prove the greatest painting the world possessed? Somehow, we hope that Clementina may manage to accomplish both, in spite of her skepticism. The sub-hero, Dr. Quixtus, is the gentle, unworldly, lovable and half-helpless character that Mr. Locke has endeared to us in several of his more notable novels. The bewilderment of a trusting spirit when it makes a personal acquaintance with treachery is apt to take some form of eccentricity, and the more loving the spirit the greater the shock of its contact with evil. The monomania of Quixtus takes the form of a settled plan to revenge himself on the world by becoming cruel himself. Even Mr. Locke's skill in eccentric psychology scarcely makes credible his schemes to do evil in return for the wrong done him. The novel is ripe fruit of a delicate and happy genius. Mr. Locke is the Cervantes of another guileless Don Quixote. But Clementina is the glory of the book.

**The Book of Decorative Furniture:** Its Form, Color and History. By Edwin Foley. With One Hundred Reproductions in Full Color Facsimile of Drawings by the Author, and One Thousand Text Illustrations; Correlated Charts of British Woodwork Styles and Contemporaries; Decorative Furnishing Accessories; Principal Trees, etc. In Two Volumes. Vol I. 4to, pp. xv, 427. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $7.50.

Of all the succession of volumes, English and American, on furniture, this is the most superb. The work will consist of two volumes, of which the first carries the history of furniture, mostly British, down to near the end of the eighteenth century, and so does not reach the time of Chippendale, Heppelwhite, Sheraton and Adam, or the Empire style. That will give plenty of matter for the second volume. This volume has fifty richly colored plates and five hundred drawings inserted in the text. We are willing to have the first chapter touch but imperfectly on ancient Egyptian, Assyrian and Greek furniture, that fuller space may be given to that of more modern times. The colored plates are most elaborate. The selections are from the choicest treasures of royal and ducal palaces, in colors to represent them, not in their present deadened color, but as they were when new in rich wood, and inlay, and lacquer, and embroidered stuff; and the background is selected from the furnishings of court halls of the period. Thus every plate is a rich composite work of art. Equally the multitude of engravings, on almost every page, give the features of carving and decorations which only need enlargement. There is almost nothing in existence worth figuring that goes back of the fifteenth century. One plate gives a buttressed coffer, Italian, of the fourteenth century. But after that period cassones, dressoirs, bedsteads, cupboards, armoires, tables, cabinets and chairs appear in successive profusion of styles. Mr. Foley's study of them is very minute and complete, while the specimens figured are of those less known, and taken by permission, often from the treasures of castles and private mansions. The volume is thus very different from the usual furniture book, which represents what one might expect to find in some old colonial home. It seeks the very choicest. At the same time it gives a very careful study of the elements and characteristics of the decorative arts as applied to household furniture. This sumptuous volume will appeal to the connoisseur more than to the amateur, and it belongs to the public library which can afford to buy the choicest works for the convenience of the less fortunate student. We add the remark that the author saves his maledictions for the iconoclastic Puritanism of the Commonwealth, which he charges with destroying precious specimens of ecclesiastical furniture.

**William H. Seward.** By Edward Everett Hale, Jr. Philadelphia: Jacobs & Co. $1.25.

**Stephen A. Douglas.** By Henry Parker Willis. Philadelphia: Jacobs & Co. $1.25.

Dr. Oberholtzer has added two new volumes to his series of "American Crisis Biographies": *Stephen A. Douglas*, by H. P. Willis, and *William H. Seward*, by Edward Everett Hale, Jr. In style, critical acumen and range of vision, the former is decidedly the superior of the two, altho it will by no means please any one living under the great

Douglas myth. Nowhere in the volume does Dr. Willis exhibit any warm enthusiasm for his subject; in fact, there is a sting about it that might have come from New England. He regards Douglas as a strictly practical politician from his earliest years, and declares that "he was always lacking in the idealistic instincts which lead such men to devote themselves to a cause for its own sake" (p. 86). To the very end our author views Douglas as a man bent largely upon pursuing his own "personal and political ends" (p. 334), which happened at times to make his conduct consistent and patriotic. In its plan, fullness of detail and fresh restatement of a well-worn theme, the book deserves a kind reception. For Mr. Hale's volume hardly as much can be said, altho it is an acceptable biography. He takes a generous view of the high purposes of Seward, but he does not unduly emphasize that statesman's place in American politics. The style of the volume is pedestrian, and there is scarcely a place where the reader will feel like running ahead to find out how the story ends. Both of these books, especially Hale's, will contribute to that vicious American tradition that over-emphasizes the place of the slave controversy in antebellum life, and causes a neglect of those great economic beginnings whose significance will be appreciated more in 1950 than in 1911. Nevertheless, these biographers are not responsible for the tradition; they are writing for a market and they have done their work well enough.

**Some Forerunners of Italian Opera.** By W. J. Henderson. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25

This new little book from the versatile and trenchant musical critic of the New York *Sun* possesses a real value for the student of the history of music. The result of several years of painstaking research among original but forgotten sources of information, it corrects some old misapprehensions as to the origins of the opera—the most curious form of musical art, tho the most interesting probably to the largest number of people—which, Mr. Henderson shows, is "a child of the Roman Catholic Church." The book is a study of the lyric drama in Italy prior to the birth of opera, and its central theme the character and performance of the first Italian secular drama, the "Orfeo" of Poliziano, a lyric work made in honor of the Cardinal Francesco Gonzaga, probably in 1472, but which heretofore has been studied chiefly as a literary production, to the exclusion of its musical element.

## Literary Notes

....*Prayers in the Congregation and in College* (Longmans) contains prayers and fragments that were left among his manuscripts by the late James Martineau, and bear the stamp of his deep religious spirit.

....Those who are compelled to go thru sorrow or adversity will find help and strength in the sincere messages of Rev. G. H. Knight, entitled *In the Cloudy and Dark Day*. (Hodder & Stoughton; $1.25.)

....From the Pilgrim Press come three religious booklets breathing the freshness of the hills and the sea. *The Mountain Trail and Its Message*, by Albert W. Palmer, and *Outside a City Wall*, by William A Knight, are both illustrated, and Dr. Grenfell's Harvard address entitled *What Will You Do With Jesus Christ* contains a portrait of the gifted missionary (50 cents each).

....Readers of Mr. Noguchi's recent contribution to THE INDEPENDENT entitled "Modern Japanese Literature," will be interested in the announcement that the Bungli Lin-Kwai—a kind of Japanese Academy—has selected for translation the "Divine Comedy," "Faust," "Don Quixote," and the Râmâyana. The work of translation will be executed by specialists, who will take two or three years to complete it.

....There is nothing critical (as its author boasts) and nothing praiseworthy about Mr. J. Cuthbert Hadden's *Master Musicians: A Book for Players, Singers and Listeners* (McClurg; $1.75). In a sprightly vein he recounts many anecdotes of many master, and not a few minor, musicians, from Palestrina to Grieg—anecdotes as often as not purely mythical and oftener than not tinged in the telling with a foolish sentimentality. The book is intended avowedly for "the amateur and the young reader."

Frank Frankfort Moore in his *Life of Oliver Goldsmith* (Dutton, $3.50) waxed eloquent over his generous hero and chastises Boswell for propagating to the ends of the earth and of time a false conception of the Irishman and even a false idea of Dr. John

own opinion of him. There is a great deal taken for granted in Mr. Moore's "Life," which will never become authority, but which is interesting enough, in spite of a tendency toward long-windedness.

....It is difficult to deal patiently with a writer who assumes to speak "as a Hebraist" and declares that the post-Mosaic origin of the Pentateuch is utterly baseless, who regards the genesis narratives as coming "from the actors and witnesses of the events recorded," and who, as a translator, makes Abraham address Jehovah as "your excellency." Yet these traits are characteristic of the Rev. Dr. F. P. Ramsay's translation and notes on Genesis entitled *An Interpretation of Genesis* (The Neale Publishing Company; $2). It was hardly necessary for the author to advise his readers that "this translation is not designed to supersede the Authorized Version or the Revised Version."

....A luxurious cookery book with 48 exquisitely colored plates comes from London and the principal of the Gloucester Road School of Cookery, M. A. Fairclough. We note two excellent points in its arrangement. It gives the time required for the preparation of each dish, and it tells how to garnish food attractively so that it may appeal to the eye as well as to the taste, and the beautiful plates are most appetizing. There are 3,156 recipes in this Gargantuan volume which look feasible. The directions are clear; the number of persons to be served, the time required in preparing each viand, and its cost in England are points of value. (*The Ideal Cookery Book*. Dutton. $8.)

....In the poet's post-centenary year, Paris is trying to organize a movement to secure the house in the Boulevard St. Germain in which Alfred de Musset was born as a national museum. The birthplace is today a sadly dilapidated contrast to the stately house of a generation ago. "Improvements" have razed many of the streets of old Paris, and in this district only half a block has been left untouched—a link between old memories and present-day progress. The lower floors have been transformed into manufactories, while the upper stories with their soiled lace curtains, window ledges used as open refrigerators, and dangling linen floating in full view, proclaim the character of the tenants. All of which would have inspired the poet with a melancholy poem, had he lived long enough to celebrate his own centenary.

....Even a hidebound institution like the French Academy is, now and again, subject to suggestions of change, and M. Frédéric Loliée, in *l'Académie Française devant l'opinion* (Paris: Emile-Paul; 2 francs), gives the result of a plebiscite among men of letters as to reforming academic elections. M. Loliée's question is, Would the Academy lose prestige and authority if, instead of being a self-perpetuating body, it was elected by a restricted suffrage—that, say, of the authors who compose the Société des gens de lettres? The proposal receives a good many favorable votes—especially from writers who stand no chance of ever being chosen in the old way; but M. Camille Mauclair boldly declares that "the disappearance of this ridiculous preciosity would be much more conformable with the spirit of the times than any new mode of recruiting it." M. René Fauchois, author of the "Beethoven" presented a year ago at the New Theater in New York (his more recent spectacular play is entitled "Rivoli"—a Napoleonic piece) replies to the innovator: "The prestige of the Academy endures, as you recognize. All the world attests it . . . Then don't touch its method of renewal." Henry Bordeaux, who will one day be an Academician himself, speaks to much the same effect of an institution so "traditional, respectable, and respected."

....To the current *Forum* Mr. W. B. Yeats contributes an article on "J. M. Synge and the Ireland of His Time" that opens with an account of the storm which greeted the production of Synge's "Playboy of the Western World," in January, 1907. The poet was then lecturing in Aberdeen; from Dublin he received a telegram which said: "Play great success." "After one in the morning," he continues, "my host brought to my bedroom this second telegram, 'Audience broke up in disorder at the word shift.'" Indeed, from the moment that word was heard, the Irish Mrs. Grundy, personified in certain young men who thought the playwright was insulting their nationality, would not let a word of the piece be heard above their shouting and stamping and blowing of trumpets. But the Abbey Theater and its friends stood behind the unpopular play, and today it is the most acted and probably the most read of the little sheaf of dramas the playwright left behind him. *The Well of the Saints* is, however, the play which has been most recently reprinted; we have received it from the Dublin publisher, Maunsel, in an attractive foolscap octavo edition, in quarter parchment boards, issued at two shillings, sixpence. Uniform with *The Well* will be issued *The Playboy*, *Deirdre*, and, in a fourth volume, *The Tinker's Wedding*, *In the Shadow of the Glen*, and *Riders to the Sea*. The scene of *The Well of the Saints* is "some lonely mountainous district in the east of Ireland one or more centuries ago." Two blind beggars are the principal figures of the action; in their souls the dramatist finds just that opposition of nature-love and

beauty-love with sordidness and shrewdness which delighted his somewhat grim humor. There are passages of rare charm and poetry such as cry out for quotation; but we prefer to recommend the reader to go straight to the book itself, either in this Irish edition or in that issued at Boston by John W. Luce & Co. The reader will be interested in that page of Mr. Yeats's essay, cited above, which records:

"Synge seemed by nature unfitted to think a political thought, and with the exception of one sentence, spoken when I first met him in Paris, that implied some sort of nationalist conviction, I cannot remember that he spoke of politics or showed any interest in men in the mass. . . . He was wise in judging individual men, and as wise in dealing with them as the faint energies of ill health would permit, but of their political thoughts he long understoond nothing."

"When I got up this morning," Synge once wrote from one of the Aran Islands, Innismaan, "I found that the people had gone to mass and latched the kitchen door from the outside, so that I could not open it to give myself light." Mr. Yeats quotes this passage at length:

"I sat for nearly an hour beside the fire with a curious feeling that I should be quite alone in this little cottage. I am so used to sitting here with the people that I have never felt the room before as a place where any man might live and work by himself. After a while as I waited, with just light enough from the chimney to let me see the rafters and the grayness of the walls, I became indescribably mournful, for I felt that this little corner on the face of the world, and the people who live in it, have a peace and dignity from which we are shut forever."

This quiet life satisfied, writes his friend, "some necessity of his nature." Tho a good deal has been said, during the last few months, of this strange silent man of a genius which it is hard to appreciate without extravagance of expression, little of what has been written is instructive in respect to his personality. For he belonged to those "who, like Wordsworth, like Coleridge, like Keats, have little personality, so far as the casual eye can see, little personal will, but fiery and brooding imagination."

. . . . Not long ago we noticed the publication of a book by Bram Stoker entitled *Famous Impostors* (Sturgis & Walton). One of the most ingenious modern frauds is recalled by the offering by a London bookseller of an octavo volume published in 1852 by Moxon, entitled: *Letters of P. B. Shelley*, with an Introductory Essay by Robert Browning. The introduction is genuine enough, but not one of the twenty-five letters included is by Shelley. The forged letters were clever imitations of the poet's style and handwriting, even to the postmarks. The fraud was uncovered by Sir Francis Palgrave, who recognized a letter from Shelley to Godwin, his father-in-law, and the author of *Caleb Williams* as strangely familiar. He found it to be a plagiarism of an article which his father had contributed to the *Quarterly* twelve years before. Moxon, the publisher, had bought the forged letters at public auction. On discovering their true character, he suppressed the volume. The person responsible was found to be an individual who passed himself off as a natural son of Lord Byron, and had adopted his name. This adventurer discreetly dropped out of public view upon exposure.

## Pebbles

MUNCHAUSEN UP TO DATE.

"A man in China," B. M. said,
"A pigtail wears upon his head"—
"And pigs?" asks auditor pro tem.
"Wear nothing," says the genial M.

"Once," the Baron said, "methinks
I talked for hours with the Sphinx,"—
"She cannot talk," his hearers cry,—
"I know," says he, "but cannot I?"

"I know some tribes beyond the seas—
Their home's so hot it fricassees."
"How do they live?" the audience cries,—
"Away from home," B. M. replies.

Munchausen said: "The Japanese
Glue all the fruit upon the trees."
"Where does it grow?" the audience cries,—
"On other trees," B. M. replies.

"The Hottentot," Munchausen said,
"On pickled antelope is fed."
"Well?" the crowd, impatient, cries,—
"Indeed he's not," B. M. replies.

"The Congo hippopotamus
Would often mount an omnibus
If"—in doubt the people stir—
"He could," remarks the *raconteur*.

"I saw the Pole!"—the people stare—
"You didn't," one and all declare.
"I did," he said, "close by my ship."
(The Pole was on a Southern trip.)

"On Googlum's shore," the Baron cried,
"The people drink their whiskey fried."
"How can they?—tell us!" all insist—
"Because," says he, "they don't exist!"

—*Harvard Lampoon.*

"Come in," called the magazine editor.

"Sir, I have called to see about that article of mine that you bought two years ago. My name is Pensnink—Percival Perrhyn Pensnink. My composition was called 'The Behavior of Chipmunks in Thunderstorms,' and I should like to know how much longer I must watch and wait before I shall see it in print."

"I remember," the editor replied. "We are saving your little essay to use at the time of your death. When public attention is drawn to an author we like to have something of his on hand."—*Newark Evening News.*

# The Independent

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## The Peace Treaties with England and France

On the evening of March 22, 1910, at a banquet given in his honor by the American Peace and Arbitration League of New York, President Taft, in the course of his address, remarked:

"I have noticed exceptions in our arbitration treaties, as to reference of questions of honor, of national honor, to courts of arbitration. Personally, I don't see any more reason why matters of national honor should not be referred to a court of arbitration than matters of property or matters of national proprietorship.

"I know that it is going further than most men are willing to go, but, as among men, we have to submit differences even if they involve honor, now, if we obey the law, to the court, or let them go undecided. It is true that our courts can enforce the law, and as between nations there is no court with a sheriff or a marshal that can enforce the law. But I do not see why questions of honor may not be submitted to a tribunal supposed to be composed of men of honor who understand questions of national honor, to abide by their decision, as well as any other question of difference arising between nations."

Tho the President's speech was printed in full next morning, the significance of this opinion in regard to unlimited arbitration seemed to escape editorial vigilance. We are glad to believe that The Independent was the first journal to appreciate the President's utterance. We said in our issue of March 31:

"This is the first time, we believe, that any responsible head of a world power has taken such a progressive stand. Why should not President Taft, therefore, negotiate a model arbitration treaty with some friendly nation —say France or Brazil, in which *all* questions will be referred to arbitration. At present a few of the smaller nations have such treaties, but as yet none of the great ones. The treaties that Secretary Root has already negotiated with twenty-three of our sister nations are all modeled on the elusive Anglo-French treaty of a decade ago, in which 'honor, vital interests and the interests of third parties' are excluded from arbitration. As no nation has as yet attempted to define 'honor' and 'vital interests' they may be made to include everything or nothing. The United States, however, has more than once submitted questions to arbitration that have affected its honor, of which the Alabama case is the most notable. Thus President Taft's belief has already been put in practice by the United States. Let him therefore create a new kind of treaty that will as a model supersede the Anglo-French treaty. Where there's a will there's a way."

Mr. Andrew Carnegie was the first of the peace advocates to take action. No sooner had he read Mr. Taft's speech—he was in Colorado at the time—than he telegraphed the President his congratulations, and thru the New York Peace Society, of which he is president, he reprinted the President's remarks and circulated them broadcast.

Thus President Taft's progressive declaration was soon being discussed all over the world, and it was with great expectations that the friends of peace learned that the President was going to make another peace address at the banquet concluding the conference of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, held at Washington, December 17, 1910. Mr. Taft did not disappoint them. He said:

"If we can negotiate and put thru private agreements with some other nation to abide by the adjudication of International Arbitration Courts in every issue which cannot be settled by negotiations no matter what it involves, whether honor, territory or money, we shall have made a long step forward by demonstrating that it is possible for two nations at least, to establish between them the same system which thru the process of law, has existed between individuals under government."

This time every diner at the banquet rose and cheered. The press thruout the world next morning gave it prominence.

Almost immediately Earl Grey, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Great Britain, announced that the mother country would be proud to accept the offer of President Taft and enter into such an agreement with the United States.

Soon France followed suit. Then, to the surprise of all, hesitating Germany began to nibble at the bait. The enlightened opinion of mankind had in the meantime with one accord given universal praise to the leadership of President Taft. The peace societies were in a frenzy of activity. Mass meetings of endorsement were held in England and America and editorials of approval appeared in all parts of the world. Indeed, the only statesman of any prominence to raise his voice in opposition was ex-President Roosevelt. The movement was now irresistible, and Secretary Knox took up in earnest the drafting of the treaties.

Last week Thursday, a little after 3 p. m., in President Taft's study, two of these treaties were signed—those between England and the United States and France and the United States. The informality and simplicity of the ceremony added to its impressiveness. No speeches were made. Secretary Knox and Ambassador Bryce simply seated themselves on opposite sides of the table and affixed their signatures to the documents; that was all. Similarly the French Vice-Consul of New York and Secretary Knox signed the French treaty.

The treaties were sent to the Senate Friday and given to the public Saturday. They are substantially alike and in no respect differ from the résumé given out by the State Department on May 17 and commented upon editorially in our issue of May 25.

There are only three points this week that we wish to consider in the treaties. They are the most novel and important.

First. "All" disputes that are "justiciable" and cannot be settled by diplomacy are to be submitted to arbitration. Thus the scope of our existing arbitration agreements is expanded by eliminating the exceptions of questions of "honor" and "vital interests." Still the word "justiciable" offers a loophole to escape the recourse to arbitration because a nation may claim a dispute is not "justiciable." In that case a Commission of Inquiry will decide whether the dispute is "justiciable" or not. If it finds it is, the dispute must go to arbitration. If not there may be war. Thus it will be seen that the treaties do not absolutely provide ways to settle "all" differences by arbitration as President Taft said he was willing to do. Still it is almost inconceivable that a Commission of Inquiry would allow a difference to go to the point of war, especially as either nation could cause its findings to be delayed a year in order to let heated public opinion cool off and diplomacy to come into action. At any rate the scope of the treaties is so much broader than anything now existing between world powers that they constitute the greatest forward step ever made in the history of peace and arbitration.

Second. The device of the Commission of Inquiry is probably destined to play a more important role in these treaties than even their "all-inclusiveness." Here at last we have the international analogue of the "jury of presentment" or "grand jury" in private law. These commissions will be watched with intense interest by all students of comparative law.

Third. The "special agreement" in each case to arbitrate shall be made on the part of the United States by the President "by and with the consent of the Senate thereof." This means that the Senate will be in honor bound to refer all justicible disputes to arbitration, but that it will be consulted in framing the preliminary "special agreement" defining the dispute and the scope of the proposed arbitration. Of course the Senate under this somewhat elastic provision might so emasculate the agreement as to prevent its acceptance by the opposing Power, still such a contingency is so unlikely as to be a practical impossibility. Whether the Senate, however, will take the view that this whole clause signs away its constitutional prerogatives remains to be seen.

It is almost inconceivable, however, that the Senate will refuse to ratify these two great treaties. The President and Secretary Knox believe that all Senatorial prerogatives are fully conserved, and there are no better constitutional lawyers in the Upper House.

Still, now is the critical time. Any political or civic organization, any newspaper or individual that has influence with the Senate or with any Senator should exert it now.

If these treaties fail, the cause of universal peace will be set back a generation. Their importance cannot be overestimated.

Unlimited arbitration is the beginning of the end of war. As surely as daylight follows dawn, these treaties, once ratified, will be followed by similar treaties with other nations. Thus the time is likely soon to come when a few of the great nations, being bound to one another by indissoluble chains of peace, will negotiate a general treaty of unlimited arbitration among themselves. Thus will be formed the long desired League of Peace, and any genuine League of Peace is bound to grow until all the nations of the world enter its prosperous and concordant circle. First, unlimited arbitration treaties with England and France; second, a League of Peace; third, the Federation of the World.

In conclusion let us give to President Taft all honor for this great moral victory in world statesmanship. It should be a source of pride to all our people that the man who presides over a confederation of forty-six sovereign States —the greatest peace society known to history—should be also the leader of the forty-six sovereign civilized nations in their progress toward peace.

If peace hath her victories no less renowned than war, her greatest victory during the present century, if not during the human era, was all but achieved last Thursday. And when these treaties are finally ratified by our Senate—they are already ratified by the peoples of Britain, France and America—William Howard Taft will have done more than any other statesman of the world to hasten that day, sure to come, when, as Victor Hugo prophesied, "the only battlefield will be the market opening to commerce and the mind to new ideas."

## The Pending Tariff Bills

In addition to the bill for reciprocity with Canada, the Democratic House has passed by very large majorities and sent to the Senate three bills revising parts of the tariff. In the Senate, a majority composed of Democrats and insurgent Republicans has compelled the Finance Committee to report these bills for discussion. The Wool and Woolens bill was not accepted, but as a substitute for it the Senate passed a compromise measure, by a vote of 48 to 32. While the House bill cut down the duty on raw wool to 20 per cent., making proportionate reductions of the duties on manufactured goods, the Senate would have the duty on raw wool 35 per cent. The compromise bill, proposed by an insurgent, was passed by a coalition of insurgents and Democrats. Both bills are in conference, and the House Democrats are inclined to insist upon the low duties for which, with 27 Republicans, they voted.

The so-called Farmers' Free List bill, sent over from the House, has been accepted in the Senate by a vote of 48 to 30, but with amendments. Meats and flour and grain, free without restriction in the House bill, are made free by the Senate only when imported from countries which grant certain specified reciprocal concessions. This amendment permits free importation only from Canada, after ratification there of the reciprocity agreement. Last week, the Senate coalition of insurgents and Democrats ordered a prompt report concerning the Cotton Goods bill, recently passed in the House by a vote of 202 to 91, with 30 Republicans in the affirmative. This bill reduces the duties on manufactures of cotton by nearly one-half.

It can now be seen by everybody that a majority for a large reduction of the tariff exists in Congress—not only in the House, where control was shifted from one party to the other upon this issue, by last year's election, but also in the Republican Senate, where the Re-



SIGNING THE ANGLO-AMERICAN PEACE CONVENTION
Seated on the left, Mr. Bryce; on the right, Secretary Knox. President Taft is standing.

publican insurgents have made an alliance with the Democratic minority. Their motives are not wholly patriotic, and they are not ready to go as far in reductions as the House Democrats have gone or desire to go, but they are to be counted on that side of the question. This majority in Congress for a pronounced downward revision undoubtedly represents the views and desires of a considerable majority of the people of the United States.

There seems to be authority for the assertion that President Taft will veto any one of these pending bills that may be sent to him. Not because he opposes downward revision, for he has characterized the wool and woolen duties as "indefensible," and probably does not regard with favor parts of the cotton goods schedule that were badly revised in copy, but for the reason that in his judgment Congress should await the report of the Tariff Board, which will not be ready until December. A large sum has been appropriated for the work of this board, and revision based upon the reports of a non-partisan commission or board of experts has been suggested and approved by many persons, among them the Republican insurgents, who now are willing to ignore the results of the board's inquiries. Mr. Taft feels, we understand, that if he should attach his signature to any one of the pending bills, he would thereby give the board a blow which might be fatal, and would discredit a method of tariff revision the use of which would compel reform in tariff legislation.

It is also true, we presume, that he finds the bills objectionable, believing that the proposed reductions in the wool and cotton schedules are too severe, going far beyond the limits prescribed by his party's platform, which says that a duty should equal the difference between production cost here and production cost abroad, plus a reasonable profit for the domestic manufacturer. To the support of this doctrine he is committed, and he thinks, we suppose, that the Tariff Board's reports would enable Congress to make duties justly in accord with it.

But that doctrine of the Republican platform has lost, we think, much of the

respect and favor with which it was regarded, perhaps by a majority of the American people, not long ago. It has suffered in public estimation by reason of the Payne-Aldrich revision of 1909, a memorable political error, the full effect of which is yet to be seen.

The President probably thinks that the so-called Farmers' Free List bill is a crude and demagogical measure, made up of items picked out here and there, from one schedule and another, and constructed in accord with the erroneous doctrine that farmers must lose something when, by reciprocity or otherwise, the merely nominal and ineffective duties on their agricultural products are cut off. He would probably point with disapproval to the proposed repeal, in this bill, of duties on certain manufactured goods, while the duties on the raw materials used in making them are retained; also to the free-listing of certain manufactures because they are used by farmers, altho duties on similar manufactures not used by them are not touched. There is warrant for such criticism, but it must not be forgotten that there have been very large exports of a majority of the products to be free-listed, and even of those which rest, so to speak, upon a substructure of materials that are still to be protected. Such exports tend to prove that protective duties are no longer needed, unless the exporting manufacturers will say that they sell abroad at prices much lower than those which they exact here at home from the people who gave them protection. And if this is their practice, they deserve no sympathy when they lose their protective rates.

Mr. Taft is a just man. He willingly commended the Democrats for their decisive support of the Reciprocity bill. If one of these pending revision bills shall come to him, we believe that he will sign it if he is convinced that it is fair legislation for the public good. But if he thinks the reductions in it will not be warranted by the reports soon to be made by the Tariff Board, his duty will be to express his disapproval. The determination of tariff duties by the results of expert and impartial investigation is something greatly to be desired.

In this way the logrolling and political bargaining and maneuvering which have affected much of our tariff legislation, and signs of which can be seen in the pending bills, might be avoided. We regret that the fruits of the Tariff Board's labors have been so long withheld from Congress and the public, but we are not inclined to question the Board's earnestness or competency. It may be expected that the President will give all due support to an agency whose work, as he believes, must promote reform. If he decides to write veto messages, they will be forcible ones. But we fear his arguments, if he shall send any such messages to Congress, will have little weight with a considerable part of the American public. There is a popular demand for a sharp reduction of tariff rates, and the drift is away from the doctrines of protection. This is so because the Republican party so foolishly and even shamefully failed to improve its opportunity in 1909. It may be that both the party and its elected leader will be forced hereafter to pay a heavy penalty for that colossal blunder.

## Upton Sinclair and the Sunday Law

It is amusing enough to see Upton Sinclair and his nine associates in the Arden Single Tax Colony, charged by a "philosophical Anarchist" with breaking the Delaware Sunday law, convicted, and when they refused to pay the fine of $4 sent to the workhouse for eighteen hours and set to breaking stone; and yet it is not all amusing. There is a very serious question involved, that of the justice of the Sunday law and the wisdom of favoring or enforcing it.

In this case there is no puritanical rigor involved, and that supplies in good part the amusing element in it. This philosophical Anarchist is no religious zealot. He is a crank of another sort. He came to the Arden Colony, and there he talked too much. That sort love to talk. The Sinclairians got tired of him, found him a nuisance, and finally fired him by force and had him serve five days in prison for disturbing their peace. Because his liberty of prophesying was thus insulted he took his vengeance. He

had seen them playing baseball and tennis, on Sunday, which is against Delaware law, and he brought complaint and had the satisfaction of getting his revenge. Now Upton Sinclair will pass it along, for he threatens to invoke the law against members of the Wilmington County Club, who indulge in these same amusements on Sunday.

The old puritanical Sunday has gone never to return. It never was as ugly as it is represented, and it was approved by men who deserve our highest respect. It was based on a strict interpretation of Scripture now nearly passed away, and on a doctrine of Scriptural authority not now accepted so generally. The Mosaic command not to gather manna on the seventh day of the week would, with the old interpretation, forbid a man to pick an apple from his orchard or a melon from his garden on the first day of the week. But our Lord took a freer view of duty and allowed his disciples to help themselves to edibles in the field. We have now got quite beyond that license, and the European Sabbath is now very widely accepted. We are very far from the day when during the hours of Sunday service a rope was stretched across Broadway to prevent carriages from disturbing worship. The automobile and the trolley car run seven days in the week and at all hours.

The command to observe the Sabbath is based on the Fourth Commandment. In Exodus the reason given is because God rested on the seventh day from his creation of the world. That might make it appear of universal obligation. But in Deuteronomy, where the Ten Commandments are repeated, a different reason is given for the Fourth. It is there required because of the need of rest, "that thy man-servant and thy maid-servant may rest as well as thou." It was because they were slaves in Egypt, and Jehovah delivered them from this bondage; "therefore the Lord thy God commanded thee to keep the sabbath day," the word *sabbath* meaning *rest*; it was to be a memorial rest day after the seven-day toil of Egypt. But this reason for the day makes it national and not universal.

It was a question with the early Christian Church whether the observance of the Sabbath was part of the Jewish ritual which was abolished. Paul seemed to think so, but the reason of a rest day, and a day of worship, was so forceful that it was transferred from Saturday to Sunday and thus retained. It is not easy to prove, even under the strictest acceptance of plenary inspiration, that its obligation rests on the Commandments. It rests on the wisdom of it. In the New Testament there is not one rebuke of Sabbath breaking, and the only reference to the matter is in the way of liberty.

Mr. Sinclair does not break stone by any perversity of a religionist; it is an anti-religionist who required it. No religionist invokes the law where people amuse themselves on Sunday without disturbing others. But religious people and others not so religious insist on the day as a rest day from work. They want no Egyptian slavery in these days; and so the labor unions join the pulpits in support of reasonable Sunday laws. It is of no use to forbid Sunday afternoon trolley rides, or tennis or automobile parties. We may not like them, or we may think that Sunday can be better employed; but to devote it entirely to religious services or religious reading is impossible, and religion does not require it.

When Gen. O. O. Howard, whose widow has just followed her husband to the grave, sent his boy to be a member of the family of the distinguished and very religious Professor Christlieb, in Germany, his son was required, with the rest of the family, to attend worship on Sunday morning, but on Sunday afternoon the pious professor took all his household out for a pleasuring, to see the games or any other innocent entertainment. He was none the less religious for this license. On this matter the Apostle says: "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind," for religion does not require any observance, even of a Sabbath, except as we find it useful for its religious or ethical influence. We must have the Sabbath for the reason implied in its name, that of rest; and we also need the Sabbath for the cultivation of our religious nature, but how it is to be observed is to be left to the individual conscience under Paul's very wise direction just quoted.

Accordingly we would not have had

Upton Sinclair's decade of social reformers punished under the belated law of Delaware for playing tennis on their own grounds. Nevertheless, we take the liberty of smiling when the Anarchist imprisoned five days for talking overmuch sends ten of his persecutors to break stone for the sin of breaking the Sabbath.

## Our Timber Property

That the people own property in common, and that this stands as an investment, out of which they can make money, has until recently seemed very much of a myth, but at last we are getting to comprehend that land and water, and to some extent the air itself, may be real property, owned in common by the whole of us. Conservation as applied to the forest does not mean the mere holding back of a certain amount of timber land from private occupancy, the mere saving of the forests, but it means such a use of that timber land as shall create an income for the people of the United States. The Forest Service tells us that the real object of governmental oversight is to enable us to produce a constant timber supply quite beyond what we would if everything were left to Nature in the wild. By reasonable thrift and judicious oversight we can produce a timber supply always beyond our present need, clearing no tract of importance, but increasing its ability to yield lumber; and at the same time can conserve the power of our streams for irrigation, navigation, water supply and power.

The Service estimates that by careful management our forests will yield about four times what they are doing at present, and what they always have done when undisturbed. We can reduce the waste in the woods and the waste at the mill about one-third, with immediate profit as well as future profit. Preservative treatment will reduce the quantity of timber used about one-fifth. Then we can stop forest fires almost totally at a cost of one-fifth of the standing timber that is now burned each year. It is necessary to act at once, and then act certainly and vigorously in order to prevent timber scarcity. In other words, the United States holds property in its timber lands that it can make immensely profitable, without reducing its standing value one dollar, but slowly increasing it for at least a century to come.

Assuming that the State owns a tract of 100,000 acres, and supposing that it takes 100 years to grow timber to its greatest value, you may go farther and allow that the State can cut 1,000 acres each year, and so have gone over the whole 100,000 acres each 100 years. This allows one-hundredth of all our timber to be cut each year and turned to market; altho in reality there is a large quantity of immature lumber in trees not fully grown, and these will constitute a stand at any time during the 100 years ahead. The object is, every year to get a lumber supply from our public property, without reducing at all our opportunities for future cutting; on the contrary, there should be a steady increase in the possible output.

It is estimated that about 70 per cent. of our public forest holdings are now treated on scientific principles, and that from 3 to 5 per cent. of private holdings are also treated in a judicious manner. The object of legislation should be gradually to secure such a treatment of both private and public holdings as shall make the lumber supply of the United States secure and estimable. It is just at this point that the paramount right of the nation over private affairs has become an appeal to public sentiment. The Supreme Court of Maine tells us that, in order to promote the common welfare of the people of the State, by diminishing injurious freshets and droughts, by preserving natural water supply, by preventing injurious erosion of the land, and as an efficient means to this end the Legislature has power to regulate the cutting of trees by the owner thereof, and without compensation to the owner. This is the new doctrine that is beginning to be applied to all woodland.

One of our best authorities estimates that the average growth of the forest can be made 80 cubic feet per annum per acre, instead of 12; and if this were applied to the 135,000,000 acres of non-productive forest, the total increase in yield each year would be very close on to 25,000,000 cubic feet. Add to this 10 cubic feet of increased growth per acre

on 145,000,000 acres of better forest, and we get 15,000,000 cubic feet. This gives us a total annual increase of considerably over 25,000,000,000 cubic feet. In addition to this we would have the normal growth of the present conditions, which is 6,500,000,000 cubic feet. We have, however, to consider that the population of the country is increasing very rapidly, and that by the beginning of another century we shall need wood not for 100,000,000 of people, but for probably 300,000,000 or more.

The consumption of the forest is due to two causes; the first is natural consumption and the second is waste. The amount of wood used annually for lumber is estimated at 23,000,000 cubic feet. This will make 40,000,000 of board measure of lumber shingles and laths; 1,000,000,000 of posts and rails; about 120,000,000 railroad ties; 1,500,000,000 of staves; beside barrel hoops, fire wood, pulp wood, and a good deal besides distributed for minor uses. The waste of timber is more momentous, because it is useless, while it is enormous. It is strange to find that the largest waste is in our bungling methods of manufacture. It is believed that out of every 5,000 feet of timber logged in the forest, at least one-fifth is lost. After the logs get to the mill there is another waste, so that on the whole we do not get over one-half the lumber that we ought to get; others estimate at three-eighths really put to use. Turning to the use of standing timber, turpentining, or tapping it for turpentine, destroys the very best timber of whole States, in from five to seven years, utterly without excuse. This tapping is on the principle of "after me, the deluge." It is unnecessary and horribly wasteful.

Finally there is the loss of property by fire. Every year the recklessness of tourists or lumber cutters or railroads destroys as much timber as is put to use by the whole country. Nearly all our timber of first quality is more than one hundred years old, and a great deal of it is over a thousand years old. There is scarcely as much care taken to prevent the destruction of a one-thousand-year-old grove of redwood or sequoias as there is of preventing the destruction by fire of our orchards. What we wish to get at is that we are not handling our public investment as we would if we realized that it really was our property. Secretary Wilson, in his last report, tells us that we must learn to look on the forest as "a popular investment" of all the people, yielding us water, storage, forage and timber. In the water power alone we have 15,000,000 horse power, which we have hardly begun to harness. Most unsatisfactory is the fact that while forty years ago three-fourths of all standing timber belonged to us, the people, now only one-fifth. This came about by enormous grants, and by sales at nominal prices. A tract sold by the Government a few years ago for $250,000 has recently been sold for $2,250,000. The American people must get a clearer conception of their common ownership, and how to co-operate for the common advantage. To withdraw lands from sale does not mean to withdraw them from direct value to the people. The true meaning of "conservation" is to put our public property to public use. Our forefathers at Plymouth brought with them a clear understanding of the word "commonwealth"; we have to learn over again what it means and to put our knowledge into practice.

## Democratic "Incompetence"

Some writings require no comment. They speak for themselves, and with such eloquence that a gloss is resented by the intelligent reader. Such a passage occurs in a new book by that tireless critic M. Emile Faguet. Its title is "Le Culte de l'Incompétence." The paragraph in question deals with the French character. This book has been widely quoted in the French press of the two worlds.

"The French character does not measure up to the French mind, and there is the root of the whole evil. The French mind is of the highest order. As a creator of ideals, as a conqueror of knowledge, as a creator of beauty, no mind in the world has more value than the French mind—if as much, even. The French character is defective.

"We are light, we are without perseverance, without obstinacy, without tenacity. We are prompt at abandonment. We are children, we are old men, we are never—I speak of the majority—in the flower of maturity. Without being lazy, we love to lean back on those who make us work; it is the

[illegible] of our nature, we love to throw ourselves upon the State, even in accepting heavy tasks from the State. The base of this paternal inclination is the lack of personal will, and that lack of personal will itself derived from our horror of responsibility.

It is not so much that we do not want to act as it is that we do not hold to what is imputed to be the effects of action. No one or much or so likes to [illegible]

I wash my hands of it—it is not my fault. What would you have me do? I can't do anything, since I count for nothing.'

"We have been brought to this thru two centuries of brilliant despotism, of which we do not cease to be proud—not without cause, for that matter. We are used to not counting for anything, and used to counting upon everything's being done without any one's contributing to it. That is natural, because everything was formerly done by royalty without any individual initiative. Today, we fancy that everything is done by the collectivity without any one who goes to make up the collectivity having any share in the act. All have replaced one—and nothing is changed."

What is indispensable, according to M. Faguet, is that the democracy become "itself aristocratic" in the sense that it have in itself "will power and a taste for its exercise. The individual, who composes the democracy must have the sense of individual volition, individual perseverance, individual tenacity." After all these generalties, it is refreshing to close with an illustration. "I often repeat these words of a candidate in a comedy," says M. Faguet. "'Citizens, all that you will wish, I shall wish it even more than you.' The reply of the citizens ought to be: 'I have a wish, and that wish is that you should have a wish, and that you should know *what* you wish.'"

Of course all this can have no value for the American democrat—but it throws light upon the parliamentary régime of the sister republic.

**Our Japanese Guest**

Seldom has any foreigner received a more genuine and spontaneous welcome from the American people than Admiral Togo, who arrived on our shores last week from England, where he was Japan's special envoy to the coronation. It was a most happy thought of President Taft to make him the guest of the nation while here, and we are sure that all his countrymen will be gratified when they read the President's invitation to Japan, given last Saturday night at the White House banquet in the Admiral's honor. Said the President:

"Admiral Togo, I would indeed fail in my duty and be untrue to my own deepest convictions did I not take this occasion of the first public welcome to you as our national guest to express my own appreciation, and that of the American people, of the broad and humanitarian view taken by his Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the imperial Japanese Government in so readily and generously affirming, in the most positive and solemn manner, that no consideration of selfish interest should be permitted to obstruct the progress of the great world-movement for international peace, as exemplified in the general treaties of arbitration between the United States, Great Britain and France, signed on the day of your arrival in this country. I gladly acknowledge this important part which Japan has played in facilitating this noble achievement by its prompt and unreserved recognition, in the recent Anglo-Japanese agreement, of the great moral principle of arbitration, and I entertain the hope, with confidence, that the time may be not far distant when Japan will see fit to join in the movement now so auspiciously inaugurated."

It is such visits as this of Admiral Togo that furnish the most happy occasions for cementing international friendship, and we hope Japan will send us even more frequently than in the past her best men to enjoy our hospitality. Already an arrangement has just been concluded for a yearly exchange of Japanese and American scholars and men of affairs, which we have no doubt as time goes on will add much to the mutual acquaintance and good feeling between the two greatest nations on the Pacific. It is announced that Japan will send to us next autumn Dr. I. Nitobe, the author of "Bushido," and perhaps the best-known educator in Japan. He will spend a month each at Brown University, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, Virginia, Illinois and Minnesota, and the following year these six universities will jointly send a distinguished American lecturer in return to Japan. Despite all the foolish war talk, we are firmly convinced the relations of Japan and the United States were never better than they are at this moment.

**Women and Street Cars**

It is reported that the heads of the educational system of Chicago have decided to authorize the instruction of girls in the public schools of that city in the theory and practice of how to get on

and off street cars without unnecessary risk to life or limb. This is interesting. How far public instruction should be differentiated from the standards evolved by experience and generally accepted as the essentials of elementary education, is a question we do not care



TWO JAPANESE CONDUCTORS ON AN ERRAND OF PEACE

to discuss at the moment; but if a public school curriculum may properly be extended to include the practical things of life it is difficult to resist the conclusion that to teach girls how to enter and leave trolley cars would be very useful to them, and, incidentally, comforting to male citizens. That few women know how to do either is a fact attested by common observation. Mrs. Ella Young, the accomplished superintendent of Chicago schools, is doubtless an observing woman, and cannot fail to have found cause for wonder why it is that so few even of the athletic girls, who learn to do almost everything, seem able to master the trick of "flipping a trolley," as they call it in Chicago. It may be that prevailing styles of feminine dress have something to do with it; but fashions change too quickly to explain fixed habits. Doubtless there are psychological reasons not yet recognized why the typical woman cannot get on or off a car unless it has come to a full stop without imminent danger of damaging the asphalt with the back of her head, and why she can even then do either only with exasperating deliberation. Perhaps there is a deeper and more subtle reason for the phenomenon that in about ninety-nine cases in the hundred she assists her entrance with the left hand and her exit with the right. Why this persistence in a wrong method when the right method is not only much safer, but easier and more natural? In the old days of horse cars with rear platforms open on both sides, something akin to a mental process was needed to determine which hand to use. It depended upon which side of the platform happened to be the more convenient. As surface cars, open or closed, are now built accessible only from the right hand side, it should not be difficult to memorize and intuitively practice three simple rules: *Assist entrance with the right hand, assist exit with the left hand, and never step off of a car, whether moving or stationary, facing to the rear.* Since mothers, as a rule, do not seem qualified to instruct their daughters in these matters, not having themselves

learned there is reason to hope that by instructing the children we shall enable them by precept and example to instruct the mothers, and especially the grandmothers.

**To Be Represented by Vardaman**

Owing to some curious and widely prevailing mental aberrations, the people of Mississippi, who honored themselves by keeping John Sharp Williams so many years in the House and then sending him to the Senate, and who not long ago chose another worthy gentleman, Mr. Percy, to represent them there, have now rejected the latter and elected, to sit with Mr. Williams, James K. Vardaman, a coarse demagogue whose chief political stock in trade is abuse of those whom he calls "niggers." One of the placards exhibited during the recent campaign bore these words from *The Issue*, his personal organ:

"The way to control the nigger is to whip him when he does not obey without it, and another is never to pay him more wages than is actually necessary to buy food and clothing."

An admiring biographer has said that when "he entered the field of journalism in 1890, he soon went to the front as a graceful yet bold and incisive editorial writer." He is also something of an artist so far as pageants are concerned, for we read that he enlivened a campaign and emphasized his dislike of the "nigger" by going thru the streets clad in white and standing in a cart drawn by sixteen white oxen. A State is unfortunate when it is represented at Washington or elsewhere by such a man. We regret that Senator Percy in his quite reasonable disgust has decided to resign in January, more than a year before the expiration of his term. As the Legislature, it is said, would send Vardaman to fill the vacancy, Mr. Percy should stay. He should not open the Senate door for Vardaman until it is necessary to let him in.

**Dasheens**

A rival for the potato is heralded among the recent importations of the Government; mark well, we do not say a substitute. This new vegetable is related to the caladium, which is cultivated as "elephant ear." The tubers are similar to the potato in composition, but somewhat richer in starch and proteids. The flavor of the cooked tubers is slightly suggestive of boiled chestnuts. "Dasheens," as they are called, are baked or otherwise cooked like potatoes. The young leaves make an excellent substitute for spinach. In the more Northern States, where the frostless season is less than five months, the tubers must be started in hotbeds before setting out, but in the Middle and Southern States there will be no such necessity. In Florida it will do to plant the dasheen as early as the middle of February, if the conditions are not too dry. It takes about five months to mature the tubers, and then they are to be stored like potatoes. In sections where the frost does not penetrate the soil, the tubers can be left in the ground until needed for use. The dasheen is being tried in different parts of the country, and it is found to thrive in wetter lands than the potato. The plants require rich, moist soil, and they will not be injured by an occasional flooding during the growing season. In other words, the Government assures us that we have a new vegetable, full of starch and proteids, that is fit for culture over a very wide area, and that will give an enormous amount of food to the grower. If the report from our Department of Agriculture is not too optimistic, it is handing over to us something that will affect the food supply of the United States in a marked degree. The American people scarcely begin to recognize the vast amount of work being done along this line of adding to our food products, under the direction of Secretary Wilson.

**School Land**

For many years THE INDEPENDENT has advocated the planting of our rural schools in the middle of sufficient land to enable the pupils to carry on gardening, and with shops where they can otherwise cultivate their mechanical tastes. We are glad to note that some progress has been made in this direction during the last year. Among other steps taken, a little town in the State of Washington proposes to "purchase ten acres for the high school, and turn five acres

into an experimental farm, while the other five acres constitute a park and athletic field." Why not? If athletics are to be recognized at all, let them be recognized as a substantial part of education; but by all means let a State devoted to fruit growing and general agriculture train its boys and girls in such a way that when they are thru with the schools they shall be directly prepared to undertake those affairs which constitute what we call making a living. We are not opposed to culture as an end of education, but the highest culture attainable is closely associated with a knowledge of and sympathy with Nature. Read Emerson.

**Walking Tours**

One of the excellences of walking as an exercise and recreation is the fact that little or no machinery or equipment is required. Good legs, with stout boots at the ends—and there you are. To one who has very recently walked the southwest coast of that stern peninsula well named Nova Scotia, a rereading of Stevenson's essay on Walking Tours comes as a rare treat. This is not simply an excellent piece of style, but it is altogether sincere, and as true as it is sincere. "Landscape on a walking tour is quite accessory," one reads there.

> "He who is indeed of the brotherhood does not voyage in quest of the picturesque, but of certain jolly humours—of the hope and spirit with which the march begins at morning, and the peace and spiritual repletion of the evening's rest. He cannot tell whether he puts his knapsack on, or takes it off, with more delight."

Stevenson is, of course, writing of those who know enough not to walk against time. Other walkers are not, indeed, "of the brotherhood." They are not even walkers; "pedestrians," rather.

**On Speaking a Foreign Language**

In a contribution to the Paris *Temps*, entitled "Impressions of America," our contributor, the Baron d'Estournelles de Constant "hastens to correct those of his friends who attribute to him a too flattering familiarity with the English language. I speak English," writes the Baron, "almost currently, as I have spoken Greek and Italian, for the necessities of my propaganda; but without the least pretension, and by no means so well as many of my more modest friends." What is particularly interesting about this confession is what follows:

> "The truth is, incorrectitude is of little consequence provided that my language, and if worst comes to worst, my gestures, clearly express what I have to say. What is more, I long since found that to express simple ideas it is good not to have at one's disposition a too abundant vocabulary; it is good to repeat the same words when they are the right words; it is good, above all, not to give the impression of being an orator. What ought to be striking is the anatomy and not the clothing of one's thought; the more brilliant and sumptuous the clothing is, the more distrust it inspires, and the less durable the impression which it leaves."

This is a good thought; best of all is its application to the American traveler in foreign lands. Why is it that the American feels somehow ashamed when he tries to express himself in a language not his own? It is the false modesty of our fellow countrymen which prevents them from attaining success as linguists, just as it is often a still more false modesty which keeps them from speaking the best English of which they are capable.

**Ventilation**

Professor Winslow, of the Department of Biology, in the College of the City of New York, has been telling us the value of fresh air during dog days, and at all other times when we lack the capacity for easy work. Any one who is under obligation to do as much bright intellectual work during the heat wave as during the cool days of October will understand the argument. He insists that the question of efficiency in labor depends very largely upon having the right sort of conditions around us. For maximum efficiency the temperature should never pass over 70, and the humidity should not be above 70 per cent. of saturation. In other words, a human being is a creature of conditions, and his best work depends on finding those conditions. In the United States Pension Bureau, the removal of the offices from scattered and badly ventilated buildings into new and well ventilated, reduced the number of days of absence from 18,000 and over to about 10,000, or nearly one-half. The professor

relates a case of a printer who was compelled by the Board of Health to install a system of ventilation, and he found that his men, who were exhausted on busy days, were now without complaints and the sickness was greatly reduced. It seems to be well worth while, while rebuilding our cities, to thoroly consider this question of vitalization. Our offices should not keep us at an August level thru six months of the year.

Among the laws that went thru the New York Legislature is a most admirable statute, forbidding the placarding of the highways with advertisements. THE INDEPENDENT has long been contending against this abuse of privilege, and rejoices to see the end of it. The statute allows any one to destroy one of these signs, without appeal to any court or officer. Every citizen is an officer of the State to see that this law is enforced. To place an advertisement "on any stone, tree, fence, stump, pole, mile board, guide sign, guide post, bill board, building, or other structure, within the limits of a public highway" constitutes a misdemeanor, and "any advertisement in or upon a public highway in violation of this statute may be taken down, removed or destroyed by any one." The law will not be hard to enforce; all the easier if other States will follow the example.

One long-time trouble with the faint-hearted warriors for reform in Philadelphia has been the want of leadership and personality. Personality, at least, one of the reformers has in a high degree, and he is that veteran fighter, Rudolph Blankenburg. This sturdy German-American has now entered the mayoralty contest at the urging of the Keystone party organization of the Fortieth Ward, and his acceptance of the challenge is a guarantee that, whatever its issue, the battle will be peppery. Six years ago he was elected County Commissioner by the independents, with a majority of nearly 50,000. Perhaps Mr. Blankenburg will once more succeed in awakening his fellow townsmen—which in itself would be a greater achievement than being elected Mayor.

Within the last few years a habit which was once confined to the hopelessly vulgar—we refer to the chewing gum habit—has spread to an alarming extent. Today even the only rather-vulgar are victims of it. We advisedly say, victims. The face is beautiful indeed which does not repel one when it is seen convulsed with gum chewing. We do not pretend that the gum habit is a vice morally commensurate with wife-beating, or physically and mentally so dangerous as the use of opium. But it is unreasoned and unbeautiful. The spasmodic working of one's jaws is an unworthy manner of proving one's self a nervous Yankee.

It is only a few years since Great Britain built the first Dreadnaught, and now the nations of the world have a hundred in service or building or promised. That is the result of a bad attempt to surpass all one's neighbors. And each one that is laid down is bigger than what went before, and has bigger guns. There can be no end to the satanic rivalry but either bankruptcy or universal peace.

It is both cheerful and invigorating to hear such plain, strong English as was uttered by Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, on the insult offered to Premier Asquith by the Unionists:

"The language hurled at the Premier's head in the House of Commons would have disgraced a gambling hell or a thieves' kitchen. It was a cold-blooded, as well as an organized orgy of stupidity and ruffianism."

The Bertillon system of identification is found applicable to animals, only instead of finger prints muzzle prints are used. Hereafter we may expect that ink and paper will take the place of the branding iron and that rustlers will be convicted by reference to a card index.

Aviation has scored its eighty-first victim, mostly victims of carelessness or needless daring. The cost is not too much for the benefit to come from the new power over the air. We have ceased counting the victims of the locomotive, or even of the automobile.

At the Wesleyan Methodist Conference recently held at Cardiff, Wales, women were for the first time admitted and fourteen synods were represented by women delegates. American Methodists, take notice.

# Insurance

## The Poor and Insurance

THE poor man always pays more for what he buys than the rich man because he is forced to buy in small quantities or on instalments. This rule has few exceptions, not one of which is insurance.

It is generally known that the companies that cater to the poor men charge more than those who cater to the rich. This is because the repeated collection of small amounts is costly and time-consuming. Probably all this is inevitable, tho it is said that the Massachusetts act empowering savings banks to go into workmen's insurance has caused the competing regular insurance companies to lower their rates.

Nevertheless, there is no excuse whatever for insurance companies so to take advantage of the helplessness and ignorance of their poor clients as to compel them to compromise or adjust claims so that thousands of dollars are withheld from victims of accidents or from their widows, children or dependents, and diverted to increasing dividends or surplus.

Yet this is just what the State Insurance Commissioners, recently sitting in New York, are said to have found out by investigating the books of some companies.

Fortunately the commissioners are at work on a system for the protection of the poor, which they hope to present at the National Insurance Commissioners' Convention to be held in Milwaukee the end of this month, with the idea that the proposed reforms, after careful discussion, shall be laid before the various State legislatures.

We hope that some practical way may be found to prevent by law or otherwise this most inhuman way of cheating the poor. But if the companies succeed in defeating any laws to that effect, we have no hesitation in warning them that sooner or later the movement—already in the air—for State insurance for the poor will become a practical issue in politics.

*

AMERICAN life insurance companies are disturbed by the reports that Italy is planning a State insurance monopoly. The proposed law provides that in future all insurance companies, Italian and foreign, shall cease to write new business in Italy, but may continue their work for the present policyholders only. There will be no compensation for contracts made in Italy or abroad, after the proposed bill becomes a law. Such contracts will be void and policyholders will be subject to a fine and imprisonment. The representatives of Italian and foreign companies have strongly opposed the bill, and the Ambassadors of the leading Powers have made a joint diplomatic protest. The capital of foreign companies in Italy amounts to $186,000,000, and $28,000,000 of this amount belongs to American companies.

*

THE Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York recently called attention to a policy in their company taken out in 1858 and held by a man ninety-six years old. A rival has now been discovered by the New York Life Insurance Company in Morris E. Fuller, of Schuyler, Neb., who took out a policy of $3,000 in that company in 1846. Altho this policy is twelve years older, Mr. Fuller is six years younger than the veteran policyholder of the Mutual Life. Both these men selected their companies wisely, for how many weaker life insurance companies have fallen by the wayside in this lengthy period.

*

A NOTED scholar once said there was nothing in the commercial world that even remotely approached the security of a well-established life insurance company. Certainly the security is vastly greater than in the case of fire insurance companies. There a conflagration can upset all calculations, and increase the yearly loss ratio from a usual 37 per cent to a ruinous 1013 per cent. as in the case of California after the San Francisco disaster. Even in hard times life insurance goes on as usual, and does not suffer from the increased loss known as "the moral hazard" in fire insurance.

# Financial

## Decline in the Stock Market

Sales of stocks on the New York Stock Exchange last week were 2,454,000 shares, against 1,714,000 in the week immediately preceding. A dull and narrow market for the first two days was followed by activity, much larger transactions and a considerable decline, notably on Friday, when the total (only 121,000 on Monday and 172,000 on Tuesday) rose to 747,000. Net losses of active securities for the week are shown below:

| | |
|---|---|
| Union Pacific | 8 |
| Northern Pacific | 6⅞ |
| Reading | 6⅝ |
| American Smelting | 6¼ |
| Great Northern | 5⅝ |
| United States Steel | 4¾ |
| Consolidated Gas | 4¾ |
| Lehigh Valley | 4⅜ |
| Missouri Pacific | 4½ |
| Southern Pacific | 4¼ |
| Atchison | 3¾ |
| Erie | 3⅝ |
| Amalgamated Copper | 3½ |
| Bethlehem Steel | 3½ |
| St. Paul | 3⅜ |
| Brooklyn Rapid Transit | 3¼ |
| New York Central | 1¼ |
| Pensylvania | 1⅛ |

As for a long time past, about three-fifths of the trading was in Steel, Reading and Union Pacific. The rate for loans on call was low, about 2½ per cent.

The decline was due to several causes. Early in the week the American Tobacco Company passed its customary large quarterly dividend, as a mark of "respect for the court," although it had been earned. It became known that both the Tobacco Company and the Standard Oil Company had found the task of dissolving in a manner satisfactory to the court a very difficult one. The stocks of these companies suffered losses in the curb market. Another highly favorable crop report depressed the price of cotton, and embarrassed speculators unloaded stocks to save themselves. Toward the end of the week it became known that the Interstate Commerce Commission was about to make an investigation concerning the freight rates for live stock and packing house products, and that the Government had brought suit, under the Anti Trust law, against six railroad companies and three other corporations engaged in the bituminous coal trade. All this caused liquidation and speculative sales for the fall.

## Cotton

The cotton crop grows with each successive official report. According to the report issued last week, the condition of the crop on July 25 was 89.1, against 88.2 one month earlier, 75.5 one year ago, 71.9 two years ago, and 79.4 as an average for ten years. Therefore the estimate of the quantity to be harvested has been increased to about 14,700,000 bales. It is quite probable that the largest of crops in the past will now be exceeded by 1,000,000 bales. For some time the price has been falling, and at the end of last week it was in the neighborhood of 11 cents a pound. Some think it will go down to 10 cents. The first bale of new Louisiana cotton was received in New Orleans on the 31st ult. Last year the first bale came to that market nine days later.

....A final computation shows that the average selling price of the $50,000,000 of Panama Canal bonds recently issued was 1.025764.

....The Wells-Fargo Express Company has bought control of the Pacific Express Company and will take over the express business on the Gould railroads.

....British investments of capital in the British Colonial possessions, according to the London *Economist*, amount to $6,825,551,427. Another financial journal estimates the British investments in Latin America at $3,730,000,000.

....We recently published railway statistics for the calendar year 1910, taken from *Poor's Manual*. The Interstate Commerce Commission has since made known its statistics for the fiscal year 1910. This report makes the number of miles of main track 240,438. At the close of the year the number of employees was 1,699,420.

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# Survey of the World

**At Washington**

The Senate and House conferrees on the Wool Revision bill agreed, August 11, upon a duty on raw wool of 29 per cent. *ad valorem*, as suggested by Senator La Follette. As compensation to the House the Senate conferrees agreed to accept the House classification on raw wools, which results in placing all wools at the same rate. Under the La Follette bill as it passed the Senate, two classifications were made, paying 35 per cent. and 10 per cent. duty respectively, *ad valorem*. Under the agreement the duty on all wools will be 29 per cent. After agreeing to this fundamental basis of operations the conferrees proceeded to the consideration of the duties on manufactured wools, which, it is assumed, will be compensatory throughout on a 29 per cent. basis. For the first time in recent history a tariff bill in disagreement between the two Houses was discussed by the conferrees in an open session. The conferrees have yet to reach an agreement on the Farmers' Free List bill. The troublesome matters now in the way of the adjournment are the statehood resolution and the cotton bill. President Taft will veto the former, because of the provision for the recall of judges. Undoubtedly he will veto the wool compromise as well. In line with the plans for an adjournment Thursday Senator La Follette proposed that an agreement be made by unanimous consent to vote on the cotton bill August 16. Senator Overman, of North Carolina, objected. ——The Senate has passed the reapportionment bill substantially as it came from the House. It authorizes a reapportionment by the States of Congressional districts on the basis of population as disclosed by the last census. It increases the membership of the House from 391, as at present, to 433, with two added when New Mexico and Arizona become States. Senator Root's amendment to keep the membership at 391 commanded only 23 votes. Then Senator McCumber offered to make the number 405, but he also failed.——The proposal of the House Interior Department Expenditures Committee to delay until fall further investigation of the Controller Bay affair in Alaska will be opposed by Republican members of the House. They claim that the committee is trying to drop the matter after allowing unwarranted reflections to be cast upon the Administration. Very little has been heard about the incident since President Taft sent his message to Congress.——A spirited attack was made in the Senate, August 10, on the National Monetary Commission, and ex-Senator Aldrich, its chairman, by Senator Cummins, of Iowa, aided by Senator Heyburn, of Idaho. Mr. Cummins started the debate by calling up his bill which demands a report from the Monetary Commission by December 4 next and its immediate disbandment thereafter. Senator Cummins, in his attack, charged extravagant expenditures by the commission and that clerks and members had received payment from the Treasury while they were already on the payroll in other capacities. This, he said, was illegal. Two members of Congress, he asserted, received an additional $15,562 each for service on the commission. Mr. Cummins made sarcastic references to the commission's European trip, which had cost $19,250. He stated that the total traveling expenses of the commission since March 31, 1910, were $35,412, which he estimated was enough to maintain one person for sixteen years on an

average expense account of $6 a day. ——The Lorimer investigation committee of the Senate has adjourned. Hearings will be resumed in Chicago early in October.——The Senate has voted to investigate the election of Isaac Stephenson, Senior Senator from Wisconsin. Mr. Stephenson is eighty-two, and the oldest member of the Senate. He is said to be worth $20,000,000. The investigation will be made by a sub-committee of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The resolution calling for it was adopted unanimously, and follows a memorial from the Wisconsin Legislature. Sittings will be held, early in the fall, at Madison, Milwaukee, Duluth and Chicago. Senator Stephenson, by his sworn statement, admits spending over $100,000 in the primary election to secure the Republican nomination for the term beginning March 4, 1909. Senator La Follette's partisans are behind the demand for an investigation. The Wisconsin Senators were formerly political allies. Mr. Stephenson is said to have spent a great deal of money in the political contests of the Junior Senator from Wisconsin.——The death of William Pierce Frye makes the third vacancy in the Senate. The first, caused by the death of Senator Hughes, of Colorado, continues thru the failure of the Legislature to elect his successor. The second was caused by the failure of Hoke Smith to surrender the Governorship of Georgia before the expiration of the session of the Legislature that elected him to succeed the late Senator Clay. With Senator Frye there were fifty Republicans in the Senate. The Democrats had forty, besides the Georgia and Colorado seats, one of which will certainly be filled by a Democrat. Governor Plaisted, of Maine, will promptly appoint a Democrat to succeed Senator Frye. That will cut the Republican majority from nine to seven. The Maine Legislature does not meet until January, 1913, so that whoever is appointed will serve through the long session of Congress next winter and the remainder of this session. It will be the first time since the Republican party came into power that Maine has been represented by two Democratic Senators. Before the birth of the Republican party Maine was a Democratic State.

**Politics and Train Wrecks**

James R. Nugent, of New Jersey, has lost his post as Democratic State Chairman in consequence of calling Governor Wilson an ingrate and a liar. His place will not be filled immediately.——A newspaper has polled Democratic Senators and Representatives as to their preferences for the Presidential nomination of 1912, with the following results:

| | |
|---|---|
| Governor Wilson, of New Jersey | 45 |
| Governor Harmon, of Ohio | 25 |
| Speaker Champ Clark, of Missouri | 20 |
| House Leader Underwood, of Alabama | 17 |
| Governor Folk, of Missouri | 14 |
| Governor Marshall, of Indiana | 14 |
| Governor Foss, of Massachusetts | 2 |
| Positive first choice expression | 153 |
| House and Senate absentees | 51 |
| Declined to give preferences | 51 |
| Optional preferences | 7 |
| Noncommittal For Wilson (3), Clark (1) Harmon (1) | 5 |
| Total party membership | 267 |

Geographically, the poll indicates no sectional preferences, except, perhaps, in the case of Underwood, whose adherents are almost without exception from the South.——At Austin, Tex., has been organized the Woodrow Wilson State Democratic League of Texas.——The Pennsylvania Railroad's eighteen-hour flyer between New York and Chicago jumped a switch and crashed into a freight train near Fort Wayne, Ind., August 13. The express was running at 70 miles an hour, making up lost time. At least five persons were killed, including the engineers and firemen of both trains, and nearly forty persons were injured. The all-steel cars of the flyer resisted the shock of the collision, and only two of the nine cars were badly smashed.

**Canada and Reciprocity**

The political situation in Canada is uncommonly heated. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's opponents in the Province of Quebec are concentrating on the navy question, painting woeful pictures of the future of the Dominion thrust into the wars of Britain. The reciprocity issue is scarcely touched upon, and this is not strange, as Quebec stands to profit by reciprocity. Arrayed against the Premier is an odd trio of leaders of three

different factions—R. L. Borden, against both the reciprocity and naval policies of the Government; Henri Bourassa, the nationalist chief, who favors reciprocity, but opposes the navy; and Mr. Monk, who occupies middle ground. In British Columbia the Conservative (Opposition) party endeavor to divert attention from the reciprocity issue by raising the question of the Chinese exclusion act, and also that of the construction of naval vessels on this coast. The Liberal party has shown a tendency to have the Chinese head tax removed. The Conservatives are opposed to it. In Saskatchewan, the situation is uninteresting, for a strong Liberal vote is a foregone conclusion. In Ontario, the Liberals seem to lead their opponents. The agriculturists belonging to the Conservative party are breaking away from their leaders on the reciprocity issue and promise to vote for the Liberal candidates.

**The Political Situation in Mexico**

It was expected at the end of last week that the three prominent candidates for the Presidency of Mexico would be Francisco Madero, Gen. Bernardo Reyes and Dr. Francisco Gomez. The latter was Madero's revolutionary agent at Washington, and he has been on the generally accepted Madero ticket as candidate for the Vice-Presidency. He is in the Cabinet, from which his brother, Emilio, was recently dismissed by President De la Barra, with Madero's approval. This dismissal offended him, but he consented to remain on the Madero ticket. He criticised the Government for causing the arrest of about fifty of the Maderists who signed a menacing protest sent to the President. The latter said that the arrests had been ordered not by him, but by the courts. On the 11th there was a meeting, at the capital, of several hundred delegates from the Anti-Diaz clubs which nominated Madero a year and a half ago, before the revolution. This meeting demanded that Madero should now define his attitude toward certain policies. His reply was not satisfactory. These delegates are to hold a convention and it is expected that they will nominate Francisco Gomez. Madero has thus lost the central part of the organization which supported him before the revolution. He has asked Gomez to explain, saying that the latter cannot countenance this movement and remain on his ticket. At last week's State convention in Chihuahua, Madero was nominated, but with some difficulty, and it is predicted that the party there will be split at the election, a considerable number voting for Gomez. Orozco, one of Madero's Generals, who, with his friends, bolted the convention, may take this course. The Magonists rejoice, saying the split will enable them to raise an army. Against them the Government has sent 1,800 soldiers to Lower California, by ship from Manzanillo, and other troops are to go by rail from Douglas, Ariz., with the consent of our Government. Some think the acceptance of a nomination by Gomez will cause the election of Reyes, and, thereafter, a renewal of revolutionary activity. Cable messages from opponents of Madero have recently been sent to Diaz, in Switzerland, asking him to return. To these he gives no heed. Dispatches from Switzerland say that a message from the "Mexican Society of New York" informed Diaz that this society was getting up a huge petition for his return. There is a Mexico Society in New York, but it has taken no such action and has no knowledge of such a petition. The Mexican Government has borrowed $10,000,000 for two years at 4½ per cent. from Speyer & Co., of New York, who have easily sold the bonds at 98½.

**Hayti's Victorious Revolutionists**

Those Haytian revolutionists who are led by Gen. Cincinnatus Leconte entered the capital on the 6th and proclaimed him President. Leconte, exiled when Simon gained power, went to Jamaica and intrigued against him. In January last he started a revolution which came to nothing. Beginning again in May, he has been successful. He is forty-one years old, a mulatto and a lawyer. Gen. Antenor Firmin, his foremost rival, arrived in the harbor of the capital on the 8th, but was not permitted to land, altho he sent to Leconte a letter in which he said he was not a candidate for the Presidency and had retired from politics. Two days earlier, at Cape Haytien, he

was saying that he expected to be elected. General Fouchard, Minister to Germany, another aspirant, is on his way to Hayti. He has much support in the southern part of the republic, where the people fought under his leadership in the revolution of 1908. Leconte is ill, and many expect that there will be more fighting. Gen. Antoine Simon, Jr. (son of the deposed and fugitive President) arrived in New York on the 8th, in company with five other Haytian generals. He was carrying $60,000 in gold coin, which had been hastily packed in suit cases. The party was on its way to Paris. Young Simon asserted that the cause of the successful uprising had been popular disapproval, in the northern towns, of the railroad concession recently granted to Mr. Macdonald, of New York, and other Americans. It is said that Fouchard and Firmin will demand cancellation of this grant. Leconte is looking for a loan of $500,000. It is said that he agreed to pay from 100 to 500 per cent. for the money used in promoting the revolution.——Gen. Loynaz del Castillo, Cuba's Minister to Mexico, has resigned because the Gomez Government demanded a retraction of certain remarks about grafting, or official corruption, which were in a letter sent by him to a newspaper in Havana.——The fortifications for the defense of the Panama Canal will be constructed by the canal workmen, and Chief Engineer Goethals has been made a member of the Canal Defense Board. Six sites have been selected, four of them on islands near the Pacific terminus. It is expected that there will be twenty-four 12-inch mortars and twenty-four 14-inch or 16-inch disappearing guns. The entire cost will be about $12,000,000, and the appropriations already made will pay for the first year's work.——Guatemala's new Minister to the United States, Señor Mendez, says that the proposed loan of $30,000,000, which his country seeks, will soon be negotiated with American bankers.

**Disorder in Ecuador**

President Eloy Alfaro, of Ecuador, has been driven from office. At the end of last week he took refuge at the Chilian Legation in Quito. In January last, Emilio Estrada was elected President, the rival candidate having been General Flavio Alfaro. Immediately after the recent opening of the session of Congress, a member who had opposed Estrada moved that Congress should declare that he had not been lawfully chosen. A bitter debate followed, and in the course of it armed forces entered the chamber. A fight took place, and the two battalions representing Flavio Alfaro were defeated by the supporters of Estrada. On the 11th inst., at Quito, there was a battle between troops attempting to proclaim Flavio Alfaro President and other troops loyal to Estrada. President Eloy Alfaro resigned and sought a place of safety. Señor Freile, President of the Senate, assumed the duties of the Presidency and formed a provisional Government, with General Franco as Minister of War and Octavio Diaz in charge of the Finance, Interior and Foreign Departments.——Dispatches from Valparaiso say the idea is gaining ground there that Chili's third Dreadnought should be built in the United States.——Public meetings in Chili have protested against the expulsion from Santiago University's medical faculty of Dr. Max Westenhoeffer, professor of pathology, accused of slandering Chili in a German medical review.——The Venezuelan Government has signed an important concession providing a new water supply, a sewage system and street paving for Caracas. General Chalbaud, commander of the navy, has been sent to London to negotiate the sale of it to an English syndicate, also to sell a concession for a new bank and to negotiate for a transfer to English capitalists of the extraordinary concession recently granted to a Venezuelan company, which thereby acquired for fifty years exclusive rights of navigation in all of Venezuela's rivers and lakes, a salt monopoly, preference as to mining claims, and the exploitation and colonization of the entire Amazon territory.

**The Lords and the Veto**

The great constitutional struggle over the Veto Bill ended August 10, when the House of Lords, by a vote of 181 to 114, adopted Viscount Morley's motion not to insist upon the Lords' amendments. The purpose of the Government measure is to restrict the powers of the upper chamber over legislation

originating in the lower house. The Veto Bill practically limits the authority of the House of Lords to a two years' suspensory veto, and greatly increases the prerogatives of the House of Commons. The measure could not possibly have passed the House of Lords, except as it was known that its rejection would be followed immediately by the creation of sufficient new peers to enforce the will of the lower chamber, which, the Government asserts, was the will of the people. A feeling of relief is generally felt at the conclusion of the contest. The division of the Unionists over the question of acceptance of the lesser evil (Lord Lansdowne's policy) or of "fighting to the last ditch," regardless of the certain consequences (the brilliant suggestion of Lord Halsbury's group, including Lord Hugh Cecil, member for Oxford), has weakened the party. The Irish press adopts a moderate tone in discussing the passage of the Veto Bill and its significance for Ireland. The *Irish Times*, of Dublin, says that this is only the first step in a bitter and prolonged controversy. ——Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons (August 7), moved a vote of censure on the Government for having secured the King's pledge to create, if necessary, enough peers to bring about the final passage of the act. The vote was refused by a division of 364 to 246. The censure was voted by a division of 282 to 68, in the House of Lords, before the measure so odious to the peers was reluctantly accepted by them. Lord Hugh Cecil, representing Oxford in the House of Commons, lived up to his reputation and declared that the Prime Minister ought to be subjected to the criminal law on the charge of high treason. ——A resolution to pay members of the House of Commons $2,000 annually for their services has been moved by Mr. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons, and carried by a vote of 256 to 150. The Chancellor said that Great Britain was the only country in the world that did not pay members for their work in Parliament, which now-a-days was so exacting that the members had little time to attend to anything else. The bill was passed as a reward to the Labor party for its support of the Ministry. It will relieve that party of a great difficulty—for, apart from the burden of supporting Labor members out of party funds, the court judgment in the case of one Osborne, who, eighteen months ago, got a judgment against his own labor union, was that the paying of Parliament members out of union funds was illegal. ——A supplementary estimate of the Government moneys to be spent in 1911 contains several considerable items. The visit of the King and Queen to India for the Durbar is estimated at £120,000 ($600,000) and the payment of £400 a year to 630 members of Parliament makes another big item of £252,000, or $1,260,000.

**Strikes in England**

The general strike, which was postponed, but not averted, and which threatened to paralyze London with a food famine, was brought to an end on the night of August 11, when the Comptroller-General of the Commercial, Labor, and Statistical Departments of the Board of Trade settled the last outstanding dispute, that of the lightermen. It was expected that all work would be resumed on Monday of this week. Not only had the 40,000 men normally engaged in handling goods and food stuffs gone on strike with incidental rioting, but violence of a serious nature was looked for both in Liverpool and London. Before the settlement, cavalry and infantry had been dispatched from Aldershot to London. The food shortage was gravely felt at London and thousands of tons of fruit, vegetables and provisions have rotted on the wharfs and in the railway stations, both at London and in other ports. Coal and ice were scarce, and all industries suffered from the situation. Probably 125,000 men were idle for a part, at least, of the strike's term. ——At Liverpool, the situation on Sunday was worse than ever. More than 130 persons were injured in that day's fighting. The police force of 2,000 men, reinforced by the police of Birmingham and Leeds, could not cope with the disorder, and a magistrate read the riot act. Finally the Warwickshire Yeomanry came on the double quick and cleared the streets, which presented the appearance of a bloody battlefield. The strike leaders had been unable to control the mob of strikers and their hooligan sympathizers. Part of the gravity of

the situation lies in the fact that, tho the dockers have received a favorable award in their dispute with their employers, they have not been permitted to return to work until the grievances of the allied strikers, including unskilled laborers, are adjusted.——The English strike situation is complicated by the action of the railway employees. These, at Liverpool and Manchester, quit work August 5, demanding an advance in wages and shorter hours. At Manchester delegates of the railway men met, August 13, and drew up an ultimatum which informs their employers that, if the Liverpool and Manchester strike was not settled by 6 o'clock Monday evening, the transporters of the Lancashire and Yorkshire, Great Northern, Great Western, Great Central and Midland railways would cease work. ——The employees of the Glasgow municipal tramways went on strike, August 12, disorganizing the entire service. Strikers have, since then, wrecked the cars sent out, or prevented their circulation by throwing themselves across the tracks, disconnecting the trolley poles and stealing the starting levers. Monday night 700 railway men in Glasgow went on strike. The unrest is an outcome of the conciliation scheme devised by Lloyd-George and Richard Bell in 1907. The agreement was intended to prevent strikes until 1914, but the men are hopelessly dissatisfied with the working of the scheme and bitterly lament its slowness.——A strike of metal workers has broken out at Dresden, and the employers have locked out 60 per cent. of the union men. Twelve hundred metal workers are idle at Leipsic as a result of a strike and lockout in that city.——A general strike has been declared at Cadiz and most of the shops and factories have closed down.——The dockers of St. Petersburg have been on strike since the last of July, demanding changes in the manner of computing work, and a rise in wages.——Fire on the Queensland docks at Antwerp, where much cotton is stored, broke out August 11 and did damage amounting to $1,000,000.

**Portugal and Spain**

The inventory which the Portuguese Government is making of Church property under the separation act is attended with rioting and violence at various points.——Since the first of this month several clashes between republican troops and large crowds have occurred in the streets of Lisbon. The riot of August 4 was ended only after repeated cavalry charges and many arrests. It is stated that the cost of food (including olive oil, which is one of the necessaries of the poorer classes) has risen unaccountably under the new régime. Crowds marched to the parliament house protesting against the high prices.——The monarchical movement in Portugal has spread to two regiments of the regular army, and eighteen non-commissioned officers were recently placed under arrest. A sub-lieutenant of the Seventeenth Infantry at Beja, upon being denounced, escaped court-martial by committing suicide.——Revolution has broken out in Angola (Portuguese West Africa) and in Portuguese East Africa. European settlements have been attacked by the revolting natives.——It is reported that the Portuguese royalists are seeking a loan of $5,000,000 in Brazil, with which to purchase a warship, artillery and rifles. Documents found on a Jesuit priest arrested by agents of the republic indicate that army officers are in sympathy with the monarchist movement. ——A court-martial at Cadiz recently condemned twenty-six men who took part in the mutiny on board the Spanish battleship "Numancia" when the vessel lay in the roadstead at Tangier. The men were executed on the day of their condemnation. The official explanation was that the mutiny was a demonstration against the alleged hardships of service. Later the Spanish Government explained it as part of a republican plot in which about 100 sailors were implicated. Spanish warships have been dispersed in order to reduce the danger of other mutinies. The republicans are active thruout Spain, and demonstrations have taken place at Cadiz and Barcelona. Altho the Canalejas Ministry has done much to meet the democratic opinion of the country, the agitation against the Ministry and the monarchy increases. The censorship over the press and telegraphic communication is more severe than was in force under the Conservative Ministry. As we go to press, the outside world is receiving no news at all from the peninsula.

**The Cholera**

Paris is nervous, fearing a cholera epidemic. From Marseilles and from various ports in Brittany come reports of cases of cholerine. In the epidemic at the St. Pierre Asylum at Marseilles out of thirty-seven cases twenty were fatal. There are fifty cases at Quimper and a hundred at Brest. Two cases of cholera have been discovered in the South, in the department of Hérault, one each in the villages of Lunel and Saint-Bres. So far none have been reported from Paris, where the authorities are uncommonly active in disinfecting and street cleaning. Vital statistics in Paris for the week before last showed 1,159 deaths from all causes, against 925 for the week before. The normal average for the season is 800. The intense heat is doubtless responsible, in part, for the high death rate. The temperature still stands in the nineties, and ice costs $12 a ton.——It is recalled that Paris has been cholera stricken seven times since 1832. The decrease in the death rate in each succeeding epidemic shows that science has learned to combat the disease. In 1832 for each 10,000 inhabitants 234 died. There was a gradual decrease in the death rate until 1892, when it was only 3.6. Pilgrimages to Lourdes from suspected districts have been forbidden.——At Constantinople deaths from cholera continue to be reported in considerable numbers. Telegrams from Odessa report three cases of plague, including two on a Volunteer Fleet steamer which had been a month in the harbor. One of the steamer patients has died. At Nikolaiefsk, in the Province of Samara, there have been six fatal cases of cholera.——The Viennese authorities have prohibited the importation, exportation or transit of any second-hand clothing and old rags from Trieste, where there are twenty-six cases of cholera. Tourists who have arrived from Trieste are kept under the most strict observation.——The official report on the cholera situation shows that from July 27 to July 31, inclusive, there were throughout the kingdom of Italy a total of 802 cases and a total of 319 deaths.

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**The Near East**

According to dispatches from Asterabad, the former Shah of Persia, Mohammed Ali, won his first fight against the Government forces. The battle is said to have been hard fought and occurred at Damghan, at the northern foot of the Elbruz Mountains. The ex-Shah is variously reported to be at Barfurush, 100 miles north of Teheran, and at a point about 200 miles northeast of the capital.——The Russian Government has issued a notice to Persia that it will hold the Persian Government responsible for any damages to Russian interests caused by the return of the ex-Shah. An analogous declaration was issued some time ago by Russia and Great Britain. The more recent communication takes the form of a semi-official note issued at St. Petersburg, and points out that since the downfall of Mohammed Ali the Persian Government has taken practically no steps looking toward the establishment of order.——The British Minister at Teheran has informed the Persian Government that the appointment of Major Stokes, formerly of the Indian army, as commander of the treasury guard, must not be persisted in if he is to be employed in Northern Persia (the Russian sphere of influence). Persia has replied that Major Stokes will not be employed in military operations. Mr. Shuster, the American Treasurer-General, states that without the organization of a treasury guard Persia will soon become bankrupt. Major Stokes was selected as commander, being the only man available familiar with the country and its language. ——A complete change in the internal and external policy of the Turkish Government is reported. It has been decided to effect a *rapprochement* of the Moslems in the various non-Turkish nations, whether they be Christian or otherwise. An agreement has been reached between the Government and the Greek, Bulgarian and Armenian patriarchs in accordance with demands put forward by the patriarchs of the three countries. In external politics the Government will repudiate any attempts of the Pan-Islamic propaganda to devote attention exclusively to political affairs or definitely ally itself with the triple *entente*. It is expected that the Cabinet will resign within a month's time. Probably Hakki Pasha, the Grand Vizier, will be replaced by Kutshuk Said Pasha, who will form an exclusively Young Turk Cabinet.

# The Peace Treaties

BY JOHN B. MOORE, LL.D.

[There is in America, and perhaps in all the world, no higher living authority on arbitration than Professor Moore, of Columbia University, formerly Assistant Secretary of State. Consequently the following article should be of profound interest to the Senate and the American people, now that the two great peace treaties are before the Senate for ratification.—EDITOR.]

THE framers of the peace pacts concluded with France and Great Britain on the third of the present month are to be congratulated on a notable achievement. Negotiated at the same time and being substantially identical in terms, these treaties, which now await the approval of the United States Senate, represent, altho they originated with the Government of the United States, the result of the combined and deliberate judgment of the three great Powers in whose names they were signed, and bear upon their face the marks of a wise and sagacious statesmanship. They may on the one hand cause a certain disappointment because they do not profess more, and they may on the other hand arouse a certain antagonism because they do not attempt less; but, to the great mass of thoughtful persons, whose minds are not prepossessed either by hope or by distrust, it is believed that an examination of their provisions will carry the conviction that they are judicious and practical measures, well adapted to the attainment of the resolve declared in their preamble, namely, that "no future difference shall be a cause of hostilities" between the contracting parties "or interrupt their good relations."

Let us consider, in the first place, the occasion and significance of the pending treaties. There exist at the present time between the contracting parties certain general treaties, concluded several years ago, by which it was agreed to refer to arbitration differences of a "legal nature, or relating to the interpretation of treaties," provided that they did not "affect" the "vital interests, the independence, or the honor" of the contracting Powers, or "concern the interests of third parties." It is not my desire to figure as a critic of the treaties of which this clause contains the substance. Altho they tended, in my opinion, to impair the force of The Hague convention, I recognize the fact that they were advocated and made by men whose abilities and motives command the highest respect, and that they were carried thru, not upon the supposition that they were of great intrinsic legal value or by any means to be regarded as final, but apparently upon the theory that the cause of arbitration would be advanced, especially among nations not supposed to be well inclined toward it, by the multiplication of arbitral agreements. Nevertheless, it is obvious that the comprehensive words in the clause above quoted are those of exclusion. The general who, on placing his troops in position, directed their thoughts to retreat by pointing out a way of escape, ought not to have been surprised when, as history tells us, they promptly took it. To the operation of all laws it is admitted that there are certain general exceptions, but it is not usual to devote the text of statutes to the enumeration of them. Even arbitral awards, no matter how absolute may be the terms of the submission, are, as publicists well know, open to attack on the ground of nullity if they violate certain fundamental principles of law or of procedure; but it is not the custom of nations to anticipate in their arbitral agreements the infraction of those principles. But, an even more serious objection to the words in question, is that they were far from measuring up to the standard of actual praetise. If, as between the United States and France, they constituted an anachronism, still more were they open to this objection as between the United States and Great Britain, who had on various occasions set the high example submitting to arbitral decision questions of grave import.

When may it not be said, even as to

a difference regarding a general question of international law, that it does not "concern the interests of third parties"? Does not every dispute involve a question of "honor," if one of the disputants sees fit so to regard it? The case of the "Creole" was supposed to involve a question of honor, and may be said to have done so in a very real sense; but, even sixty years ago, after nearly embroiling the United States and Great Britain in war, it was disposed of so quietly by arbitration (by the same mixed commission that passed upon and rejected claims on account of repudiated bonds of Florida and Texas) that the public scarcely learned what eventually became of it. When the arbitration of the Alabama claims was first proposed, Earl Russell rejected the proposal, on the ground that the controversy involved "the honor of Her Majesty's Government," of which that Government was, he declared, "the sole guardian"; and yet, nine years later, the very question in controversy was determined by the tribunal of arbitration that sat at Geneva. For many years the dispute as to the North Atlantic fisheries was (as the writer had some personal reason to know) discussed as a subject affecting the national honor, but within the past year the fundamental issues have been passed upon by the Permanent Court at The Hague — an achievement which would have been universally agreed to be impossible twenty years ago.

The existing treaties, therefore, have completely ceased to reflect in their terms the standard of what has been actually accomplished. Still less do they represent existing sentiment as to what should be done in the future. Ever since the principle was proclaimed, in The Hague convention of 1899, of "extending the empire of law and of strengthening the appreciation of international justice" by means of "the general and regular organization of the procedure of arbitration," there has been on foot an active and world-wide movement to provide the means for the regular, permanent and systematic application of the methods of mediation and arbitration to the peaceful settlement of international disputes. The countries of Central and South America as well as those of North America are now parties to The Hague convention, while the independent states of America have, thru the International American Conferences, made additional and comprehensive treaties of their own. Consequently, the pending treaties, while they represent the present standard of actual practice among the Powers concerned, respond to the demands of public sentiment among those Powers.

Let us next consider the subjects to which the pending treaties apply. While their object is, as declared in their preamble, to prevent hostilities between the contracting parties, they do not seek to accomplish that end by professing to submit all questions to the decision of an international tribunal, arbitral or otherwise. They provide for two methods of procedure, one of which is decisive, and the other essentially advisory. The first is carried out by means of arbitration; the second, by means of commissions of inquiry. The differences to which arbitration is to be applied are those "relating to international matters in which the high contracting parties are concerned by virtue of a claim of right made by one against the other under treaty or otherwise, and which are justifiable in their nature by reason of being susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law or equity." It is questions such as these, and not questions of policy, such as the Monroe Doctrine, national expansion, and the development of military, naval, commercial or financial power, that the pending treaties include; and it is just such questions as the treaties include that the contracting parties, particularly the United States and Great Britain, have during the past hundred years disposed of by the score under special agreements of arbitration, but only after sharp controversies and numerous suggestions of war. They now propose permanently to establish the means of disposing of them, without the preliminary quarrels and menaces, the consequences of which never could be foreseen.

The proposed institution of commissions of inquiry, the principle of which is derived from The Hague convention, has a twofold object, (1) to obtain the preliminary investigation of questions which

it is expected to submit to arbitration, and (2) to obtain an investigation of any other controversy even if it is not agreed to fall within the scope of the stipulation for arbitration. To accomplish either one of these objects, the contracting parties agree to institute a "joint high commission of inquiry," to which each Government, unless they agree to constitute the commission in another manner, is to appoint three of its own citizens. It is expressly stipulated that the report of the commission shall not be regarded as decisive of the questions submitted to it, either as to the facts or as to the law, and is in no way to have the character of an arbitral award. To this rule there is only one exception, and this is of a limited and qualified character. If the contracting parties differ as to whether the controversy is a proper subject for arbitration, they are to submit this question to the joint high commission of inquiry; and if all the members of the commission but one report that the difference is within the scope of the arbitral stipulation, then it is to be referred to arbitration "in accordance with the provisions of the treaty." What, it may be asked, is the meaning of this phrase?

This brings us to the consideration of the full and ample manner in which the pending treaties provide for the participation of the Senate of the United States in their execution. It will be recalled that, in the case of the so-called Hay treaties of 1903, it was provided that in each particular case there should be concluded "a special agreement defining clearly the matter in dispute" and "the scope of the powers of the arbitrators." The Senate of the United States having substituted the word "treaty" for the word "agreement," so as to require in each case the advice and consent of that body, the treaties were for the time being abandoned. The pending treaties expressly stipulate that the special agreement, which must be made in every case of arbitration, shall be made on the part of the United States "by the President . . by and with the advice of the Senate," the British Government reciprocally reserving the right to obtain the concurrence of any of its self-governing dominions whose interests may be affected. The claims of the Senate are thus fully recognized, even where the joint high commission of inquiry may have held, by the vote of all or of all but one of its members, that a subject is proper for arbitration; for in no case can a question be arbitrated under the pending treaties without the concurrence of the Senate and its approval of the terms of reference.

Finally, it may be asked, what expectations may be formed as to the effect of the pending treaties? It is reasonable to assume that they will assure continued peace between the contracting parties. This will at any rate be their tendency. More than this cannot be predicated of any human contrivance. Neither the best considered constitutions nor the most firmly established judicial tribunals have effectually prevented the outbreak of civil strife. The American Civil War took place in spite of the Constitution and of the Supreme Court. This fact is not, however, an argument against the beneficence either of the Constitution or of the Supreme Court. It merely means that emergencies arise, that outbursts of feeling take place, which transcend and override all artificial barriers. In the abundant proofs which history affords of the existence of this human possibility, sufficient consolation may be found by those who may be apprehensive lest the use of force in the world may be too much restrained. Nevertheless, as it is now conceded on all hands that peace rather than war is the normal condition of civilized man, and that progress toward stable conditions of peace can be assured only thru the regulated administration of justice international as well as national, the pending treaties should be hailed as an evident and enlightened advance in that direction.

# The Stain on Our Flag

BY HENRY G. GRANGER

[The question of the claims of Colombia against the United States for its actions at the time of the secession of Panama comes up repeatedly, and will never be laid at rest until it is settled right. It seems to us that the Government of the United States has been mistaken in its policy of ignoring and neglecting the matter, thus laying itself open to the accusation of having something to conceal. In order to give the American people a clear understanding of the issues involved we have instructed Mr. Granger, who was formerly United States Consular Agent in Colombia, to go to Washington and make a careful study of the case. He has examined both sides of the controversy, and has obtained the opinions of a large number of prominent men on the question, some of which we print. THE INDEPENDENT long ago urged the settlement of Colombia's claims by negotiation or arbitration, and we shall doubtless present to the public some further considerations on the matter in the near future.—EDITOR.]

## I. The Facts of the Case

ON March 23, 1911, ex-President Roosevelt, in an address at the University of California, quoted in the New York *World*, *Tribune* and other leading papers, said:

"I am interested in the Panama Canal because I started it. If I had followed traditional, conservative methods I would have submitted a dignified state paper of probably two hundred pages to Congress, and the debate on it would have been going on yet; but I took the Canal Zone and let Congress debate, and while the debate goes on, the canal does also."

On March 28, the Colombian Minister to the United States, Señor Borda, called the attention of Secretary Knox to the above in a note from which we quote the following:

"As the fact whereof Mr. Roosevelt today boasts is the act committed by him in 1903, which at that time he described to Congress as 'the greatest triumph of diplomacy in the century' and against which Colombia protested as being an act of war at a time when the two nations were at peace, and a flagrant violation of the public good faith of the United States pledged in the treaty signed in 1846 and ratified in 1848, I deem myself forced to renew to your excellency, respectfully but firmly, that protest, in the name of the nation gratuitously, deeply and unexpectedly offended and injured."

On April 6, Congressman Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, introduced the following resolution into the House:

"Whereas, A former President of the United States has declared that he 'took' Panama from the Republic of Colombia without consulting Congress; and

"Whereas, The Republic of Colombia has ever since petitioned this country to submit to The Hague Tribunal the legal and equitable question whether such taking was in accordance with or in violation of the treaty then existing between the two countries, and also whether such taking was in accordance with or in violation of the well-established principles of the law of nations; and

"Whereas, The Government of the United States professes its desire to submit all international controversies to arbitration and has conducted treaties with many other nations agreeing to submit all legal questions to arbitration, but has steadily refused arbitration to the Republic of Colombia: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives be, and the same hereby is, directed to inquire into the same; send for books, papers, and documents, summon witnesses, take testimony and report the same, with its opinion and conclusions thereon, to this House with all convenient speed."

Ever since November 3, 1903—the date of the secession of Panama—Colombia has made strenuous efforts to have her claims settled. She very soon recognized, however, that the political status of Panama and the Canal work in progress there made the restitution of the lost State impossible. But she has ever claimed that the United States acted contrary to the first principles of international law and in direct violation of the treaty of 1846 in prematurely recognizing the independence of Panama, and asks that the case be referred to the Hague Court with power to fix damages. Up to the present moment, however, the United States has disavowed all responsibility in the matter, simply offering to mediate between her and Panama.

This request for arbitration on the part of Colombia seems a most reasonable one and I propose to devote the following article to showing why the United States should forthwith consent either to take the case to the Hague Court, or, adopt-

ing the more manly course of acknowledging error, make a voluntary payment of damages for the wrong done.

The treaty of 1846 between Colombia (then called New Granada) and the United States says (Article 35):

> The United States guarantee positively and efficaciously to New Granada, by the present stipulation, the perfect neutrality of the beforementioned Isthmus, with the view that the free transit from one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists, and in consequence, the United States also guarantee in the same manner, the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada has and possesses over said territory."

In 1869 another treaty was negotiated between Colombia and the United States under which the latter was to build a ship canal at the Isthmus of Panama. This treaty was signed by the Presidents of Colombia and of the United States and duly ratified by the Colombian Congress, but our Senate refused to ratify the treaty. That time, therefore, it was the United States that prevented the construction of the Canal.

On January 22, 1903, for the second time a treaty for building the Canal was signed at Washington between Colombia and the United States, known as the Hay-Herran treaty. After a hard campaign led by Senator Cullom against the forces favoring the Nicaragua route under Senator Morgan, the United States Senate ratified the treaty on March 17, 1903, but it was rejected on August 12 by the Colombia Congress.*

It is interesting to note that there is no evidence whatever to sustain the report circulated at the time that the Colombian Government attempted to "hold up" the United States Government for a larger sum than the $10,000,000 stipulated by the treaty. The United States undertook to give the $10,000,000 in order to get ample time for the completion of the Canal. Had the United States simply bought out the New French Canal Company, which was the successor of the bankrupt De Lesseps Company, without previous extension from Colombia, the concession would have lapsed long before the Canal could possibly be completed. The New French Canal Company had never had the capital or the force to finish the Canal, nor had it attempted to do more than make the barest show of work while maintaining a Micawber-like attitude toward the United States Government. That this was good policy and proved a lucky speculation was shown by the fact that they secured $40,000,000 from the United States for their property that had a short time before been reported offered for $6,000,000. The official records of the United States show that if Colombia had been allowed to deal with the French Company, as was her right by the Hay-Herran Treaty, quoted below, and to exact from it a sum which under the circumstances was within reason, the Hay-Herran Treaty would have been ratified in 1903 or at the following session and the United States have secured all it desired in a perfectly proper and legitimate manner.

The Hay-Herran Treaty recites under Article I:

> "But it is understood that Colombia reserves for herself all her rights to the special shares in the capital of the New Panama Canal Company . . . which shares shall be paid to her *at least for their nominal value;* but as Colombia holds this right only as shareholder in said company, this stipulation does not impose any obligation on nor is any assumed by the United States."

Yet one week after the signing of this treaty, the Paris managers of the syndicate had declared Colombia's 50,000 shares "non-negotiable," which was nothing more nor less than a repudiation of Colombia's interests in the company as recognized under the Hay-Herran Treaty. So Colombia received nothing for her interest in the French Canal Company, for the $40,000,000 went to the French syndicate and the $10,000,000 offered in the Hay-Herran Treaty went eventually to Panama.

The two most active representatives of the French syndicate during all these negotiations were Mr. William Nelson Cromwell, a New York lawyer, and M. Philippe Buneau-Varilla, of Paris. These two gentlemen at first worked diligently with Herran to defeat the Nicaragua route, but as soon as this was accomplished they devoted their efforts to keeping Colombia out of any part of

*The full story can be found in the United States Document No. 51, of the Second Session of the Fifty-eighth Congress and the Libro Azul (Blue Book), published in Bogota in 1904 by the Ministry of Foreign Relations.

the $40,000,000 given by the United States to the French syndicate.

Let us see how Mr. Hay, in a cable to our Minister to Bogota, was made to put the screws on Colombia:

"If Colombia should now reject the treaty or unduly delay its ratification, the friendly understanding between the two countries would be so seriously compromised that action might be taken by the Congress next winter which every friend of Colombia would regret. Confidential. Communicate substance of this verbally to the minister of foreign affairs. If he desires it, give him a copy in form of memorandum."

The nervousness that this cable naturally aroused might have been allayed by the reading of Article 35 of the treaty of '46 wherein we guaranteed Colombia's sovereignty over the Isthmus, but it can be assumed that the correspondence did not make for cordiality, nor facilitate the efforts of such friends of the United States as Reyes and Ospina who, being leaders in industrial development and appreciating the benefits that would result from the opening of the Canal, bent every effort in favor of ratification.

This treaty, as we have said, was rejected by the Colombian Congress, as might reasonably have been anticipated. Mr. Beaupré then wired Mr. Hay that a special envoy would be sent to Washington to renew Canal negotiations. He had already shown that the following Congress would be so constituted as to ratify the Hay-Herran Treaty. To this Mr. Hay replied on August 22:

"Referring to your telegram 17th, if you find disposition on the part of Colombia to ask terms more favorable to Colombia than those heretofore negotiated, you may intimate orally, but not in writing, that it will be useless to send a special envoy."

This showed that the Administration was firm for the cause that would protect Mr. Cromwell and his associates in the enjoyment of their full $40,000,000.

The knowledge that a body of Colombian troops was on the way to the Isthmus on the cruiser "Cartagena" brought quick action. *On November 2, the day before the secession*, Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling wired as follows, to the Commander of the "Nashville" in care of the American Consul at Colon:

"Maintain free and uninterrupted transit. If interruption threatened by armed force occupy the line of railroad. Prevent landing of any armed force with hostile intent, either Government or insurgent, either at Colon, Porto Bello, or other point. Send copy of instructions to the senior officer present at Panama upon arrival of "Boston." Have sent copy of instructions and have telegraphed "Dixie" to proceed with all possible dispatch from Kingston to Colon. Government force reported approaching the Isthmus in vessels. Prevent their landing if in your judgment this would precipitate a conflict. Acknowledgment is required."

The same order was sent to the Commander of the "Dixie" at Kingston, and a similar one to the "Marblehead" at Acapulco. The "Maine," "Boston," "Atlantic," "Concord" and "Wyoming" were also ordered to hurry to the Isthmus.

The following messages from Commander Hubbard, of the "Nashville," who was another and indeed the principal factor in the successful issue of the coup, tell their own story:

COLON, *November 3, 1903.*

SECNAV, Washington, D. C.:

Receipt of your telegram of November 2 is acknowledged. Prior to receipt this morning about 400 men were landed here by the Government of Colombia from Cartagena. No revolution has been declared on the Isthmus and no disturbances. Railway company have declined to transport these troops except by request of the governor of Panama. Request has not been made. It is possible that movement may be made tonight at Panama to declare independence, in which event I will . . . (message mutilated here) here. Situation is most critical if revolutionary leaders act. HUBBARD.

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COLON, *November 4, 1903.*

SECNAV, Washington:

Provisional government was established at Panama Tuesday evening; no organized opposition. Governor of Panama, General Tobar, General Amaya, Colonel Morales, and three others of the Colombian Government troops who arrived Tuesday morning taken prisoner at Panama. I have prohibited transit of troops now here across the Isthmus.

HUBBARD

What is to be thought of the above quoted statement that there was "no organized opposition," the same message announcing that the American Commander who signed the message had "prohibited transit of troops" whose transit across the Isthmus would have been preceded by the "taking to the woods" of all concerned.

There was no intention of letting Colombia retake the Isthmus, as a sam-

ple telegram of Secretary Moody's shows:

[illegible], Boston

Upon the arrival of the 'Marblehead' sufficient force must be sent to watch movements closely of the British steamers seized at Buenaventura and to prevent the landing of men with hostile intent within limits of the state of Panama. Protect the British steamers if necessary.

So much for the military aspects of the movement, in which the total death roll was one Chinaman killed by one of the three shots fired from the "Bogota" the night of the "secession." How Commander Hubbard overawed the Colombian troops at Colon with the Stars and Stripes and American marines, and how our officers prevented all attempts of Colombia to recover the Isthmus, are matters of record.

The day following the "secession" some hours before even the municipality of the city of Panama, the stronghold of Chinese, foreign merchants and Jamaica negroes, had ratified the act, the executive committee of the insurrectionary movement, consisting of Messrs. Arango, Boyd and Arias, sent the following cable:

SECRETARY OF STATE, Washington:

We take the liberty of bringing to the knowledge of your Government that on yesterday afternoon, in consequence of a popular and spontaneous movement of the people of this city, the independence of the Isthmus was proclaimed and, the Republic of Panama being instituted, its provisional government organizes an (executive) board consisting of ourselves, who are assured of the military strength necessary to carry out our determination.

The day following, November 5, they cabled Mr. Hay announcing the appointment of M. Bunau-Varilla as confidential agent at Washington. The next day he was appointed in a cable to Mr. Hay as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the Republic of Panama (!) "with full powers to conduct diplomatic and financial negotiations."

On Friday, November 13, Bunau-Varilla was officially received by the President, in the escort of Acting Secretary of State Loomis. This was the earliest date at which his letters could arrive by steamer from the Isthmus.

Five days later the Canal Treaty was signed, whereby Colombia's emoluments of $10,000,000 went to the Panamanians and the $40,000,000 was delivered thru J. P. Morgan & Co. to Cromwell, Bunau-Varilla, Harriman and their associate holders of French Company shares—this long before Panama had anything resembling a constitution, before she had held an election, or had in any way proved her right to membership in the sisterhood of nations.

In view of the official telegrams quoted it is not necessary to say either when, or in presence of whom, or what United States naval officer at the Isthmus during the "secession" told me that "the Panamanians were a set of sheep; our boys had to do it all."

Now I will take up the arguments and finally the possible methods of settlement and some weighty opinions concerning them.

## II. The Arguments

As to the achievement of the independence of Panama, let us bear in mind that the only arms raised in her cause were the rifles of a handful of disloyal Colombian troops under the command of the traitor Esteban Huertas, frankly purchased for $35,000 silver by the Panama Junta. These traitors would not have lasted more than a few minutes against the 450 Colombian troops that landed in Colon under General Tovar on the morning of November 3, the very day of the so-called secession. But these were prevented from going to Panama by the marines and gunboats of the United States. Much less could the Huertas forces have resisted the thousands of troops that, under General Reyes, Ospina and Holquin, were prevented from landing on Panama soil by American forces.

Never was anything written in the annals of nations more remarkable than the instant recognition of a government not yet formed, in a country but a small fraction of whose inhabitants had heard of its secession, where not a shot was fired in its defense, where the only reliance was on the purchased traitors of the mother country and on the force of the great nation that was in honor bound by treaty to maintain its integrity. And all this was supplemented by the reception as Panama's Minister Plenipotentiary of a non-resident alien whose only interest

was the valorization of the shares of a speculative company.

After the secession General Reyes was appointed by Colombia Special Commissioner to the United States to present his claims to our Government. In his note to Mr. Hay of December 23, 1903, he quotes from a note of instruction from Secretary Seward to Mr. Adams during our Civil War as follows:

"A nation that recognizes a revolutionary State, with a view to aid its effecting its sovereignty and independence, commits a great wrong against the nation whose integrity is thus invaded, and makes itself responsible for a just and ample redress.'

And General Reyes adds:

"It would seem that nothing could be added to the benevolence of those noble and humanitarian doctrines, written by the great man, who, unhappily for his country and for Colombia, is not living today."

The first article of the treaty of 1846 says:

"There shall be a perfect, firm and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between the United States of America and the Republic of New Granada [Colombia] in all the extent of their possessions and territories and between their citizens, respectively, without distinction of persons or places."

General Reyes comments on this as follows:

"If the United States repels by force the action of our armies in Panama, is not this a clear violation of this article, since peace in one of the Colombian territorial possessions is broken?"

It would be very illuminating to make many quotations from the voluminous diplomatic correspondence resulting from the Panama secession, and, tho lack of space forbids, attention must be called to a few of the dispatches.

On June 10, 1903, while the Hay-Herran Treaty was before the Colombian Congress, Minister Beaupré cabled Mr. Hay:

"Sir—The local agent of the Panama Canal Company has informed me that he had received an official note from the Colombian Government, stating that it did not think that the convention would be ratified, because of the opinion that the compensation was insufficient, but that if the canal company would pay to Colombia about $10,000,000 ratification could be secured."

Mr. Hay replied:

"Instructions heretofore sent to you show the great danger of amending the treaty. This Government has no right or competence to covenant with Colombia to impose new financial obligation upon canal company and the President would not submit to our Senate any amendment in that sense, but would treat it as voiding the negotiation and bringing about a failure to conclude a satisfactory treaty with Colombia."

A previous dispatch was as follows:

WASHINGTON, *April 7, 1903.*

AMERICAN MINISTER, Bogotá:

Referring requests Colombia to canal and railroad companies for appointment agents negotiate cancellation present concessions, etc. If subject arises, inform Colombian Government that treaty covers entire matter and any change would be in violation of Spooner law and not permissible. HAY.

Some have thought that the foregoing indicate a desire also to safeguard certain powerful private interests.

With the enormous profits of the Suez Canal before their eyes; with the knowledge that for over a generation the Panama Railroad had been the most profitable road on earth, for its mileage; with a plan drawn up under which holders of shares in the French Company would reap an enormous profit, while the Colombian Government would be practically little better off than with her railroad revenue, it is no wonder that public opinion in Colombia was hostile to the ratification of the treaty.

Unquestionably it was provoking to the Roosevelt administration not to have the treaty promptly ratified, just as was our Senate's inaction in 1869 a grievance to the Colombians when they had signed with us a Canal treaty which was duly ratified by their Congress but refused by us. Great annoyance was shown by Mr. Hay during the negotiations at President Marroquin's attempt to exact a settlement from the French Company. But altho Colombia ceased these attempts on Mr. Hay's protest, the fact that Colombia was the second largest shareholder in the French Company would seem to have given her more than a shadow of reason for her demand.

The opposition on the part of Colombia to the ratification of the treaty was chiefly due to two causes:

First. The belief in the impracticability of the Nicaragua route as an alternate.

Second. The fact that by simply sitting tight a reasonably short time the entire property for which the United States was ready to give $10,000,000 would go

to Colombia by lapse of contract. Colombia, on the supposition that she was not to be a victim of international highway robbery, certainly had the whip hand, and in the following session of Congress could readily have forced the French Company to hand her another $10,000,000, or lose all by lapse of time.

On the other hand, the treaty of 1846, which was Colombia's guarantee, and whose violation on the part of the United States is the basis of the controversy, provided a solution of the question if Mr. Roosevelt had chosen to apply it. Section III of Article 35 says:

"the said treaty shall continue binding on both parties, beyond the twenty years, until twelve months from the time that one of the parties notifies its intention of proceeding to a reform."

A simple notification of Mr. Hay after the ratification seemed doubtful would have brought the Colombian Congress to a realizing sense of danger and secured the immediate ratification of the treaty. But this notice was not given, and on its own records the United States stands convicted of bad faith, and all the sophistry of those implicated will not relieve her of her duty to give satisfaction to dismembered Colombia.

Under date of October 21, 1905, the Colombian Minister at Washington, Señor Mendoza, presented a thoro recapitulation of events, and urged arbitration of the differences between the two countries. In a subsequent note on April 6, 1906, to which our State Department has never made any reply, Minister Mendoza says:

"I note the fact that in your communication [Secretary Root's] it is stated for the first time, on behalf of your Government, that the United States espoused the cause of Panama, the language being:

"'Nor are we willing to permit any arbitrator to determine the political policy of the United States in following its sense of right and justice by espousing the cause of this weak people against the stronger Government of Colombia, which had so long held them in unlawful subjection?'

"I must say that the question between Colombia and the United States is not whether Panama was justly entitled to assert independence, but whether the United States was under obligation, by treaty or by principles of international law, not to do the things which it is admitted were done by the United States after the declaration of Panama's independence was made.

If the acts of the United States were lawful and right, this loss must fall upon Colombia. If, on the other hand, this loss was wrongfully occasioned by acts of the United States done in violation of the provisions of the treaty by which the United States has obligated itself, or in violation of principles of international law to which the United States has assented, then the United States is lawfully bound to compensate Colombia for the damage thus done to her.

"In order to facilitate a decision by the Government of the United States, in case it cannot yet see that it is lawfully bound to compensate Colombia, I propose on behalf of Colombia that the United States and Colombia forthwith enter into a convention for the purpose of securing an impartial judgment upon the following strictly legal questions:

"1. Did the treaty of 1846 obligate the United States to maintain the sovereignty of Colombia over the Isthmus of Panama against menace or attack from any foreign power and against internal disturbances that might jeopardize said sovereignty?

"2. Did the treaty of 1846 obligate the United States to refrain from taking steps which would hinder Colombia in maintaining her sovereignty over Panama by suppressing rebellion, revolution, secession, or internal disorder?

"3. Did the treaty of 1846 grant to the United States the right to take those steps which it is admitted were taken by the United States to prevent the landing of troops in Panama and the suppression of the rebellion?

"4. Did the treaty of 1846 leave the United States free lawfully to take the steps which it is admitted by the United States were taken as regards Panama?

"5. Did these acts of the United States, which it is admitted were taken, prevent Colombia from taking the steps necessary to suppress the rebellion and maintain her sovereignty over the Isthmus?

"6. Were the admitted acts of the United States in respect to Panama in violation of principles of international law which have been recognized by the United States as binding upon nations in their dealings with each other?

"7. What damage, if any, has been occasioned to Colombia by acts of the United States which are admitted by the United States, and which may be adjudged as having been in violation of obligations imposed upon the United States by the treaty of 1846 or by principles of international law to which the United States has assented?"

The foregoing diplomatically astute communication, from which we have quoted only a few extracts, as well as Minister Borda's recent protest based on the published reports of Mr. Roosevelt's Berkeley speech ("I took the Isthmus") make it apparent that it is up to the United States to come to terms. What these should or might be will next be

taken up, with some weighty opinions on the subject.

## III. Our Duty

In response to Colombia's claim for indemnity for the loss of Panama there are three courses open to the United States.

First. Let things stand as they are, continuing to ignore Colombia's claim and arguments.

Second. Refer the dispute to arbitration, which would naturally mean the Hague Court.

Third. Settle direct with Colombia thru diplomatic channels.

In the light of the facts and arguments presented in these pages, let us consider the desirable procedure for our Government. We now have a chief executive who for the first time in the annals of history says as the head of a great nation that he is willing to refer "*all*" disputes, even those supposed to involve national honor, and he has already negotiated treaties to this effect with England and France. But before international law, all nations, great and small, stand on an equal footing. Why should he not magnanimously treat Colombia as an equal, removing her cause of grievance and hatred?

Colombia claims that we broke the treaty of 1846, and that but for us the planning, execution and maintenance of Panama's *coup* would have been impossible. The facts from our official records corroborate her claim. She does not ask the impossible return of Panama, but simply a settlement of the damages she has suffered, either by direct negotiation or by reference to The Hague. Is not this perfectly reasonable?

One New Yorker recently returned from a business tour in the tropics said to me: "On account of the feeling against us in Latin America because of the Panama affair we have lost in trade more than the whole Canal will cost."

Mr. Roosevelt's declaration, "I took the Isthmus," does not, of course, alter the ethics of the affair, but being an avowal from the responsible Executive simply makes it more than ever imperative, now that the heat of the ardent desire to see the Canal started is past and the work is nearing completion, to see that justice is done so effectively that the reputation of the United States for fair dealing shall be re-established thruout the world, and especially in Latin America.

As to the present status of affairs with reference to Colombia, Mr. John Barrett, in a recent interview, said:

"Owing to the fact that, in my position as Director General of the Pan-American Union, I am an international officer, that is, an official alike of the United States, Colombia and Panama, it is absolutely forbidden that I should express a political opinion as to the right and wrong involved in any issue between these countries, or as to the best method of settlement. I can, however, in a personal capacity say that, because of my cordial personal feelings toward the Colombian people and the Colombian Government, I would welcome such action on the part of the United States Government as would help remove the feeling against the United States which undoubtedly prevails to a certain extent in Colombia today on account of the Panama question. . . . Such action would prove to be bread cast on the waters of both friendship and trade, and would soon be shown to be a wise policy thru the increased commerce and confidence that would result from a new era of good-will in this way inaugurated."

Shall the claim be settled by direct payment on behalf of our Government or by reference to The Hague to ventilate the whole question and assess the damages?

We have already seen that Representative Rainey is active for an examination of the whole subject, and favors reference to The Hague. Speaker Champ Clark, prospective standard-bearer of the Democratic party, said:

"I do not really see what President Roosevelt's declaration 'I took the Isthmus, let Congress debate,' had to do with an honest settlement of any claims that Colombia has against the United States. If we owe Colombia anything, it ought to be paid, and, if we do not owe her anything, her claims for indemnity ought to be rejected. I feel reasonably certain that before Congress votes any money to pay her claims for indemnity it will sift the transaction to the bottom. Never having investigated the matter sufficiently, I am not in a position to pass on the merits of her claims."

Mr. Sulzer, of New York, the chairman of the important Committee on Foreign Relations of the House of Representatives, said:

"I am heartily in favor of the Rainey resolution as a non-partisan measure in the interests of justice and national honor. In my opinion the resolution will be reported unan-

unquestionably. There can be no question of undoing the establishment of Panama as a separate nation, but the responsibility of the United States in the matter of its 'secession' and the alleged violation of all international law and precedents should be thoroly ventilated; and I trust that the matter will be laid before the Hague Court whose decision shall impose upon the United States a payment in full for such damage as we may be found to have caused Colombia for the loss of the Isthmus."

Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, has given this subject careful consideration and is willing to have THE INDEPENDENT say for him that

"If there ever was a question that was appropriate for consideration at The Hague, this matter of Colombia's claims against the United States in regard to the loss of Panama, in my opinion, is certainly suitable for such a solution. I earnestly desire to see such steps taken as will leave the whole matter to The Hague Court and thus enable the United States to make such settlement of the matter as is called for by the impartial study of the facts. Of course the independence of Panama cannot now be called in question but simply the matter of our indemnity to Colombia for her loss."

Not all, however, are of the opinion that the case calls for arbitration. Senator Newlands, of Nevada, one of the advanced thinkers of the day and a man of great influence at the national capital, in discussing the matter of Colombia's claims said:

"I am a hearty advocate of the arbitration of all controversies. But I seriously question whether the matter of Colombia's claims against the United States is one that should be left to The Hague. There can be no question of disestablishing the independence of Panama now recognized as a republic by most of the nations of the world. The only question under the present circumstances is the matter of the indemnity due Colombia for our having broken the treaty of 1846 in assisting the secession and preventing Colombia from taking action to squelch the establishment of Panama as an independent nation; and our hasty recognition of Panama without the usual accepted precedents of national life. The evidence on these points is so clear that any court of arbitration would find against the United States and I should favor the payment on our part of an indemnity which would be the maximum that a fairly constituted court of arbitration could find, viz., $10,000,000, a sum equal to that paid Panama, and a further sum which at interest after nine years' accumulation would yield Colombia $250,000 per annum. By such payment we would completely clear our skirts and restore the good will of the Spanish-American countries, so essential in the development of our commerce. I would not make this payment in a direct lump sum to whoever chanced to be the President of Colombia, but make the payment according to the unanimous opinion of a representative of Colombia's treasury and one of the treasury of the United States in such a way as to insure the money being used in the best possible manner for the restoration of Colombia's credit and the benefit of her commerce."

Senator Bacon, of Georgia, when asked his opinion, presented me with a copy of his speech in the Senate on January 29, 1904, as representing his sentiments then and now. After his powerful general argument, he quoted from an editorial in THE INDEPENDENT the following:

"Under proper provisions, we should favor such a reference to The Hague Court of the main question between Colombia and this country. Whether our officers were right or wrong, we ought to be equally ready to abide by the verdict of such an august tribunal of the nations."

Senator Bacon also said in the course of his speech:

"I am strongly of the opinion that the very best investment we could make in connection with this matter would be a liberal concession to that country which would remove the present feeling of hostility and make those people our friends in the future. . . .

"The question of submission to arbitration is not the first or the main question in the resolution. It is the secondary question and the minor consideration. The main proposition and the one of greatest importance is that we will in a conciliatory spirit endeavor to agree with Colombia. . . .

"We should, as his constitutional advisers, say to the President: 'We advise that there shall be such conciliatory negotiations between this country and Colombia as will bring about, as soon as practicable, a friendly condition of affairs.' . . .

"Do we delay because the great United States are too proud, too vainglorious, to offer conciliation to a feeble people powerless to cope with it? I am sure, sir, that this is not the wish of the American people, but that, on the contrary, it is their wish that examination be made and that whatever is due to Colombia from us shall be paid in liberal measure. . . .

"Is there any dishonor in our negotiating with Colombia that she shall make a quitclaim to that title? . . .

"I am, sir, willing for one, and I believe the American people are willing, that we should deal liberally with the Colombians, because, I repeat, what are a few paltry millions to this great Government compared with the great advantage to this Government of making a friendly, satisfactory arrangement with that people?"

In view of the opinions quoted, the fairmindedness evidenced by all, and the

strong desire to do justice to Colombia avowed by some, my own conclusion can be brief:

We want the good will of Colombia, as that of all Latin-America, and the respect of the entire world. But do we want an arbitration where the United States would certainly receive an adverse decision after a worldwide ventilation of the whole disgraceful tale? I think not. As Mr. Barrett said, settlement with Colombia would be simply bread cast on the waters of Latin-American trade, which would come back to us in short order in the increased commerce that would result from the good feeling engendered.

Since the "secession" Colombia has had as its motto "Peace and Work." Its government is representative of both political parties. Reyes began its regeneration—he doubled the price of Colombia's bonds on the London Exchange, put the army to work on the roads, and paid the salaries of the employees, as well as trebling the number of schools. Gonzales Valencia, who succeeded Reyes, kept up the good work. Now President Restripo has placed the country's credit higher than ever and shown a most creditable record.

Colombia's worst drawback is her fiat money, a relic of the days of the civil war (1899-1902) that all agree shall be her last. With this redeemed and the currency on a gold basis, she would soon be prosperous indeed. Colombia is a country of infinite natural resources and industrious inhabitants, and a brilliant future awaits her as soon as the curse of valueless papers is removed. The prosperity which resulted in Argentina when the basic element of circulating medium was supplied will follow as surely in Colombia.

A payment to Colombia of $25,000,000, in the manner suggested by Senator Newlands, and a new treaty of friendship and commerce, would be an excellent investment for us, and would completely wipe out the smirch on our honor.

In conclusion a very brief summary of the facts shows:

First. That while the Hay-Herran Treaty was under consideration, our Government attempted to coerce Colombia by threats of hostile action.

Second. That our Government had knowledge long in advance of the proposed secession of Panama.

Third. That the very day before "secession" was proclaimed our Government, being at peace with Colombia, broke neutrality and intervened in the internal affairs of Colombia, and forcibly prevented our sister republic from landing troops on her own soil that would have quickly put down the rebellion.

Fourth. That after the "secession" our Government, not that of Panama, prevented larger bodies of Colombian troops under Generals Reyes, Ospina and Holquin from reaching Panama as was their right.

Fifth. That our Government precipitately recognized Panama as a nation before any proper Government had been formed or before any but a small minority of the people had knowledge of her secession.

Sixth. That our Government received as Minister Plenipotentiary of Panama, an alien who was at the time a French subject and was neither a citizen of Colombia nor of Panama, but who was with certain individuals in the United States deeply interested in the shares of the French Canal Company that were to be made valuable by the "secession."

Seventh. That the Panama Government could not have maintained its existence for a single day but for the direct or forcible aid of the United States Government in clear violation not only of international law but of its obligations to Colombia under the treaty of 1846.

In view of these seven facts I ask:

Would our Government have acted as it did had Colombia been as strong a Power as the United States?

If not, then is not weak Colombia entitled to reasonable compensation for the seizure by our strong Government of a valuable part of Colombia's territory, using for the purpose the raw Panama Government as a cats-paw?

Can our Government, which, from humanitarian motives, returned twelve millions of dollars to China and spent a hundred million to free Cuba, refuse equitably to compensate Colombia?

New York City.

# The Crown of King George

BY POULTNEY BIGELOW

THE INDEPENDENT asks my impression of the great coronation in London and it is soon given. Beautiful weather, immense enthusiasm, dense crowds, admirable police, thousands of Americans, scarcely any accidents or police court episodes, a Cinderella coach drawn by eight beautiful cream-colored ponies, Lord Kitchener and Lord Roberts; miles upon miles of battle-scarred warriors from Australia, Canada, South Africa, Egypt, India. Then at night much illumination, and soon thereafter London resuming her everyday aspect of business men going to their offices in high silk hats, frock coats and umbrellas—the Cinderella coach tucked away in the strap-and-buckle museum back of Buckingham Palace—and then the money-minded minister in the Royal Cabinet counts up the cost and some people will be asking him if he has not paid too dearly for the Cinderella coach parade and the many costly concomitants of a display which appeals primarily to the eyes and ears of the multitude.

So far as the mere show is concerned Germany made a vastly more impressive demonstration of bands, bayonets and uniforms when her victorious army entered Berlin after Metz and Sedan; the old Emperor William, Bismarck, Moltke, symbolizing the military strength that is born of unity in military command.

From the standpoint of the artist the English coronation would suffer by comparison with national displays which I recall vividly in Paris under the Third Empire, for Napoleon III treated his capital in the spirit of a master impresario and no sacrifice was too heavy on the public purse when it was a matter of exciting the admiration of an esthetic people.

We have had our own efforts in the line of monster displays, but they have been conspicuous rather for the number of those marching in line, the volume of noise and the square miles of bunting than for the harmony or completeness in the total effect. Our most recent offense was in honor of the discovery of the Hudson and the opening of steam navigation; and those of us who recall the large sums of money spent and the deplorable results will agree with me that government by the people has other virtues than the organizing of dramatic pageantry.

From the point of view of mere eyes and ears the great coronation was possibly inferior to what Germany and France might have produced in combination, but neither the one nor the other of those great countries could have given to the world so striking an object-lesson in the art of government for the people by the grace of God and the practice of justice.

The little Cinderella coach with its cream-colored ponies carried thru the throngs of London a little crown and a little sceptre and a beautiful cloak of ermine and possibly a few more symbols about which I confess profound democratic ignorance. Indeed we share no doubt the same feeling when at High Mass in some great cathedral we marvel at the many holy utensils and priestly actions which leave us comparatively cold, altho we reverently note the fervor with which the service is followed by an initiated body of worshipers.

The little Cinderella coach and its symbolic cargo of monarchical mummery for three days proceeded by different routes thru packed millions of loyal Britons, so that scarce an Englishman could say that even the poorest was debarred from seeing his King in those momentous days. The little Cinderella coach ambled along indefatigably thru the miles and miles of that marvelous complexity we call London, but which is in fact a federation of many self-governing towns, each welcoming its sovereign in its own individual capacity. The so-called slums of London, the great East End wilderness, no less than the centers of high finance and the homes of clubs and rich people—all were included in this royal progress, and all bowed down in reverent gratitude before the cargo

of symbols, which to the uninitiated Yankee means little more than the gaudy band-wagon of a country circus.

And all this is what I see, not in some little medieval hamlet of Austria or Spain, but in the world's capital of commerce and progressive legislation. These great processions of the King were not mere demonstrations of soldiery such as that of the First German Emperor on his return from the French War; nor a theatrical staging of city streets paid for out of the people's taxes as in the time of Louis Napoleon. The King of England moved thru the dense masses of his own people in a glass coach which might have been shivered by any stone from the gutter; the whole cargo of symbols was fearlessly exposed to any treatment that could be suggested to the minds of a dissatisfied people. We saw no Secret Service men behind his coach nor could the naked eye discover precautions which we associate with the movements of our own Presidents. There must be more than tinsel and bauble in a monarchy that can do this for three days, and in the doing of it stir up in the great world-wide British Empire respect for the King and above all confidence in monarchy as an institution.

In these coronation days I saw troops sent by free colonies from every corner of the English-speaking world. They came not as vassals bearing tribute, but as children of a common Mother coming home to the ancestral halls as honored guests. All this took place at a time when the political world of England was agitating such questions as the abolition of the peerage, curtailment in the privileges of the land-owning aristocracy and innumerable Socialistic measures which would have been regarded as revolutionary fifty years ago. Lloyd-George is today what Wilkes was to Conservative Englishmen in the days of George III. In carefully reading English history it will be hard to select any period when in the opinion of half the people the country was not on the high road to perdition. Our school historics have taught us that England was thoroly rotten in the days of George Washington and it is the favorite theme of the German official press today that the British Empire cannot much longer hold together and that as the old Roman Empire fell to the share of Charlemagne so must the crown of George V soon be annexed to that of the Hohenzollerns.

But the Germans are men of the schools and the British are of more practical stuff. They have been going to the devil for now more than one thousand years, and for reasons which no schoolmen can satisfactorily explain the devil will none of them, and the tight little island survives one crisis after the other in a manner most irritating to those who have already selected mourning for the final obsequies in London.

England today suffers severely in some branches of industry, yet on the whole we cannot name another country where life and property are more secure; where liberty of person is more general; where political life is more clean, and where labor is more sure of steady and remunerative employment. In the past year England has built more ships than ever before. She attracts to her shores and to those of her Colonies each year many thousands from other countries, who come not merely to make some money and return home again, but a large proportion who bring their fortunes with them and found English families.

The world today appears to one who reads only newspapers as rapidly running toward republicanism, and no single influence has been perhaps so potent as our own country in achieving this result. Our experiment is but of yesterday—not even two centuries old. We have become accustomed to institutions which when inaugurated look like the act of madness to a conservative mind. In this State our judges are elected by the people or nominated by politicians; we have repudiated monarchy so completely that even when we find an efficient President we do not allow him to serve in office more than a few years. Our representatives in Congress receive high salaries and by their votes we have now a protective tariff which makes the cost of living to an American almost four times what it is in Europe. This same protective tariff has created great industrial combinations which compel an American to pay more for the product of American factories than an Englishman for the same article. The American flag has now become a curiosity in foreign ports, thanks to so-called Protectionism. Our

wages are high when measured by money alone, but when measured by true standards which are those of family happiness we think that Protectionism has not benefited the farmer or the laboring man to the same extent that it has enriched a small class of manufacturers. We have our annual crop of strikes, lockouts, tramps, soup-kitchens, unemployed and every other symptom of political decadence; and yet abandoned farms are abundant thruout our older States to say nothing of virgin land out West. Our cities can show human congestion, filth and disease worse than anything that I have ever seen in London, Paris, Berlin, or even Genoa and Naples. We are a whole generation behind England in municipal cleanliness, in postal service, in making of roads and maps—and yet we have more universities to the square mile than any country in the world and more experts and specialists in every department of advanced thought.

"What has all this to do with the coronation?" asks the editor, angrily.

The coronation is a symbol, and the symbol, like the fable, is to set one thinking. Your Englishman goes in for practical things; he is a little old-fashioned but makes an extremely comfortable country for the world at large to come and stay in. We here clamor for equality—the Englishman does not, but he treats all men as equal before the law including Chinese and Japanese. The Englishman pays his judges and his officials enormous salaries, but he expects and gets enormous honesty. The English Government is run on a business basis; ours is run with the extravagance of a college football eleven. Our Congress is a very expensive and inferior machine for making laws while the British Parliament pays no salaries to its members and has on its latter-day rolls such names as John Morley, Gladstone, Lecky, Macaulay and a host of similar spirits who ask no other payment than the satisfaction of an honorable ambition. It is no exaggeration to say that the cash cost of the New York Board of Aldermen, plus the State Legislature, is more than that of George the Fifth and all his relations on both sides. In other words the cold-blooded Briton discussing this matter in counting-house manner with a friendly Yankee cheerfully admits all the vices of monarchy in the abstract, but after personal scrutiny of Albany and Washington in the concrete drinks cordially to the health of President Taft and thanks God in his heart for the Cinderella coach and the cream-colored ponies.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

# Newport, Society's Summer Capital

[The author of the following article has had ample means to learn of what he writes. As this is now the hight of the Newport season, we think this brief account of some phases of the social life of the ultra-fashionable set there will not be without a certain interest to the rest of the American people.—EDITOR.]

AT no other summer resort in the great Republic does the contrast between a European upper class and our American plutocracy stand out so glaringly as at Newport. European nobility find in society in general, and particularly in summer migratory residence, a relaxation, a surcease from care and worry. The ultra-fashionable American, on the contrary, finds in society a treadmill from which there is no shuffling out, the giving and attending of a round of social functions which cannot be neglected without imperiling, or more often actual loss of, caste.

Since the passing of Mrs. Astor, the acknowledged leader not only of Newport, but of American society in general—for there is a national ultra-fashionable set distributed thru several of our cities—is Mrs. Ogden Mills. Devoid of aspirations for national social leadership, making no effort to blend various social sets, her dances seldom outnumbering 150 people, and her dinners thirty or forty guests, Mrs. Ogden Mills is accorded this exalted prerogative by the tacit acclamation of the American ultra-fashionable world. Born a Livingston of the Manor, of large and lucrative estates, Mrs. Mills is naturally guided somewhat by a predilection for patri-

cian birth and breeding; still, of the older families moving in her circle, nearly all consist of those still possessed of wealth enough to keep fashionable. Men possessed of the aspirations of dukes and the fortunes of footmen are very rarely seen in an Ogden Mills drawing room.

Since the death of Mrs. Astor, and from a complexity of causes, the power of money has asserted itself as never before in the annals of Newport society. A host of society folk, both all-the-year-round residents of Newport and cottage owners from New York, some of whom were often guests at Mrs. Astor's dinners and balls, are now almost wholly omitted from the guest lists of the smart dinners and dances. One says *dances* advisedly, for society at Newport has grown too exclusive to give functions large enough to be termed balls. Society's structure in the meantime has become much more artificial, its membership more arbitrary and capricious, and its rank far more contingent upon the giving of social functions.

Altho 50 per cent. of the men, in common with their families, stand ready to pledge their careers, their fortunes, and their sacred honor to the shibboleth of "class," still, a goodly number of them fret and fume over the distance of Newport from New York, and absent themselves a good share of the week, except in the hottest weather. However, as it is the women who really set the keynote of Newport as well as of fashionable society in general, the record of a day's doings of a Bellevue avenue matron will serve as a sort of index to what manner of life obtains at this the queen of American watering places. Coffee is served at ten a. m., before rising—an hour earlier than when in town, in order to allow time for a dip in the ocean between eleven and twelve o'clock down at Bailey's bathing beach, which is controlled by a close corporation of cottagers. By the way, it is not until this season that sea bathing has become really fashionable among Newport cottagers. The latest *on dit* is the project of building not only a solarium for the bathers down at Bailey's, but of adding a miniature crystal palace of banqueting and ball rooms. It would be so convenient for a three o'clock a. m. dip in the surf after the dance and far more exclusive than the Casino at all times. But to turn another leaf of our Bellevue avenue diary. Breakfast consisting of fruit, a roll and coffee, an egg and a sliver or two of bacon at caprice. Two maids in attendance, one to assist with the toilette and another with the breakfast. If the grande dame chances to affect auburn hair and is one of the extremely few even of Newport's habituées who is in possession of the celebrated formula for producing Titianesque-hued locks, obtainable only under rare conditions in Paris, she will pass the better part of two days of each month of hot weather in solitary confinement with her maid, going thru this startling and lugubrious "process." The first application of the paste turns the hair a jet black! The second, which is spread over several hours later, transmutes it into a vivid copper green! The third and final poulticing, which is applied much later, turns the hair into a glossy auburn—the ideal shade over which poets and painters have raved time out of mind. It is almost needless to add that subsequent headaches are ascribed by the fair chatelaine to any except the right reason.

But as this is not the day of the Titianesque ordeal for our Newport chatelaine, with its enforced seclusion, the same marvelously expert French maid, who is, in effect, a beauty specialist, follows up the cold cream enameling and massaging of the night before with a roseate liquid beautifier, either *rouge vinaigre* or Imperial Venus tint, both of which, she flatters herself, will prove impervious to the ravages of sea bathing.

Ensconced in her solarium boudoir looking down toward the Cliff walk and the ocean, or in a shaded upper porch with the same marine view, our lady glances at her morning's mail and her book of engagements in the company of her social secretary, dictating replies, if any are urgently needed, tho as much of the communication is carried on by telephone as courtesy will allow. But what weighs on her mind is the list of dinner guests to be made out on the morrow, and invitations to be sent for a banquet of a hundred people, with dancing afterward. An impending divorce scandal affords the complication. Under pre-

rest to her social secretary that she is peering far out into the ocean to descry an incoming yacht, she mentally indulges in soliloquy:

"Mr. and Mrs. Blank are important on other lines than the moral ones. I might try to omit Mrs. Blank from my dinner and visiting lists, just as I did Mrs. X, who was divorced on the statutory grounds, and end by turning turtle and gushing ecstatically over her afterward, just because a dozen intimate friends are insisting that she and her husband are necessary adjuncts to society. Some of our foremost financiers and most representative men have their affairs, yet they are cordially received everywhere, and in most cases the society woman in the intrigue is welcomed to our drawing rooms, provided she wields social power. In spite of this undercurrent of talk which has come to the surface in *Town Topics,* the Blanks are received everywhere. I will be loving and forgiving; the ignoring eye is the better, and I will not erase them from the list. The omission would be so pointed, in the face of all the hospitality we have just accepted from them. Besides, one would be hated by a whole group of their relatives and friends, were any blacklisting attempted. As for that matter, nearly half of our families of first rate celebrity and any size have some sort of a *cause celébre*—divorce or worse."

Next in order, the housekeeper or maitre d'hotel is commanded to receive a few directions perhaps about the menu for a dinner to be given on Sunday evening, or criticisms to be passed on the marketing. The late Mrs. Astor's state dinners, altho of excellent quality and in approved taste, were each a duplicate of the menu of the previous ones. A blasé society like that of Newport hankers after novelties. And our hostess knows well that where the head of an establishment herself takes a personal interest, the best cuisine is almost always to be found. To live like the Gerrys and Berwinds, for example, has become the Lucullian proverb of the day at Newport.

After a refreshing dip in the ocean at noon and a sunshiny dalliance on the golden strand at Bailey's, the chauffeur whirls his mistress and her maid back thru Bellevue avenue in time for the former to dress for a large luncheon party of women, followed by bridge, to be given at Berger's by a young matron actually stopping at a *pension,* who thus pays off the social debts of the season, having received a thousand-dollar cheque from her father-in-law for that explicit purpose. It is only young couples who are the scions of families of stellar social prestige and great wealth who have the temerity to stop in *pensions* at Newport. But there are upwards of half a dozen young couples thus placed who follow this somewhat plebeian program every season.

At the entrance to Berger's, our lady fairly collides with a young man who is crossing the threshold in company with a wealthy Italian nobleman of royal blood, a relative of more than one European monarch, who has just arrived and is destined to be the lion of the season. She gives a stony and flaunting cut to the young American who is really of an eminent old Southern family far outclassing the tradesfolk from whom she herself sprang. He is the young tenor who sang at her dinner the night before and to whom her secretary has just mailed his check. He has been in her *employ* and he must not be recognized in the presence of Society; he must be ignored along with the servants and the tradespeople. His singing of the night before her guests went into raptures over. The young tenor had sung at a chamber concert at the Quirinal Palace in Rome, the Queen had congratulated him in person and afterward bowed to him on more than one occasion from her carriage on her drives in the Pincio.

The bridge following the lunch of costly favors and floral garnitures is somewhat curtailed, nearly all the guests having pledged themselves either to take active part or patronize a garden fête to be given for charity, on the lawn of one of society's foremost entertainers. Whenever the market has been bad and Wall Street depressed for a season or more, a whole crop of charity entertainments springs up at Newport. This form of altruism is proving as much of a blessing to society at Newport in this "off" financial summer, as it is to the objects of its almsgiving; for it helps to save society from what is the sword of Da-

mocles ever hanging over the American ultra-fashionable set—from being bored by itself.

The query is often put—of what would the average expenditures consist and what sum would they aggregate for a family to maintain a villa at Newport for the season, and move acceptably in the ultra-smart set? There is such a nexus of qualifying conditions that it would be almost futile to essay an enumeration of particulars for such an induction. There are families well placed and moving in the ultra-exclusive set whose manner of living and equipage is almost humble in contrast to that of Mrs. Vanderbilt, Colonel Astor, the Belmonts, Gerrys, Berwinds, Townsend-Burdens, or Arthur Curtiss Jameses. But most of these mediocre spenders are related to some of the great houses and bound by ties of almost inseparable intimacy to others. Of course, a lady cannot be seen walking on Bellevue avenue any more than a member of the resident nobility can on the Corso in Rome.

Granting us our own major premise, however, we will attempt a bill of particulars for a family which has a measure of social *entrée*, but whose chief asset and claim to recognition will be the expenditure of money. A hundred thousand dollars could easily be dissipated from the 1st of July to the end of the Newport horse show, about the 10th of September, not inclusive of the expense of keeping a yacht, which always enhances the success of a summer social campaign. Suppose such a postulant for social honors is to build a villa at Newport. As the resort is suffering from the lack of a fashionably appointed summer hotel and two-thirds of the cottagers are opposed to it, the success of the summer section of the island is somewhat dependent upon additional villas being built on some of its large outlying acreage, to compensate for the empty ones of cottagers passing the summer abroad. A show place, something altogether out of the ordinary, which is destined to pique society's jaded visual sense, cannot be built and furnished for less than a million dollars, not inclusive of the grounds, *e. g.*, the magnificent Arthur Curtiss James establishment, whose doors have just been thrown open to society at Newport. *In limine,* then, your Newport season is annually going to cost much more than $50,000 for a roof over one's head, say $70,000 covering the interest on the money invested, taxes and repairs. For entertaining, living expenses, servants' wages, fuel, electric lighting, etc., for the season, $20,000. For what new automobiles may be needed (nearly every member of one's family being supplied with one, aside from several for general use), chauffeurs' salaries and incidentals $18,000 is a conservative estimate. Modistes' bills, dressmakers' bills, tailors' bills, and other personal expenditures of the family are, of course, not included in the figures.

In short, to live in Newport as the Newporters do, one must spend all his time and money at it.

NEWPORT, R. I.

# The Song from the Crag

BY WILLIAM BYRON FORBUSH

I stood upon the shoulder of the crag
Where the wind was fresh and free
I heard the snowlike murmur of the pines
That sounded dreamily:
The pines that some day should be naked masts
Were singing of the sea.

I lay upon the rough breast of the crag
And warm it was to me
I thought it whispered to me all its hope
In a mood of solemn glee:
The rock was talking of the temple wall
Of which it was to be.

And there upon the hoar-clad, warm-cheeked crag
My own heart spoke to me.
My soul was singing of its havens far
And its immortal Sea;
My life communed of God's great Temple Wall
Of which it is to be.

NEW YORK CITY.

# Christian Science and the Medical Profession

BY AUGUSTA E. STETSON, C.S.D.

[Mrs. Stetson has been consecutively, organizer, pastor, reader and spiritual head of First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, since 1887. She was recently expelled from membership in the Mother Church, in Boston, by its Board of Directors, who also revoked her license to teach Christian Science. There are abundant documentary evidences, however, which prove that Mrs. Eddy ever held Mrs. Stetson in the highest affectionate esteem, and considered her a most advanced demonstrator of Christian Science. We are glad to print, therefore, this reply to Dr. Chapin's recent and valuable article.—EDITOR.]

I HAVE just read an article in THE INDEPENDENT of June 29, entitled "Christian Science and the Child," written by Henry Dwight Chapin, M.D., which he concludes thus:

> "It is time for plain and emphatic words. An appeal should be made not only to the intelligence, but to the public heart and conscience by those who can speak with knowledge and authority."

I accept the invitation, and appeal to the public heart and conscience, since I can speak with knowledge and authority—the divine authority of the great Master Metaphysician, Jesus the Christ, who healed all manner of diseases with the Word—the power of Truth, the Christ Mind—and left his mental method of healing sin and sickness as a rich legacy to his followers. Jesus' method of healing by mental therapeutics should appeal to the heart and conscience of humanity as it did to our revered Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science Mind-healing.

Divine Metaphysics or the potency and supremacy of spiritual thought over the discords and diseases which result from material thought, should be investigated, understood and proved. Having witnessed for centuries the failure of the noblest and most learned physicians to destroy the *cause* of disease, and thereby prevent its manifestation on the human body, humanity's cry for deliverance from sin, sorrow, suffering and death, reached the great heart of infinite Love and brought the healing power of the Mind of Christ.

As "all causation is Mind, and every effect a mental phenomenon" (Retrospection and Introspection, page 21, Pkt. Ed.), and as but one God or Intelligence is admitted by Christendom, it follows that man, in the image and likeness of God, his creator, must be spiritual, and the old theory of mind and matter, or man as both spiritual and material cannot be entertained; therefore we witness the passing away of old things (material thoughts) and their objectified phenomena, which for ages have been expressed in sin, sorrow, disease and death. Spiritual thought, the Christ or Truth, objectifies, externalizes *its* phenomena—health, holiness, love and joy—and the power of the Word of God, through man, thus lessens and eventually will destroy all evil, disease and death—the wages of sin.

The sinner and the sensualist are not willing to pay the price which Christ demands of those who would heal as *he* healed, who would gain the dominion which *he* gained over all sickness, sin and death. Whoever is willing to attempt the practice of Christian Mind-healing through self-abnegation, meekness, purity and divine love for God and man; whoever is willing to live the life of Christ and attain spirituality will finally perform the healing which Jesus promised to those who would take up his cross and follow him in his ministration of unselfed love for suffering humanity. The reward of this sacrifice of material self is the redemption of man's birthright—dominion over all the earth—and the consciousness of an endless life.

Dr. Chapin's sympathy for children is most commendable from his viewpoint of material reasoning and *materia medica;* but from that of the metaphysician who is turning from time-honored theories and theological assumptions concerning God, man and the universe, and

who has become dissatisfied with undemonstrable creed, dogma and therapeutics, comes the query, "What is Truth?"

I have great respect for the conscientious, unselfed members of the medical profession, whose lives are devoted to the relief of suffering humanity. Let them continue to serve mankind according to humanity's demands. Material methods appeal to and satisfy the wants of those who have faith in the efficacy of drugs to relieve disturbed physical conditions, and such persons respond only to material measures. Therefore the matter physician is as essential today to meet the requirements of mortals as the metaphysician is necessary to fulfil the needs of those who require the potency of spiritual Mind-healing.

The matter physician must not disagree with the divine Metaphysician on the question of the spiritual mental method of healing sin and disease. Progress is the law of God. Mortals cannot arrest the chariot-wheels of Truth. The latent possibilities and living energies of man, when governed by God—divine Mind—the Principle of being, are continually being revealed.

"Man made in His likeness, possesses and reflects God's dominion over all the earth." (Science and Health, page 516.)

Dr. Chapin knows that in his own profession many practise without sufficient knowledge of therapeutics, and thus deceive the people. So, in Christian Science, many are masquerading as true followers of Christ and of our revered Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, who impose their mental, so-called healing upon the public. They have not the spirit of the Master Metaphysician, Jesus, our Way-shower to eternal Life. They do not emulate his example nor obey his instructions. They do not understand even the letter of Christian Science, and when questioned, evidence a lack of comprehension of the Principle of scientific being as taught by Mary Baker Eddy in the text-book of Christian Science. These should advertise as mental healers from a material basis, and let the people choose whether they prefer hypnotic, mesmeric, temporary relief, or Christian Science Mind-healing, the destruction of sin—the *cause* of all disease, suffering and death.

If a Christian Scientist possesses the qualities of the Christ Mind sufficiently, his spiritual thought will neutralize and cast out the qualities of the carnal mind which produce suffering. In the degree that a Christian Scientist assimilates himself to God he demonstrates the power of the Word, and proves Jesus' saying: "The Father that dwelleth in me He doeth the works" (performs the healing). (John 14:10).

In this revolutionary period—the passing away of old systems and methods based upon material hypotheses—humanity is accepting Mind as "the Source of all movement" (S. & H., p 283), and is discriminating between the effect produced by the spiritual thought, and that which results from the belief of life in matter, or the material thought. Many are choosing the former, and repudiating and resisting the latter. With this spiritual uplifting of humanity's ideals, what remarkable effects we may anticipate in the child of the twentieth century, whose plastic mentality receives mental impressions as readily as the talking machine of today records voice and words on the wax disk.

In the past, the mental inoculation of fear, anger, and other qualities which comprise mortal mind, and which were often reflected to the child by parents and friends,—all these mental impressions have for centuries worked disastrously on the mind of the child, until the mighty power and presence of Truth have appeared the *second* time, and have aroused humanity to resist bondage to mental illusions and hallucinations, which compose the so-called material man and the material universe. God, the spiritual man and the spiritual universe must sooner or later appear as the ever-present, deathless reality of being.

Dr. Chapin cites the case of a little boy, three years of age, who developed "obscure digestive symptoms." He adds that the mother was frantic with grief and fear when she learned from the doctors that "the only chance for life lay in an operation." He says the Christian Scientist who undertook to heal the case proved unequal to quiet the mother's fears or to relieve the child. Did the doctor investigate this case to ascertain whether the person who was ministering to the child was a true, competent, con-

ecrated Christian Scientist, or a so-called mental healer, who was not a reflector of that divine Love whose omnipotent force casts out fear, and, as our Leader says, "will reinstate man in God's own image and likeness" (People's Idea of God, page 14, pkt. ed.).

Mrs. Eddy, in referring to a mother's thought-impression upon her child, writes as follows:

"If a child is exposed to contagion or infection, the mother is frightened and says, 'My child will be sick.' The law of mortal mind and her own fears govern her child more than the child's mind governs itself, and they produce the very results which might have been prevented through the opposite understanding. Then it is believed that exposure to the contagion wrought the mischief.

"That mother is not a Christian Scientist, and her affections need better guidance, who says to her child: 'You look sick,' 'You look tired,' 'You need rest'." (S. & H. p. 154).

Further, to show the necessity of eliminating fear from the mind of the child, Mrs. Eddy uses ghosts as an illustration. Mental pictures of disease, with their accompanying manifestation, should be treated by every mother as ghosts, and be made as unreal to her child.

"Would a mother say to her child, who is frightened at imaginary ghosts and sick in consequence of the fear: 'I know that ghosts are real. They exist, and are to be feared; but you must not be afraid of them'? . . .

". . . children should be told not to believe in ghosts, because there are no such things. If belief in their reality is destroyed, terror of ghosts will depart and health be restored." (S. & H. p. 352).

If disease were known to be the result of false teaching and false thinking—false or mortal thoughts externalized on the human body—the fear of disease would gradually be destroyed, and with the spiritual thought, men, women and children would free themselves from disease as effectually as they gain their freedom from the fear of ghosts.

Mrs. Eddy further says, in regard to children:

"Children should be taught the Truth-cure, Christian Science, among their first lessons, and kept from discussing or entertaining theories or thoughts about sickness. To prevent the experience of error and its sufferings, keep out of the minds of your children either sinful or diseased thoughts. The latter should be excluded on the same principle as the former." (S. & H., p. 237).

Until physicians and the people witness for themselves the influence of spiritual thought, the reflection of Life, Love and Truth, on the mind of the child, they will not be ready to accept Christian Science. But they must finally awake to the scientific fact of being, as stated by Mary Baker Eddy: "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all." (S. & H., p. 468.)

In "Unity of Good" Mrs. Eddy writes: "The chaos of mortal mind is made the stepping-stone to the cosmos of immortal Mind." (P. 56, Lib. Ed.) The chaos of mortal mind is turning many to contemplate something better than sin, suffering and death.

In my experience of twenty-six years in the teaching and practice of Christian Science Mind-healing I have learned that in proportion to my fidelity to God's law have I been successful in casting out error and healing the sick.

Dr. Chapin's article entitled "Christian Science and the Child" has recalled my experience with the children connected with the Sunday School of First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, in which for twenty-two years I devoted my earnest efforts to educating the children to understand the potency of spiritual thought, and their relation to God; to contemplate their divine selfhood, and to eliminate the false thoughts which express themselves in discord and disease upon the corporeal body.

During twenty-two years, the children, numbering at times over three hundred members, and ranging from three to fifteen years of age, seemed to be my special care whenever they were attacked by disease. Being a teacher of Christian Science Mind-healing, it was expected in the early days that I was an infallible demonstrator of the Truth-cure, therefore the parents of these children turned to me to prove my teachings for them. As all increased in the understanding of divine Metaphysics, and it was understood that Christian Scientists heal in proportion to their possession of the Mind of Christ, there was a more intelligent and reasonable requirement, and the practitioners were aided by parents and those associated with the sick, until all understood and applied to disease the Principle and rule of healing.

Without fear of successful contradiction from any parent or person, I can state that during these twenty-two years

but three Sunday School children have passed on—one with a claim of diphtheria, one with appendicitis, and the third of a ruptured internal blood-vessel. These are all the Sunday School children who passed from our sight with disease during the twenty-two years of my service in the Sunday School. I have treated successfully hundreds of cases of measles, typhoid, scarlet and slow fevers, and every disease which children meet between the ages of three and fifteen years, every case having been healed without drugs or any material aid, and with none of the serious after effects which often result from these diseases.

I refer to these cases of healing by the power of the Word as my reason for my defense of Christian Science Mind-healing, and I appeal to the intelligence and heart of the people as to whether I am justified, after such demonstrations, in adhering to the Principle and rule of scientific Mind-healing, demonstrated by Jesus and taught to me by my revered Leader and Teacher, Mary Baker Eddy. Mrs. Eddy questions the world today in these words:

"Which was first, Mind or medicine? If Mind was first and self-existent, then Mind, not matter, must have been the first medicine. God being All-in-all, He made medicine; but that medicine was Mind. It could not have been matter, which departs from the nature and character of Mind, God. Truth is God's remedy for error of every kind, and Truth destroys only what is untrue. Hence the fact fact that, today as yesterday, Christ casts out evils and heals the sick.

"It is plain that God does not employ drugs or hygiene, nor provide them for human use; else Jesus would have recommended and employed them in his healing. The sick are more deplorably lost than the sinning, if the sick cannot rely on God for help and the sinning can." (S. & H., pp. 142 and 143).

Mrs. Eddy testifies of her regard for the medical profession in the following words:

"It is just to say that generally the cultured class of medical practitioners are grand men and women, therefore they are more scientific than are false claimants to Christian Science." (S. & H. p. 164).

New York City.

# Save Time

BY DAVID STARR JORDAN, LL.D.

[The following article by the president of Leland Stanford, Jr., University is the substance of an address to the recent graduating class.—Editor.]

THE professor in civil engineering in Harvard said to me the other day, "The best advice I can give to my graduates in engineering is this, 'Let your competitors smoke.'"

In other words, if somebody must go through life carrying a handicap, let it be some other fellow.

The professor went on to say that he did not consider the matter primarily from the point of view of hygiene or of good example, but from that of saving of time. The man who succeeds is the man who knows how to use time. Life is a bit short at the best, and it seems much shorter when you get on into the middle of it. Its effectiveness is measured in part by its length. Its length is measured not by years, but by that part of it which we use. We use only that part we spend in sleep, in training, in play, in effective helpfulness. Smoking does not come under any of these heads. Smoking is our disguise for idleness. When a man smokes, says the professor I have quoted, he does not realize that he is idle. He is putting in the time, the time that he might otherwise use in some one of the normal purposes of life. Daudet tells us of certain clubmen who meet and think not, neither do they speak—just smoke.

One lesson of the college life is the value of training rules. If a man is to do his part in a game or a meet he must have every nerve free from prejudice. The effect of tobacco is to trick the nerves. It is a nerve irritant, and wears the disguise of a narcotic. But a narcotic is likewise dangerous. We ought not to be sleepy when awake. We have the right to sleep when we have earned it, by nerve exercise which demands nerve rest. To break the training rules

is to lose the game, when the game demands accuracy of sensation and motion, absolute truthfulness of nerve response.

But the essential purpose of going to college is to prepare oneself for the higher games, for the fine play in the noblest and most difficult of all meets, the fine art of living. In this game, one has need of all mental subtlety, of all virile reserves. Every day the test is closer than in any athletic game. Every day, more depends on one's being in perfect trim. Every man, sooner or later, at some time in his life is brought under training rules. If he is not, he is forced out of the business. Most usually these come too late. Every enforced lie of the nervous system makes it harder for it to tell the truth afterward. Every strain in accuracy of nerve-response makes the mind flabby.

There is an ancient rule of health which runs in this fashion: "Rise early, before you are twenty-five, if possible."

This rule I commend to you. That you have observed it already is plain enough. If you were not early risers you would not be here to-day. If you had not already mastered some of these precepts, we should not send you forth with the confidence that to-day we are showing. But there are maxims within maxims.

The secret of early rising is the saving of time. To rise at twenty-five, the thing to do is to be already thirty years old. Not thirty years old in waste and disillusion, like some old young men we know, but thirty years old through the saving of time from idleness for thought and will and achievement.

And in this the waste of smoke is only one of many kinds of waste, and the greatest waste of all is the waste of time. The great achievements of men have been for the most part in the intervals of a busy life. It is an old saying, that when you want anything done you must get a busy man to do it. The man of leisure cannot bring his power together. He may have his horses, but his hands are not on the reins. The years of life are threescore and ten, and we cut off twenty at one end for training, and Nature cuts off what she pleases at the other. But any man can make the other forty as long as he pleases. He can at least get twice as much time out of them as the average man does, and effectiveness in life is proportioned to the square of the time saved. In any event, momentum is proportioned to the square of the velocity. The velocity is measured by the ground you get over, by the time you save from idleness for life.

What is lost in waste must be deducted from our savings. The man who is thirty years old at twenty in dissipation and disillusonment, can count his living age at only ten. He counts ten years of life and ten of death, with ten years of childhood to begin with.

"The gods for labor give us all good things."

This was part of the philosophy of the ancient Greeks. They learned it as a fact of experience long before Epiharmus first put it into words. Over and over again each generation of men tries its own experiments and comes back to the same unvarying conclusion. Moreover, we find that these same gods never give us anything worth having for any other price. They make loans sometimes, but theirs is a high rate of interest. They do not forget the contract. "By their long memories the gods are known." By the gods the Greeks meant the forces that lie all about us, the forces that condition our life. These are our realities. The rest is dead matter. Our knowledge comes from contact with these ways and forces, our power depends on acting in accord with this knowledge. In this lies all human possibility. He who knows the truth can trust all and fear nothing. He who strikes as the gods strike has the force of the gods in his blows. He who defies them wields a club of air.

It has been a part of your college training to learn something of the laws and forces that limit life. To know where you are and what you can do, is the first element in the saving of time. You can rise early when the time comes for action.

You will hear men say, "The rich man must know how the poor man lives," else humanity cannot keep together. But you are poor in gold, I hope, tho rich in the better commodities of will and hope. So let us say, "The poor man must know how the rich man works," not the

rich men who have inherited land and bonds, and who do not know how to use them because they have not created them. These gilded paupers are not many in America, four hundred (are they not?) in New York, with a few thousand imitators, and in San Francisco and elsewhere in proportion. These do not count. They are but froth on the human waves, and it is not much trouble for us to carry them. But you must know how the strong man works, and if you would be strong you must struggle even as he does, and, if may be, with loftier ideals and more genuine aspirations.

Your place will be among the working men and women. Your society is a busy society, your race is a motor race, your nation is "a going concern."

There are other nations of a different temper, nations where every good and great work is to be done tomorrow. Why should we strain ourselves to day when to sit in the shade is so much pleasanter? Let us do things tomorrow. Tomorrow is time enough. There comes an endless succession of tomorrows. They have been coming since eternity. They will surely never fail.

But the land you live in is not the land of *mañana*. You may not lose yourself amidst its flowers and palms and bananas. You are on the right way thus far. This we know because you are here today. If it were not so you would be here tomorrow. You would wait for your education, for the day that never comes.

Each of you has powers and potentialities of his own, this for one, that for another. To make the best of what is in us, this is success in life. But our duty is only relative. It goes with the fact of time. With time enough, any of us could do anything. With this great multiplier, it matters little what the other factor is. Any man could be all men if he had time enough. With eternity man becomes as the gods. But we are not in business for eternity. Our days are few, however much we may stretch them, and, no doubt, as the humorist reminds us, "We shall be a long time dead," so every hour we waste carries away its toll from our life, as the dropping water carries away the rock. Every lost day takes away a bit, or a cubit from our stature. And so we come back to our first word again. Let us be alert, as becomes the men of the time. Let us rise early and let us make some mark in the world—before we are twenty-five, if possible.

STANFORD, CAL.

# What Australia Can Teach America

BY ELWOOD MEAD

[The author of the following article is an American engineer who has been engaged in various capacities in Western irrigation by Wyoming, Colorado and the United States Government. Three years ago he was called to Australia, and is now chairman of the State Water Supply Commission of Victoria. We comment upon the Australian policy in our editorial columns.—EDITOR.]

NO two countries can learn more of value from each other than America and Australia. These two democracies, one on the eastern shore of the Pacific and the other on the west, have, as our Minister of Lands has said, almost equal areas, the same language, the same governmental machinery and the same inherited traditions as to the rights and duties of men. Each country is practically in its infancy, engaged in the development of resources of great potential value, and in each the wisdom and justice of representative government is being tested as never before by the complex problems growing out of the power and influence of corporate wealth.

The people of these two countries who are attempting to solve these problems are singularly alike. Individually, I know of no one more entitled to the world's admiration than the American, for his optimism, his self-reliance, his energy, capacity and friendly, humane spirit. In the three first he is supreme.

Colonies in Australia has there as yet been such triumph over obstacles as has been shown in America in the creation of cities like Denver and Cheyenne, or in industrial progress.

The struggle for wealth and for material development in Australia is far less keen than in America, and its achievements have not been along these lines; but in dealing with questions involving the general welfare, in holding the scales even between the rights of men and money, and in forecasting the requirements of future generations, Australia has shown a distinct superiority over America. Its social and industrial legislation has, by its humanity and its success, made Australia a hope and inspiration to all English-speaking countries.

Australia began earlier and has done far more toward solving the problems of the proper management of public utilities, and the adequate conservation of natural resources than America. Much of the American legislation on these matters in the last fifty years has been sordid, short-sighted, selfish; that of Australia has been, as a rule, enlightened and economically sound.

In the United States we have left the ownership and operation of public utilities largely to private enterprise, which, as a rule, operates them for the benefit of the owners, and not for the benefit of the public. In Australia public utilities are, as a rule, owned and operated by the public. The State of Victoria owns and operates its railroads; the Federal Government owns and operates the postal service, the telegraph, telephone and the parcels post. Transportation of intelligence, of people and of goods are therefore all controlled by governmental agencies. What has been the result? There can be only one answer: the people are more fairly and cheaply served than by the privately owned systems in the United States.

The evils of secret rebates, the discrimination between cities, which build up one part of the country and hold back another, which enrich one individual and impoverish his neighbor—which have formed such an exasperating feature of American railroad history—are unknown. There is not a city in Australia which requires a George Kindel to fight the battle for its commercial existence, as has been necessary in Denver and many other American cities.

In the cheapness of their construction and efficiency of operation American railways equal those of any country, and probably surpass those of Australia. That is not what I am considering. I am dealing with the way the public is served and the price it pays for the service, and that railways owned by the state are better for the public than equally effectively operated roads privately owned, is shown by the fact that the people of Australia are contented, while the people of the United States are in revolt. I have been told by those who are in a position to know, that the state-owned railways of Victoria could be sold for double their cost. But I am sure not 5,000 votes out of half a million would favor a sale on these terms. The people would no more approve turning these state-owned railways over to private management than the people of Colorado would approve making the public highways toll roads.

Each Australian State owns its public lands and the conservation of natural resources is a matter of State rather than Federal legislation. Lands at first were regarded as of little value and were given away with a mistaken generosity which the State is now endeavoring to correct thru the repurchase and subdivision of estates and thru the imposition of a graduated land tax, which will promote subdivision of land by its owners. The later management of Victorian lands has been more enlightened. The State is dotted with forest reserves, such reservations having been a part of its public policy for many years. The State gives no perpetual title to mineral lands, but permits mining under leases, renewing these leases as long as work continues, or a satisfactory reason for stopping exists. This has not retarded development, but it has prevented the speculative acquirement of mineral reserves and left the undeveloped country in the hands of the public, its proper custodian.

If the State of Victoria has not developed any new policies in the management of lands, it has shown foresight and wisdom in dealing with rights to water. It has recognized, as few countries have done, the constantly increas-

ing importance of water to the life and comfort of man. No economic fact is of more significance. Every increase of population and advance in civilization multiplies both the extensive and intensive uses of water, and makes more imperative the need for the public conservation and control of the supply.

The recent improvements in the transmission of electrical power have augmented the value of flowing water to an extent which can scarcely be stated in percentages. Formerly the factory had to go to the stream. Now the energy of the stream is transported cheaply and with small loss to distant cities, to light and heat their homes and turn the myriad wheels of industry. The utilization of water-power in many countries is being made an effective agency for promoting the well-being of the people and for the development of local industries, and if rightly managed it can be made a permanent factor in creating better conditions of life. Victoria has recognized this and is so managing its public water supplies as to preserve for future generations the full benefits which may come from them. No perpetual rights to water for any use are granted, only licenses to use are issued, and the longest term of any license is fifteen years.

This effective public control of water supplies has been simplified by retaining in public ownership not only the water itself, but the land thru which streams flow, including a strip of land on each bank, from one to three chains wide. The State is therefore the sole riparian proprietor. Owning the land on each margin of the stream, it is in a position to say who shall place pumps on the banks, build dams to utilize their power or cut channels to divert their waters. No one can take water from an Australian stream without paying for it. The charges for this service are nominal, the intention being simply to secure enough revenue to pay the expenses of supervision and of dividing water fairly in times of scarcity.

The Victorian system is enabling the State to locate the places where water is to be diverted and used so as to secure the largest returns. Development there is going on according to a prearranged and systematic plan. This control over the location of works and the charging for the water used has also an important educational influence; it makes the doctrine of public ownership perfectly intelligible to the most simple and selfish minds. The thing which I keep asking myself is: Why could not the American States have adopted a plan of this kind? Why is it that a self-governing people, so intelligent in their own affairs, should have, in their public capacity, permitted the chaotic and meaningless methods which have been followed in Colorado and other States in acquiring titles to water, to be adopted? Why should not the State have determined where water should be diverted, instead of leaving it wholly to individual inclination and interest? Why should not some disinterested public official have determined the amount of water used, and the right acquired by that use, by actual measurement, instead of adopting the costly and cumbersome proceeding in courts, under which titles have been acquired for ditches that were not built, and for far more water than the stream ever carried? And why should the rights be made perpetual, when development could be secured without it?

No one can seriously consider this matter without seeing that the prodigal granting away of these valuable resources is taking away from the future dwellers in this region one of its greatest natural advantages.

The weakness of American legislation is that our people think solely of the present and of what each individual can get out of the country. We need to change this. We have a duty to our successors: To transmit to them some of the opportunities we have enjoyed, and if this generation is not capable of developing our resources so that the public may enjoy the benefits, ought we not to so limit rights in those resources as to permit this being done in the future? The wisest countries of the world are not selling their mines, they are leasing them, and no enlightened country gives away rights in perpetuity.

The cascades which tumble down the rocky slopes of the Colorado mountains ought to belong forever to the people, and as far as possible the public should enjoy the benefits which come from them. But if the present policy of granting perpetual rights is continued,

only one result can follow: These power privileges will pass into the hands of a few, just as other resources passed into the hands of trusts, and instead of the people of the State securing light and heat and power at what it costs to generate it from our waterfalls, they will have to pay what it costs to generate a competing power from coal, and instead of these mountains benefiting the people who live in them, they will simply serve to increase the dividends on stocks and bonds held in distant cities.

The great lesson of Australia to America is not, however, that the State can own and operate a railway system, or can conserve its resources in mines and streams, but that the people have learned that they can act together wisely and efficiently in carrying out great works for the common good, and that, in the development and use of their resources, it is the welfare of the many, rather than the enrichment of the few, which is the governing principle.

This country has led the world in its ability to carry out monumental enterprises for private gain. But if it is to continue in the future what it has been in the past, the *land of opportunity for the multitude*, we must enlist this efficiency and capacity in the service of the public. Unless this is done, the aggregation of our resources in a few hands must continue. It will become a country where a few men will possess great wealth and power, with the nation itself largely serving them and dominated by them, while the crown of democracy and an opportunity for the common man will pass from the republic on the eastern shore of the Pacific to the commonwealth on its western shore.

VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

# "Motoring for People of Moderate Means"

BY R. P. GETTYS

UNDER the above caption Mr. W. F. Dix writes in THE INDEPENDENT of April 13. One concludes, after reading Mr. Dix, that people of moderate means can own a car. We hardly know what is meant by "Moderate Means." Will leave that for Mr. Dix to answer.

I owned the first car that was brought to our town, eight years ago, and have watched developments with a great deal of interest and have done no little work in the accumulation of data as to costs in all their details of up-keep, gasoline, oils and everything pertaining to the car. The following table of figures is based on actual use and confirmed by questioning many owners of cars. We will take a car costing say $2,000, as the most economical one, and figure on a yearly run of 8,000 miles—viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest on investment | $120.00 |
| Depreciation 25% | 500.00 |
| Tires and tubes (for 8,000 miles) | 300.00 |
| Thirteen miles to the gal. of gasoline at 15c per gallon | 100.00 |
| Lubricating oils and grease | 50.00 |
| Casualty and fire insurance | 110.00 |
| Garage, $10.00 per month | $120.00 |
| Up-keep and incidentals | 120.00 |
| One-half wages of "house boy" as chauffeur | 180.00 |
| Total annual cost | $1,600.00 |

Average cost per mile, twenty cents.

Now where is the man with "moderate means" that can stand this? It is true that hundreds of them are in the possession of men of "moderate means," and they go dashing up and down our streets at a break-neck speed, regardless of costs or danger to themselves and others.

By cutting down grocers' bills, reducing rents, cutting out life insurances, wife wearing cheaper bonnets, keeping John from college and Mary from boarding school, this can be kept up for awhile, but the strain cannot last long, and he will have to go back to the livery stable or more likely "Shank's mare," unless his shanks have been knocked out of place by reckless driving, and leave the car as a "toy for the rich only."

My figures and remarks are based on cars for "joy riding" only. For the physician or business man they do not apply.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

# Literature

## Life of Cecil Rhodes

THERE has not yet been time since Cecil Rhodes passed from the stage to form the historic estimate of his character and influence on the development of the British Empire. Elements of greatness there surely were in his nature; but whether he will finally find his place among statesmen or among politicians; among empire-builders or among buccaneers; among the promoters of civilization or among the enemies of true progress, can only be determined after many more years have passed over his work than have elapsed since his death in 1902. Sir Lewis Michell in his biography* makes no attempt to weigh impartially the merits of his hero. He states, at the outset, that his intention is to "portray the real man as he appeared to his personal friends and to his political opponents"; but affection and admiration—amounting almost to hero-worship—color the picture. Sir Lewis Michell can hardly be trusted to treat fairly those who differed in opinion and policy from Rhodes. He is ready with a sneer at the mention of men such as the Rev. John Mackenzie, Mr. Labouchere, and even Mr. Gladstone, when their ideas of native rights, or of colonial management, differed from those of Rhodes. As executor and trustee of Rhodes, Sir Lewis Michell has had access to all his papers, private and official, and he gives in these two volumes much of the actual sayings and writings of Rhodes, along with an account of his work which frequently becomes little more than a chronicle of events. To this material Sir Lewis Michell adds a copy of the Rhodesian Charter and more important still, as a revelation of character, a verbatim copy of that most remarkable historic document the last will and testament of Cecil Rhodes. All this is first-hand material from which the reader is able to form his own estimate of the man who added an immense state to the British Empire and who, while occupying the responsible position of Prime Minister of a self-governing British colony, risked embroiling his country in war by allowing a hostile expedition to be organized under his eye, and to carry war into a neighboring country with which Great Britain had no open quarrel.

The most contentious events in Cecil Rhodes's career—what was termed in England his attempt to buy the Liberal party in 1891, and his connection with the Jameson Raid of 1895-6—are both treated frankly and fully by Sir Lewis Michell. The English election incident is perhaps the most illuminating so far as concerns the light thrown on Rhodes's character. In his correspondence with Mr. Schnadhorst, the Liberal party manager, over the donation of £5,000 to Liberal campaign funds, as later in his will, Rhodes showed a naive belief that by the use of a little of his money he could control the course of events and make history flow in the channels he had marked out. In sending the subscription to Mr. Schnadhorst, Rhodes made two stipulations—first, that the Irish Home Rule bill should provide for Irish representation at Westminster, and, second, that the English should not evacuate Egypt. If either of these conditions should be violated, the money was to be returned or devoted to some charity. Irish representation at Westminster was embodied in the Home Rule bill of 1893, and the English have not yet evacuated Egypt; but it would be somewhat humiliating to the pride of British statesmen if it had to be acknowledged that the money of Cecil Rhodes—a paltry £5,000—had controlled British policies in these two matters. It was nevertheless Rhodes's opinion that by making this subscription he was ensuring the adherence of the Liberal Government to the lines of policy he had mapped out for it.

The same faith in his opinions and theories, and the same determination to rivet them on the world by means of his

*THE LIFE AND TIMES OF THE RIGHT HON. CECIL JOHN RHODES, 1853-1902. By the Hon. Sir Lewis Michell. New York: Macmillan Company. 2 vols. 8vo, pp. xxiv, 437; x, 450.

money, are visible in the last will of Cecil Rhodes. This remarkable document runs to twenty-six of Sir Lewis Michell's pages. The best known clauses of this will are those relating to the foundation of the Rhodes scholarships, and the conditions — especially the twice-repeated condition that "the students who shall be elected shall not be merely bookworms" —under which these scholarships are to be enjoyed. But quite as interesting as revelations of the character of their author, are the clauses relating to the Suffolk estate of Dalham Hall, which he bequeathed to his brother with the intention of founding a territorial family in England. This estate he entailed to the full limit of the English law. Then follow the clauses explaining his intentions:

"Whereas I feel that it is the essence of a proper life that every man should during some substantial period thereof have some definite occupation and I object to an expectant heir developing into what I call a loafer. And whereas the rental of Dalham Hall estate is not more than sufficient for the maintenance of the estate, and my experience is that one of the things making for the strength of England is the ownership of country estates which could maintain the dignity and comfort of the head of the family, but that this position has been absolutely ruined by the practice of creating charges upon the estates either for younger children or for the payment of debts, whereby the estates become insufficient to maintain the head of the family in dignity and comfort. And whereas I humbly believe that one of the secrets of England's strength has been the existence of the class termed the country landlords who devote their efforts towards the maintenance of those on their property. And whereas this is my own experience."

The will then proceeded to direct that if the life tenant of the estate attempted to assign any charge, or to incumber his interest in any manner, he was to forfeit all right to the estate. It also provided that no heir could inherit unless he had either been engaged consecutively for ten years in some profession or business or within one year after reaching the age of twenty-one he should engage in some profession or business and so continue for ten years; and also that if the profession were neither the army nor navy, the heir to the estate must become a member of some militia or volunteer corps.

This attempt of Rhodes to found a family in his brother's line, and to fasten upon at least one corner of England in perpetuity a perfected example of what in his opinion an English territorial family ought to be, has yet to stand the test of time. It is evidently out of harmony with the present tendency of the English people to revolt against the massing of land in great estates, and the perpetuation of feudalism in the persons of the great land-owners. But Cecil Rhodes—altho he strongly asserted the right of every civilized man in South Africa—black or white—to the exercise of the franchise—was at heart no democrat. He was too autocratic, too eager for short cuts to dominion, to wealth, and to civilization, to be content with the slow, blundering, but secure progress of democracy.

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**The Jews:** A Study of Race and Environment. By Maurice Fishberg. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

We are indebted to Dr. Fishberg for the great mass of information he has gathered in this volume and for his interesting discussion of the Jew from the point of view of race purity and the effect of environment as the Jew has passed thru one period, one country and one set of experiences after another. He gives ample elaboration of the thesis that the Jews are not a pure race. He goes further and adduces testimony to the effect that not only has there been considerable intermixture of blood, but that the heterogeneity of characteristics is such as to invalidate the usual claims to separate nationality for the Jewish people. Thus he says:

"We have found no differences between Jews and Christians which can justly be attributed to racial causes, and which depend solely on hereditary transmission, unaffected by the environment—Religion, the Jewish, as well as the Christian and Mohammedan, with the assistance of the State, artificially created the type of the Jew of the beginning of the nineteenth century. There is nothing unusual in the fact that an isolated community should evolve peculiar characteristics. As a matter of fact, in those countries in which the Church has been separated from the State the type of the Jew has undergone a transformation and approached more or less the type of the people among which he lives. There was nothing in the way of such a transformation

as soon as the barriers placed by religion and the State were removed, because ethnically there are practically no differences between Jews and other Europeans. Both consist of conglomerations of various racial elements blended together in a manner that makes it impossible to disentangle the components, or even the predominant race, out of the ethnic chaos of most nations."

One feels that Dr. Fishberg proves too much. For it is apparent that, tho there is ample evidence of the assimilability of the Jews and that they have many characteristics in common with others, still as we find them scattered over different parts of the globe, they are distinguished as groups with reference to which certain qualities may be predicated.

**The Incas of Peru.** By Sir Clements Markham, K. C. B. With 16 Illustrations and a Map. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

Few men have felt a call to investigate an historical mystery at so early an age as fourteen, who continue to feel the charm of the call thru sixty years of a busy life, and hark back to the sound of it at seventy-four. Sir Clements Markham is one of the few. As a naval cadet on board H. M. S. Collingwood he first saw the land of the Incas on the west coast of South America. Seeing it, he was fascinated by it, and began to study the geography and history of it, the polyglot language of its mixed people, the story so wonderfully told by Prescott, of its remarkable princes and the semi-socialistic realm they had built up, to be toppled down by the touch of a few armed knights from Spain. He has translated and printed many records detailing the known life of the coast and the mountain people, and more than hinting at the half known antecedents of that wonderful civilization which utilized gold in its daily activities pretty much as we utilize galvanized nails of iron. Now, after sixty years of research and comparison of the works of many other searchers, he returns to the old fascinating story of the Incas, which he tells with such additions and modifications as sixty years have brought. After much discussion of authorities, columns of statistics and geographical detail, which will interest the student of history, he passes to what will be of most fascination to the general reader, the probable origin of the somewhat patriarchal system which may have been found already in existence, ready to be pulled into shape by a capable hand. He shows how this shaping may have been on the easy lines followed by all pastoral and agricultural peoples; easy, one may say, until the cattle became numerous and the crops tempting; simple, until a certain hierarchical differentiation as to the proper uses of cattle and crops and tempting portions of the agriculturists themselves, brought complexity into the primitive ideas of socialism. Kings then had their turn. Sir Clements does not claim to have been the first to attack the problem of antecedents and conditions. He was "gradually approaching the discovery that Peruvian socialism was not a conception of the Incas, but the result of much more ancient organizations recognized and adopted by the Incas." It was the German sociologist Cunow, in his "Organization of the Empire of the Incas—Investigation into Their Ancient Agrarian Communism," who "has caused a complete revolution in the manner of considering the rule of the Incas." The communistic organization was "anterior to" the Inca monarchy. Communism was the result of the union of the numerous *ayllus*, or "village communities," organized "on the same basis as the village communities of India, and the German mark." This primitive union "collectively held the land under the domination of the most powerful among them." Ancient Peru was not "the archetype of socialism, but a vast agglomeration of village communities." As such it came into the hands of kings to be developed. This view Sir Clements adopts, but, like a true and loyal subject of royal government, he "does not consider that the pre-existence of communities holding land in common at all detracts from the admiration that is due to the government of the Incas."

**The Income Tax.** By Edwin R. A. Seligman. The Macmillan Co. 1911. $3; 701 pp.

In the midst of a discussion torn by political bias and superficial information, Professor Seligman has come forward with a volume upon the history and the-

ory of the income tax which shows the author's usual mastery of essential principles and important details. Its tone is scholarly, judicial and conservative, but the wealth of detail is more than the casual reader would take time to wade thru. Professor Seligman is concerned with presenting a clear exposition of the most important examples of income taxation in existence today; he traces the legislative and literary history of each, analyzes the provisions of the existing law and explains the practical workings of the system. This is done for England, Germany, France, Austria, Italy and Switzerland. American experiences with the income tax are studied in their relation to the peculiar constitutional situation in the United States. The chapter on "The Constitutionality of the Income Tax" is the most interesting chapter in the book. In it Professor Seligman shows that in the famous Pollock cases the Supreme Court of the United States was misled by the counsel into an historical interpretation which was beyond all doubt erroneous. The discussion of the constitutionality of the income tax showing quite conclusively that little is to be hoped for from a Supreme Court whose decisions have been based upon glaring historical errors, Professor Seligman turns his attention to the question of a sixteenth amendment. Here he takes issue with former Governor Hughes. In the last chapter of the book a practicable program is outlined. The three forms of the income tax are discussed. The author maintains that there should be a tax on corporate incomes and a tax on individual incomes secured from corporations. Since the interest on bonds is fixed, the latter tax would not work undue hardship. The salaries of officials and employees of corporations should also be taxed. Business and professional incomes should be taxed, but a differential rate is advisable. Incomes from real estate should be taxed upon the occupier. Incomes from non-corporate securities, chiefly mortgages, should be taxed on the occupier, thus avoiding the shifting of the tax to the borrower in the shape of an increased rate of interest. Professor Seligman finds that thruout democratic countries the best criterion of taxable faculty has been found in income. He therefore argues that the United States is bound to fall in line with the other countries in the near future.

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**Heroes of California**: The Story of the Founders of the Golden State as Narrated by themselves or Gleaned from other Sources. By George Wharton James. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.

This book is not either biography or history, nor is it by any means fiction. It belongs to that class of biographic essay which makes of its subject a convenient peg on which to hang fact, fancy and vision. Mr. James is scandalized at the local ignorance concerning the heroes of the Golden State, and has undertaken to popularize their stories. As his bibliographical appendix shows, he has read the first book that came to hand for each of the heroes mentioned in his forty-two chapters — Spanish priests, trappers, gold-seekers, scouts, sailors, engineers and scientists. Sometimes his sources have been useful; always they have been fragmentary; wherever possible he has padded his text with quotations in which he appears not to know any difference in value between the actual word of a participant and the writings of Hittell and Bancroft. The volume has some value as a catalog or guide book, but in nearly every chapter it bears witness to the indiscriminate credulity of its writer.

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**Legal Development in Colonial Massachusetts, 1630-1686.** By Charles J. Hilkey. (In Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, Vol. xxxvii, No. 2.) New York: Columbia University Press.

Dr. Hilkey takes exception to the prevailing belief that the English colonists brought the common law to America and relied upon it as their guide and safeguard. He asserts, to the contrary, that tho they brought certain legal practices to which they were accustomed at home, they relied most heavily upon the enactments of the Mosaic law and the statutes of their own Assembly. In some cases, indeed, there was prolonged litigation, as the colonists resisted the application of the common law of intestacy to themselves. The thesis is based upon a careful analysis of the law-making bodies

and the law itself, and adds another to the already strong list of arguments which go to prove that the colonial environment was quite as effective as the traditional rights of Englishmen in building up the New England.

## Literary Notes

....The President has announced Henry Bacon, of New York, to be the choice of the Fine Arts Commission as designer of the Lincoln memorial to be erected, probably in Potomac Park, under the $2,000,000 appropriation authorized by Congress.

....Mr. James Whitcomb Riley's gift to Indianapolis—a $75,000 site for a new public library—speaks equally well for the poet's loyalty toward his home city and for the popularity of his verse. We hope it will not too greatly encourage young dialect-poets.

....Volume XI of the *Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society* (University, Miss.) contains eighteen new contributions to the history of the State. Many of these treat of the reconstruction period. The volume is an excellent example of this kind of publication.

....London has behind it a continuous history of nearly nineteen hundred years, and the tourist is often at a loss as to the most important spots to visit. *An Historical Guide to London,* by G. R. Stirling Taylor (Dutton; $2), gives much historical matter in practical and pleasing form, well illustrated by 56 photographs.

....Anyone who has been in Italy knows the skill of the Italian cook, especially in the preparation of vegetables for the table. *Leaves From Our Tuscan Kitchen,* by Janet Ross (London: J. M. Dent; $1) is a welcome addition to our list of cook-books, as it gives 168 recipes with clear directions for cooking vegetables after the Italian fashion.

....The sculptor Rodin has delivered to the French Government, as a gift of certain of his friends, his statue, *l'Homme qui Marche.* This bronze is now on exhibition at Rome, but after the close of the International Exposition it will be placed in the Court of Honor of the Farnese Palace, where is housed the French Embassy and School.

....Robert D. Benedict, having browsed to his heart's content upon the French chronicles of the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, has retold some of their more diverting anecdotes and episodes in the little volume published by Badger as *Stories from the Old French Chronicles.* He has done his work simply and effectively.

....William Boyd Carpenter, Bishop of Ripon, has prepared an excellent manual of private prayers and devotions, drawing from more than a hundred authors ranging from St. Augustine to Dr. J. H. Jowett. The volume is appropriately bound and published under the title of *The Communion of Prayer* (Philadelphia: G. W. Jacobs & Co.)

....Prof. W. J. McGlothlin of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary has performed a valuable service for those interested in the growth of Christian doctrine by bringing together in his *Baptist Confessions of Faith* (Am. Bap. Pub. Society; $2.50), all the important creedal statements of his denomination from their beginnings in 1527 down to the present time.

....Longmans, Green, & Co. are the publishers of "Harvard Historical Studies" and from them we receive *The Public Life of Joseph Dudley: A Study of the Colonial Policy of the Stuarts in New England (1660-1715.)* The author is Dr. Everett Kimball, and his monograph has distinct value for the student of our colonial history in the period between settlement and revolution ($2).

....The first vote taken by the French Academy on the award of the new 10,000 franc prize, to be offered annually for the best novel of the year, resulted in no choice. Charles Péguy, Louis de Robert, Romain Rolland, Henry Bordeaux, Colette Yver, Francis James, Pierre Mille and Paul Adam divided the votes of the twenty-eight members in attendance on the four ballots taken. The academy succeeded, however, in awarding to the first of these novelists—Charles Péguy—the Prix Estrade-Delcros, 8,000 francs. To Louis Bertrand was awarded the Prix Alfred-Née (3,500 francs). This prize goes to M. Bertrand as author of the *Livre de la Méditerranée.* The Prix Vitet, 2,500 francs, goes to Colonel Barattier, author of *A travers l'Afrique,* and the Prix Narcisse-Michaut (2,000 francs) to Paul Renaudin, author of *Ce qui demeure.*

....It is the fashion nowadays to turn old books into new ones. So it is with Laboulaye's "Abdallah," from the French of which Walter Taylor Field has "adapted" his *Quest of the Four-Leaved Clover,* a tale of Arabia. Ginn & Co. make a most attractive little volume of this (40 cents). It is destined to prove of usefulness as a supplementary reader in the sixth to the eighth grades and should also give pleasure to the children who read it out of school.

....*John Dennis* is remembered because he was Dryden's contemporary, and, to his cost, Swift's and Pope's. His career was long and active, and Dr. H. G. Paul has made *His Life*

and Critics, the subject of a monograph (Columbia University Press; Lemcke & Buechner, Agents, $1.25). Dennis was by no means the fool that some who know nothing of his work may represent. He was least foolish as critic. Dr. Paul's account of him is a laborious, conscientious and uninspired exercise in the literary history of seventeenth century England.

....Holt is the publisher of Francis Storr's *Half a Hundred Tales*. The classical stories are not, for the most part, retold by Mr. Storr, but chosen from the narratives of Hawthorne and less famous authors, not forgetting Bulfinch. The line illustrations here are by Franck C. Papé. It is a volume of evident merit. We also receive a new and enlarged edition of Dr. Charles Mills Gayley's *Classic Myths in English Literature and Art* (Ginn; $1.60); a book too well known to need either introduction or the high praise which it would otherwise deserve.

....Some weeks ago we noticed the issue of "Classical Rome" in the series of Grant Allen's Historical Guides (Holt; $1.35), and now, in uniform format (a most convenient one for traveler's hand or pocket) we have *Christian Rome*, by J. W. and A. M. Cruickshank. It is an excellent guide for one who wants more detailed information than Baedeker affords, and so is its companion volume in this series, the Grant Allan *Florence*, revised by the same travelers.

....A scholarly and comprehensive treatise on *The Christian Doctrine of Man* (imported by Scribners; $2.25) comes from the pen of Mr. H. Wheeler Robinson, tutor in Rawdon College. Beginning with a consideration of the psychological terms of the Old Testament wherein he finds later conceptions taking form, the author traces the development of anthropological ideas thru New Testament and Christian history, and shows their relations to modern thought. Of special value is the discussion of the transformation wrought in doctrinal forms by the growth of science, philosophy and sociology.

....It is difficult to prepare a book really likely to prove helpful as a literary guide to the professional man of letters, and almost equally difficult for the reviewer to welcome any such attempt with real enthusiasm. Prof. Frederic Taber Cooper's papers on *The Craftsmanship of Writing* were originally read as lectures in connection with the University Extension System at Columbia University. Subsequently they were printed in a monthly magazine. They are now published by Dodd, Mead & Co. ($1.20). Professor Cooper is an intelligent and discreet adviser, but we know of no effective school of literature except the laboratory of experience.

The old injunction to "know thyself" is continually receiving new application to the possibilities of self-development. Mr. Stanton Davis Kirkham makes some wise and interesting observations along this line in his new book on *Resources; An Interpretation of the Well Rounded Life* (Putnam). The author's brisk way of hitting at human foibles and suggesting commonsense measures is well illustrated in his declaration that

"the race, after having been cupped, bled, blistered, saturated with calomel and boneset and its appendix removed, is now coming to the conclusion that if it will keep clean, avoid over-eating, and take normal exercise and sleep, Nature will perhaps take care of herself."

....*The Subjection of Women*, by John Stuart Mill, published in 1869, has been brought out in a new edition (Stokes, New York; 50 cents) with a foreword by Carrie Chapman Catt. Very little, if any, of its argument has become antiquated in over forty years since it was written, and it carries a message from one of the clearest minds of the nineteenth century, to the social reformers of the twentieth, enforced by keen analysis, relentless logic and reasonable exposition of the principles of justice which ought to underlie all laws affecting the status of woman.

....The study of Christian sociology has been introduced into some of the theological seminaries with praiseworthy results, and the need of the discipline in preparation for the work of the ministry is felt and recognized more and more. To those who are not favored with academic training in this respect, and to a wider circle of intelligent readers *The Social Engineer* (Eaton & Mains; $1.50), by Prof. Edwin L. Earp, of Drew Theological Seminary, will prove of great value in showing the nature and possibilities of leadership in social activities on the part of ministers and other religious workers. The book abounds in helpful suggestions made in simple terms and enforced by many a homely illustration.

....In his preface to *Three Plays by Brieux* (Brentano), George Bernard Shaw tells us that the Frenchman is the most important dramatist west of Russia. In that kind of comedy which is not an entertainment alone, but a history and criticism of contemporary morals, he is the greatest French playwright since Molière. Mr. Shaw realizes that this is not the view of the French criticis. He does not care, for Paris is

"easily the most prejudiced, old fashioned, obsolete-minded city in the west of Europe."

Brieux is, perhaps, even greater than Molière: for the latter "never indicted society," but only "destroyed the prestige of those conspiracies against society which we call the professions."

....In Thackeray's account of a Channel crossing, from Dover to Paris, 1830, he represents himself as accosted by a French porter, in these eloquent words:

"Sare, eef you af no 'otel, I sall recommend you, milor, to ze Otel Betfort, in ze quay, sare, close to the bathing machines and custom ha-oose. Good bets and fine garten, sare, in French or English style. I am the commissionnaire, sare, and vill see to your [illegible]."

In reproducing the narrative in a recent issue, the *Annales politiques et littéraires* explains that this is *l'anglais tel que le parle* the French hotel servant, and translates "good bets and fine garten" *bons lits et carte excellente.* This is, we suppose, *l'anglais tel qu' on le traduit.*

.. .The French lecturer at Columbia University, during the coming year, is to be Professor Gustave Lanson, bibliographer and literary historian. His subject is the development of the philosophical spirit in French literature during the eighteenth century, and his first lecture will be delivered October 2. Another Sorbonne professor, M. Charles Diehl, is to represent France at Harvard, and will sail for Boston early in October. He will offer three lectures each week, two of them being for students only, and on the subject of Byzantine civilization, while the public lectures will be on the expansion of France in the Orient during the Middle Ages. He will also deliver a series of eight lectures in Boston at the Lowell Institute on the Byzantine cities and their art, Ravennes, Constantinople, Palermo, etc.

....Says Prof. Kuno Meyer, in the introduction to his *Selections from Ancient Irish Poetry* (Dutton; $1.25):

[illegible] literatures of Western Europe, and that in its origins and development it affords a most fascinating study. Whatever may be its intrinsic merit, its importance [illegible]

This intrinsic merit is none too well reflected in his translations, which are decidedly rough. It is in nature poetry that the Gael is, perhaps, on surest ground—at any rate, he [illegible] derfully early upon this ground.

[illegible] take an artistic hint; they avoid the obvious and the [illegible]

Not nature poetry alone is represented here, nor that and poetry of heroism. The cynic will delight in the last of the translations, "From the Instructions of King Cormac."

....*The Early Letters of Marcus Dods, D. D.* (Hodder & Stoughton), the late principal of New College, Edinburgh, are selected and edited by his son, who gives a short sketch of his father's life in the introduction. While a few of the letters were written during Dr. Dods's university career, the bulk of them [illegible] when the young graduate was serving as assistant to various ministers and looking for a pulpit of his own. The devoted affection for his sister Marcia, to whom many of the letters are addressed, lights up these discouraging six years with a glow and warmth which make their history worth recording in this autobiographical form. Both the style and content of the letters foretell the solid development and confident strength of later years.

## Pebbles

Into my smiling rosebud mouth
The smiling barber deftly hooks
His finger, and pulls it awry
To get the whiskers in the nooks
At either corner, and he asks—
And gives my head a scratch or two—
"Your head is very dirty, don't
You think you need a nice shampoo?"

Then he says: "You need a massage."
But I insist that I do not!
And then he blisters my poor face
Within a towel reeking hot;
Then he insists I ought to have
A mess of tonic on my hair!
And that is why I hate to sit
Me in a barber's easy chair.

And all the while the barber breathes
His onion breath into my face,
And hooks his finger 'neath my lip
And drags my mouth all out of place.
A bootblack fumbles at my feet,
And begs and begs me with a whine
To loosen up and come across
And let him give my shoes a shine.

—*Houston Post.*

Odd, isn't it, that one can carry a mortgage and yet not be able to lift it; that a man can be calm and collected at his wedding, and yet lose control of himself?—*Boston Transcript.*

"Is your husband in favor of initiative and referendum?"

"Yes," replied the woman in the sun-bonnet; "and the recall and local option and anything that 'll enable him to go to the polls and miss a day's work."—*Washington Star.*

"So you have had a long siege of nervous prostration?" we say to the haggard author. "What caused it? Overwork?"

"In a way, yes," he answers weakly. "I tried to do a novel with a Robert W. Chambers hero and a Mary E. Wilkins heroine"—*Life.*

The American opinion of English coffee is not exalted. A visitor from across the herring pond sat down to breakfast in a London boarding establishment. The landlady came bustling in with the coffee pot. "It looks like rain," said she, by way of making conversation. "Yes," said he, sniffing, "but it smells something like coffee, anyway."—*London Chronicle.*

# The Independent

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## The Steel Investigation

It may be inferred from the remarks and questions of majority members of the committee now making an investigation concerning the Steel Corporation or Steel Trust, that some of them believe the panic of 1907 was deliberately caused by certain moneyed interests to serve their selfish purposes. That part of the inquiry—and it is a large part—which relates to the acquisition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the Corporation in the first week of November, 1907, has shown that this theory is regarded in the committee with some favor, altho those who are really familiar with the history of the panic know that it deserves no consideration whatever. Mr. Roosevelt's recent testimony as to that transaction has been read with interest. Like much of the other testimony, however, there was little in it that was new.

The truth is that in the early days of the panic several speculators of considerable prominence, some of them connected with the steel industry, were carrying a large part of the Tennessee Company's capital stock, having had in mind a merger with another company or some other profitable disposition of it. Thru the agency of a well-known brokerage firm this stock had been placed in banks and trust companies as security for loans which were maturing. The market price of the shares was falling; the lending institutions wanted their money and could not get it. There was danger that two or three of them, with the brokerage firm, would fail. The stock, carrying control of the company, was offered to capitalists identified with the Steel Corporation, who did not greatly desire to buy. They had had an opportunity, before the panic, to take it. Realizing, however, that the severity of the panic and their own losses would be increased if the desired relief should be withheld, they consented to purchase the shares if prosecution for violation of the Anti-Trust law could be avoided.

Two of them went to Washington and laid the case before President Roosevelt, who assured them that he would not "interpose any objection." He virtually promised that they should not be prosecuted for thus enlarging (from 58 to 62 per cent.) the Corporation's share of the steel industry. There is an attempt now to show that the panic had been manufactured; that there had been a conspiracy to embarrass the owners of the stock, in order that they might be compelled to part with it, and that Mr. Roosevelt was misled by the reports given to him.

We believe that Mr. Roosevelt was moved by a sense of duty to the people, but his recent testimony proves that he was not then, and is not now, well informed as to the nature and course of the panic. "The result," he says, "justified my judgment. The panic was stopped." But it was not stopped, on or about November 4, 1907. The capitalists who came to see him told him "they knew of no other way by which the panic could be stopped." This sale, he adds, "offered the only chance of arresting" it. The "damage threatened was incalculable," and he sought to "prevent appalling disaster." As we have said, and as almost everybody knows, the panic did not end on November 4, a few days after the beginning of it. The relief given by the sale of the Tennessee Company undoubtedly had a good effect.

but if the sale had not been made we think the additional failures would have been limited to those of the involved brokerage firm, one trust company and one bank. Of course, no one can be sure that other institutions would not have been shaken, but it seems to us that the severity of the panic would not have been very greatly increased.

We are confident, however, that Mr. Roosevelt believed an "appalling disaster" was impending. But we cannot admit that the panic was "stopped" by his action. Opinions of good men differ as to his duty at the time. His decision was judicial in character. He felt that the emergency was an extraordinary one, and that he could rightly take no other course.

The inquiry has drawn interesting suggestions from men representing great companies. Some time ago, Judge Gary, the head of the Steel Corporation, said in his testimony that he would be pleased if there should be some authority at Washington to tell him what his company could do, and even to regulate prices. A few days later, Attorney-General Wickersham, in a public address, spoke in favor of the appointment of a commission empowered to supervise and regulate great corporations engaged in interstate business, as the railroads are now regulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Perkins, formerly of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and influential in the management of the Steel Corporation, said to the investigating committee last Saturday:

"I believe the mere question of 'limelight' an important thing. Publicity, I firmly think, would eradicate many of our troubles. If we had a law providing that a corporation engaged in interstate business could register itself with a bureau here in Washington, submitting its prices, its balance sheets, its methods, its treatment of labor, etc., and if these reports should be published, thus gaining the confidence of the public in the corporation's securities, the confidence of the competitor that he was being fairly treated, and the confidence of the consumer that he was being fairly dealt with, I think that very soon all corporations would register themselves and that we should have publicity which would go a long way toward removing the evils of our great companies and preserving the good that already is embodied in them."

It has been decided that there shall be hearings, beginning on November 15, before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, concerning Mr. Newlands's bill for a trade commission and other projects for the regulation of industrial corporations. At the meeting of the Steel Investigating Committee, on Saturday last, it was made known that steps are to be taken by the House for a wide inquiry as to corporations, industrial conditions and the Sherman act.

There should be a national commission, empowered to regulate great industrial or manufacturing corporations engaged in interstate trade, and to insure such publicity as Mr. Perkins desires. We expect that Congress in the near future will provide for such a commission.

## To the Senate

GENTLEMEN: The President of the United States, acting under the Constitution, has submitted to you for ratification two treaties of peace and friendship with Great Britain and France. These treaties are for the unlimited arbitration of all disputes, even those supposed to involve "national honor," and are generally held to be the farthest steps yet taken in the history of the world toward the goal of universal peace.

It is reported from Washington that you will not ratify these treaties at the present session, that you fear that your rights as an integral part of the treaty-making branch of the Government have been invaded. Your Committee on Foreign Relations has even made the great blunder of reporting the treaties back to you emasculated of a most important provision—the provision which enables the commission of inquiry to send a dispute to arbitration.

It is, of course, your sworn duty to examine the treaties with all care to see that the interests of the people of the United States, as well as your own prerogatives, are properly safeguarded. There can be no objection to your taking all the time you need to make the minutest scrutiny.

But we warn you that the country is in no mood to stand any unnecessary quibblings over Senatorial precedences,

You will be held individually and collectively responsible if you attempt to put your dignity above the cause of the world's peace. Do not forget that since you defeated the Olney-Pauncefote treaty of 1897 and the Hay-Pauncefote treaty of 1903 a well-nigh universal sentiment for peace and arbitration has grown up in this country and thruout the world. The churches, the chambers of commerce and boards of trade, the labor unions, the universities, and indeed all interests and classes in the community are now a unit in this noble and irresistible movement. Even the great mass of the plain people are at last coming to realize who are the ones who undergo the sufferings of war and pay the taxes of armed peace.

We have the honor to present to you this week the views of Prof. John B. Moore, generally considered the greatest international lawyer in America. He thinks the treaties should be ratified. And President Taft himself, in his speech last week at Mountain Lake Park, answered in brief all constitutional objections that you can reasonably make. Said he:

"By this treaty, if it is ratified, the Executive and Senate representing the United States, agree to settle all their differences, as described in the treaty, by arbitration or thru a commission.

"Should the treaty be ratified, the Senate, exactly as the Executive, will be in honor bound by its obligations in good faith to perform the offices which the main treaty provides shall be performed on the side of the United States, and then to abide the result, and to acquiesce, or, in so far as may be, perform and execute the judgment of the tribunal.

"What is there to prevent the Senate from uniting with the Executive in agreeing to settle future controversies of a given description in a treaty by the judgment of an impartial tribunal, and to submit to that tribunal not only the question how the issue ought to be decided, but also as a condition precedent whether the issue is within the terms of the treaty already made?"

If you are willing and have the right to sanction the arbitration of questions that involve the national honor, as you did in the famous Alabama case or the recent Newfoundland fisheries case, there can be no possible constitutional reason why you cannot agree to give your sanction to arbitrate *all* such *cases in the future*. There is no constitutional difference between making a special and a general treaty.

Thus the only question before you is this: Is the United States ready yet to arbitrate all disputes that may arise between herself and England and France? Mr. Taft and Mr. Knox say yes, our leaders of thought and action say yes, the whole country says yes.

A golden opportunity, therefore, lies before you. The imperishable honor of leading with President Taft in the movement for the abolition of what Thomas Jefferson called "the greatest scourge of mankind" is within your grasp. Unlimited arbitration is the beginning of the end of war.

Let the treaties, therefore, be ratified at the present session. The moral and material benefits which will accrue to our nation and to all mankind for this leadership in the cause of the ages will be beyond human computation.

## For Justice to the Weak

Our Government is now seeking earnestly, by broad treaties with the great nations of the Old World, to promote a peaceful settlement, by arbitration or otherwise, of all international controversies, even those involving a nation's honor. Its treaties with Great Britain and France have been signed. It desires to make similar agreements with other nations, and is committed to support of the principle that all disputes between one nation and another should be adjusted, if a trial cannot be avoided, by the decision of an international court. The nations of the Old World to which it has proposed these comprehensive treaties are strong.

At the same time a weak nation in the New World accuses the United States—as it has continuously accused this country since November, 1903—of deliberate violation of a treaty, of intentional disregard for accepted principles of international law and procedure, of injustice, of robbery. And our Government has continued to ignore the charge, even after public admission of the justice of it by him in obedience to whose orders, which were those of the President of the United

States, the action complained of was taken. Nearly five months have passed since Mr. Roosevelt, complacently contrasting his methods with those of more sensitive and judicious statesmen, said: "I took the Isthmus."

We asked Mr. Henry G. Granger, formerly consular agent of the United States at the capital of Colombia, to make a careful study of the relation of the United States to the secession of Panama. He was already familiar with the record, with the condition of public sentiment in Colombia as to the question, and with diplomatic procedure. We publish today the results of his inquiry. We direct the attention of our readers to them and ask for a careful consideration of the facts and his conclusions.

This controversy should be ended without delay. In response to the respectful but persistent protest of Colombia we should promptly provide for a settlement by diplomatic negotiation or by arbitration. We should either consent to join Colombia in laying the whole matter before the Hague tribunal, or should make a fair payment. In either case we should seek what may be called a quit-claim deed. This course is demanded in the interest of consistency, because of our present attitude toward the peaceful adjustment of all such disputes by arbitration or otherwise. And we should be as unselfish with respect to Colombia as we have been in Cuba or in Mexico. Justice, in our opinion, demands such a course, and this demand should precede that of consistency. We should take this course to promote our good repute in South America, and in the interest of our trade with South American countries. It is quite probable, as one well-informed man has said, that this "taking" of the Isthmus has lost for us more in trade than the cost of the canal. The evidence, it seems to us, if laid before the Hague court, would compel a decision against the United States and the award of a large sum in damages. If this be the opinion of our President and our Congress, why should not the United States admit the injustice and provide for a fair payment in cash? At all events we should seek peaceful and just settlement of international controversies with the weak as well as with the strong.

## The British Constitutional Victory

THE House of Lords has succumbed, submitted and is defeated; the House of Commons has asserted, made its demands and has conquered. The result is what it should be, the victory of the people over ancient hereditary right, which was wrong.

Like that of the United States, the Constitution of Great Britain provides for a bicameral legislature. But our Upper House is elective, while that of Great Britain is hereditary. Ours is a pyramid on its base; that of Great Britain is a pyramid on its apex—it topples when the earth shakes, and it has been shaking heavily these last five years.

The House of Lords has resisted to the limit the abolition of its right to veto the will of the Commons. What it means for them to yield we may in a measure understand from the resistance which our own Senate makes to any apparent lessening of its right to make a treaty. No one doubts the righteousness of the arbitration treaties negotiated with Great Britain and France; but we all fear the Senate, not that the Senate does not believe in arbitration, but because it suspects a loss of its dignity in the case of future disagreements. This is a small matter, but that of the House of Lords is a much greater matter. It is as if our House of Representatives could enact a law, after two years' delay, in spite of all the Senate might do. We would not and could not allow such an indignity to the Senate, because the Senate represents the people, the same people as does the lower house, altho in a different way; but in Great Britain the House of Lords is composed of a few hundred men who represent, not the people, but their own fathers and grandfathers, a club of rich men with handles to their names.

It is a revolution, but a revolution only in part achieved as yet. The House of Lords can, it is true, postpone for two or three years the will of the people, but it is itself unreformed. That will come, but the Liberal Government is in no desperate hurry to accomplish it. To do it now would not be to do it thoroly. Perhaps it cannot be done thoroly for

years, but to do it in haste would be to strengthen the Lords on their own hereditary basis, and that is not what is wanted. The plans proposed by Lord Lansdowne and Lord Rosebery allow the Lords to select some two hundred out of their own number, who, with a certain number of high officials, shall constitute the new chamber, which would be just as conservative as the present chamber, and stronger and more influential and obstructive. We should be quite willing to have the reform delayed until the immediate pressing reforms are gained and the people are educated to love a lord less dearly.

Such reforms are next in order. There are several of them. First comes home rule for Ireland, a sort of home rule which is all that Ireland asks, and which is nothing more than what we are accustomed to in our State legislatures under our national Congress. The enemies of home rule talk as if it would be an independent secession. It would be nothing of the sort. The Orangemen talk as if they would be under the heel of the Nationalist "Romanists," oppressed by the overwhelming majority. The time is past for that; and the organic act, which corresponds to our Constitution, would forbid any such wrong. Lord Lansdowne complains that the people have given no mandate for home rule, as if he had not done his best thru two elections to warn the electors that with the abolition of the veto by the Lords would follow home rule for Ireland. And follow it will; there is no concealment or subterfuge about it. Such a bill will pass the present House of Commons, will be rejected by the Lords, and will finally prevail after the lapse of two or three years, unless the present Parliament should come to a sudden end, of which there is no apparent likelihood. But when it comes we trust it will be such a measure as will not be sectional, but will apply to Scotland and Wales and England as well, and will thus disarm criticism. Parliament now has too much to do; it needs relief from local legislation.

Then there is disestablishment in Wales, with Scotland and England to follow. It will be vigorously opposed, but it is just and therefore must prevail. Privilege always objects to curtailment, and we judge that the Welsh bishops who voted against the veto bill did so because of the fear of disestablishment; they would not vote with the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and nine bishops who supported the Government, even if against their will.

Then will follow, if not immediately, such an education bill as the Lords rejected, and much have they suffered for that error. It will not be a perfect bill, for Great Britain has not yet learned that the public school, supported by all the people, believers and non-believers, is no place to enforce religion. Religion enforced by law ceases to be religion. Religion must in its own nature be free.

One more reform that needs and will receive speedy attention is the abolition of plural voting. As the law now stands a man who has certain property can vote in half a dozen or more different places. This gives extreme advantage to wealth, and wealth is conservative; it keeps all it has ever held. It values property where it should value manhood.

The defeat of the Lords is called a revolution; but it is only the beginning of a revolution, or the first of a succession of peaceful revolutions which will end only when aristocracy makes full and final submission to democracy. It may take years in Great Britain, for the people are slower to act than in France or Portugal. An Englishman must leave England and emigrate to Canada or Australia to be fully converted to democracy. There is no such fetish as aristocracy in the five dominions.

## Pioneering Without Pain

THE Government of Australia has before it a problem much the same as confronted our Government a generation ago; that is, the settlement of about a million square miles of arid lands. But it is being solved in a very different way. The Australian Government believes in giving its colonists a fair start, equipping them for their struggle against Nature with the arms of modern agricultural and engineering science. The American Government thought that it was doing its full duty with unexampled generosity when it offered a quarter sec-

tion of land to every man for a homestead. This policy had worked well east of the hundredth meridian; why not west of it, ignoring the fact that nobody could get a living on a quarter section by itself, either by pasturage or farming, while by collective effort the land would support a denser population than the East.

How could the emigrant know when he had crossed "the dead line"? As he passed thru the fertile farms of Eastern Kansas to the unclaimed region beyond, his wagon cover exprest his courage and determination: "Kansas or Bust." A year or two later back he came over the same route, starved out, burnt out, eaten out, dried out; this time with no extra horse hitched behind and no chickens cooped under the wagon; the whole outfit the palpable expression of defeat, and no need for scrawling on the sagging canvas the confession of failure in the word "Busted."

It was such experiences as this that gave rise to the story of the immigrant about to return to the old country who was met on the dock at New York by a fellow countryman just landed. (The nationality depends upon whatever dialect the narrator is most skilled in.) Said the new arrival: "Tell me, now, is it true that Uncle Sam gives every man a farm?" "No," said the man from the Far West. "You ain't got it quite right. Uncle Sam bets you 160 acres agin $200 that you can't live on the land five years, and the old man wins every time."

The western half of the United States is at last being settled up, but it has been at the cost of almost incredible hardship and suffering, and after years of bloodshed and fraud which are the inevitable result of antiquated and inadequate legislation. The common law doctrine of riparian rights, according to which water may be withdrawn from a stream only on condition that it is returned undiminished in quantity and unimpaired in quality was held to apply to the irrigated region where water must be used up if the land is to be cultivated. For the economical utilization of the water supply, a large area of land must be reclaimed together by means of great reservoirs and hundreds of miles of ditches. Where this was done by corporations the settlers were apt to be squeezed out after a few years by the raising of water rates and the land resold. And if a man worked independently, finding a place beside a creek where he could dig his own ditch, he might, after years of hard labor, be forced to abandon the home he had created out of the desert because somebody upstream in another State had cut off all his water. Very likely more money has been paid to lawyers in futile and exasperating litigation in the West than has been expended in digging ditches. This waste and suffering might have been avoided if it had been earlier recognized that the theory of individualism in agriculture did not apply west of the hundredth meridian.

Now Australia is profiting by our failures and successes and is starting in at the point we have been slow to reach, namely, the construction of irrigation systems by the Government and colonization on a large scale under expert direction. The Murrumbidgee irrigation scheme will open up 1,344,000 acres of land in New South Wales and make room for 200,000 settlers. One-fourth of this land will be watered and the rest used for pasture by the farmers. Prof. Elwood Mead, who did much to free our Western States from the curse of the common law, naturally lays stress in his report of the scheme upon the freedom from water controversies and the insecurity arising from riparian rights. The title to both water and land in fact remains with the Government. The land is not to be sold, but leased in perpetuity; the rentals to be not greater than 2½ per cent. of the unimproved capital value of the land, subject to reappraisement twenty-five years after the first occupation and every twenty years thereafter. The proprietor may sell his farm after five years, but only to a *bona fide* and qualified resident. The rent takes the place of taxes, so the system approximates the Henry George plan. The ordinary municipal and township officers may be dispensed with, since the irrigation officials will locate towns and roads, construct streets and houses, and provide water, lights and drainage. Before any settlers are invited, part of the land will be fenced and plowed and bungalows built. Let those of our readers who spent their earliest years in dug-

out-, cal houses and sheds take notice that these bungalows will be convenient, outwardly attractive and varied in appearance. The State model and experiment farm will provide seeds and fruit trees of approved varieties, thus avoiding the immense loss to our American pioneers thru the purchase of poor seed and unacclimated stock. Teams and farm machinery will be loaned to the settlers on the start. In short, the scheme bears about the same relation to our pioneering ways as the Pullman car bears to the prairie schooner. Doubtless we must make some allowance for the excessive optimism characteristic of a land prospectus, even when issued by a State, but at any rate the proposition is attractive and the invitation of the Government of New South Wales to American settlers is likely to meet with some response from those who feel themselves impelled by the spirit of their race to move on. But perhaps the American of pioneering instinct would not be happy where there is no chance for real estate speculation or a fight over the location of the court house.

## The Recall of Judges

THE speech of Senator Owen on the right of election and recall of Federal judges is the ablest explanation and defense of this questionable suggestion that has been offered, and nothing better is likely to appear. Senator Owen has undertaken to justify his measure from history and precedent, and on grounds of sound reason and common sense. He has also argued that our republican institutions, more than endangered, have been extensively undermined by judicial usurpation, and that the American people can maintain their rights only by getting and retaining the constitutional power to hold the judiciary directly accountable to popular opinion.

Whether Senator Owen's contention that the courts have usurped power be conceded or not, discussion of the wisdom of bringing them to account by the recall is worth while. Senator Owen reminds the public that already thirty-five States elect their judges by popular vote, five elect by the General Assembly, five appoint. All have practical recall, since tenure is for a fixed term, except in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. In both these States the legislature may recall. Therefore, unless it can be shown that the State judiciary system is generally a failure, we have no warrant for the assumption that the people would act rashly if they had direct power over the judges of the Federal courts.

We are disposed to agree with Senator Owen that popular constituencies, on the whole and in the long run, are conservative. Excitable elements there are in every population, but also there are dull, phlegmatic elements, and it is generally true that in doubtful cases popular decisions are negative. This phase of social psychology and its political consequences were thoroughly examined nearly a generation ago by Sir Henry Sumner Maine, and subsequent experience in both Europe and America has substantially verified his conclusions.

We are surprised, then, that Senator Owen does not see that his argument proves too much. Whether we look at the problem by the light of precedent, or by the principles of social psychology, it appears that the recall of judges could hardly operate in any other way than to prevent the progressive evolution of constitutional law. Senator Owen will hardly contend that State courts have been more regardful of personal liberty and popular rights than the Supreme Court of the United States has been. In so far as special privileges have been intrenched behind moss-grown decisions, they have enjoyed such protection at the hands of State judges rather than of the Federal courts; and Mr. Owen himself calls attention to the interesting circumstance that the right of recall of judges theoretically enjoyed by the people of Oregon for ten years has not yet been exercised. He says, to be sure, that the excellence of the proposed plan lies in the fact that if the recall can be exercised, its use will, in general, be unnecessary. Here, we think, he makes a serious error of observation and argument.

For the probable effect of this radical innovation is not likely to turn upon the mere aptitude of the people for self-government, as Mr. Owen assumes. It will turn rather upon the abundantly established fact that, however competent a political population may be, when it is confronted with the task of choosing an

enormous number of candidates for elective offices, it shirks the duty and leaves the choice to professional politicians. We do not for a moment doubt that if the American people had no other political duties than the nomination and election of judges, they would have an upright and distinguished judiciary. Unhappily, they have undertaken to nominate and elect so many officials of one kind and another that not one voter in a thousand knows anything whatever about 90 per cent. of the names on his ballot. Practically, therefore, the proposition to extend the elective function and to supplement it by recall is not a proposition to elect, after all. It is merely a proposition to appoint judges by political bosses instead of by a responsible executive.

And of appointment by bosses we have, and are likely to have, quite enough. To throw the United States Supreme Court which, with all its faults, is a dignified, learned, conscientious and high-minded tribunal, into the arena of practical politics, would be a calamity of incalculable magnitude.

## The South and Immigration

THE INDEPENDENT has received a very long protest from Mr. J. H. Patten, general counsel of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America. The purport of this communication seems to be to establish as a fact that the whole South is a unit in desiring but little immigration from Europe. We are not particularly interested in the question. If the farmers of the Southern States do not care for Germans and Hungarians and Italians, or if they prefer the negro help which they have, it does not greatly concern us. We are quite willing to believe that the South is something of a unit on this question. If it is a unit, then we consider it a fair deduction that the negro is a much better fellow than he has been taken for; especially that he is a good deal better farmer, both on his own account and his help for white people. Of course we are glad to find this out, and we are very sorry that our Southern friends should have any trouble with what few white immigrants find their way into those States.

Our correspondent explains that South Carolina, at a cost of about $40,000, brought in "two ship loads of carefully selected Northwest Europeans"; but that they were badly fooled, and that most of their cargoes "turned out to be Southern Europeans." We should certainly imagine that any ordinary white man would be able to tell the difference between an Italian and a Belgian or Norwegian. However, it seems that the State Legislature of South Carolina repealed the law establishing a State Bureau of Immigration, and forbade State officials from bringing such folk into the State. We are told that Georgia has had just as sad experience, and that Virginia has gone back on its earlier desire for immigrants. Other States are quoted, enough perhaps to establish the general fact that the South is pretty well content with negro help.

Then comes the fundamental proposition, that "ninety-five per cent." of the people of the South and West "do not appreciate the need of all this hot haste to settle every possible cultivable acre of land, or to develop every possible resource." This sort of nonsense ought hardly to find its way into print from any quarter. Any man who stands for the farming element of this country should know that we cannot, under a system of strenuous development, do anything more than make ends meet. With the present increase of population we have got to develop our resources in order to feed the people. If any State prefers a thin population, with scanty crops it should be modest about telling of it. We do not believe any such State exists.

So far as we know the South, most of the people are waking up to a very progressive agriculture. When we are told that "what few places there are that will do for cultivation might well be kept for our children, etc," we doubt if the writer is warranted by any organization whatever in so expressing himself. Even New York State and Ohio have hardly begun to bring their natural resources under control. To talk about the "few waste places" in Georgia and Louisiana is to talk nonsense. Not one-tenth of the acres of the Southern States is yet scratched with brain work. They will stand a thousand shiploads of Europeans before they are thoroly waked up to

produce such crops as we hope every acre in the United States will produce. Do the very best we can, another hundred years will be used up in getting agriculture readjusted to science. We are losing by ignorance more than we are getting out of the soil—by far. We are just learning that soil need never be worn out, and yet a large amount of American soil is, especially in the Southern States, badly used up. We have also just got acquainted with legumes and Nature's way of making soil. So far as we can foresee, our grandchildren and great grandchildren will have enough to do without our squatting in the marshes, and refusing to pull stumps out of our corn lots. We are not going to try to settle the question whether the farmers of Georgia agree with those of other Southern States or not; if we said anything to that effect we are willing to take it back, and if they are unanimously opposed to foreign laborers it is their own business. We do not, however, quite understand why the white people, who so recently enslaved the blacks, should now enslave themselves to the demands of their former laborers.

**A Community Crime**

A mob of citizens of the great, prosperous and "civilized" State of Pennsylvania celebrated last Sunday by dragging a negro from the hospital, where he lay under arrest, carrying him, cot and all, to a lumber pile in the outskirts of the town, and burning him there, chained to his cot. This occurred at Coatesville—within 40 miles of Philadelphia. There were in the case absolutely no extenuating circumstances for the lynchers to plead in self defense. The negro they burned had attempted robbery; he had shot and killed a special officer; he deserved to be hanged, and would have been hanged in the ordinary course of justice. And having, without provocation, cheated justice, this Pennsylvania mob must not go unpunished. The people of Pennsylvania, above all the people of the fine old county which this barbarous lynching has dishonored, will almost inevitably (even if selfishly, from calculated motives) express by voice and action their loathing for the deed of the mob, and their condemnation of its members individually. Now, also, is an opportunity given to the somewhat flabby officers of justice of Chester County to repair their reputations. But it is to the community that we chiefly look. Such lawlessness as Sunday's is costly in the end, as has been found in other States, on other occasions. Chester County has its share of disorderly black men; but it will never better the situation by teaching them the ugly lessons of race hatred and organized lawbreaking. The spirit of one part of the community has exprest itself in murder by mob. It is now for the rest of the community to express *its* spirit: giving up to justice malefactors who lowered themselves below the level of the man they tortured, and mercilessly ostracising any of the lynchers who escape legal punishment.

**Bottling Sunshine**

The underlying principle of the Sun Electric Generator Company was, says a New York newspaper, "bottling sunshine." The man who claimed credit for the idea, one Cove, and the promoter who directed a corps of 700 selling agents, Elmer E. Burlingame, went to the Tombs when Post Office Inspectors had made an investigation. When Jonathan Swift wrote "Gulliver's Travels" his account of the scientist who bottled sunshine extracted from cucumbers was regarded as satirical. With the scheme of Burlingame and Cove before us, it looks to us as if Jonathan's proposition might be marketable. Had the man of letters only hired an office and sent out solicitors, instead of smiling to himself and writing a book, he might have made a fortune and settled an annuity on Stella.

**Censorship and Insurrection**

The American Federation of Catholic Societies has just held its annual meeting in Denver. While it is not a body that has any right to represent Catholicism—for only the clergy can do that—it has the support of a number of bishops, while others of the hierarchy regard it as rather an annoyance than a help. It has uttered a very proper protest against immoral and licentious plays, for even laymen have the right to do that. We recall that it was another complaint that the Archbishop of Paris made

against D'Annunzio's "The Martyrdom of St. Sebastian," which he condemned before it was played and without having read it, but he was told it was ecclesiastically unsound. His denunciation did not in the least affect its success. In the daily papers which give the text of the denunciation by the Federation of Catholic Societies of plays classed as immoral is a cablegram dated "Lisbon," in which is announced the endorsement by Cardinal Del Val in the name of Pius X of the Royalist movement against the Republic of Portugal. The statement we are unwilling to believe, for the act would be immoral even in Catholic theology. Portugal is not only a *de facto* republic, but since the elections also a *de jure* government, duly recognized as such by our own Government. Here, then, we are told, is the Pope plotting against a lawfully recognized republic, which even the Portuguese hierarchy accepts. We suggest that the A. F. C. S. protest against the slander that such aid to an insurrection can emanate from the Vatican. At least let the official journals denounce it. But they will not, for they are with the Royalists against the Republic.

**The Common Cup**

The Wisconsin State Board of Health has exempted churches from the operation of the rule against the use of a common drinking cup. Similar exceptions have been made in State prohibition laws, because some churches insisted upon a certain percentage of alcohol in their communion wine, regardless of the fact that we have no chemical analysis of contents of the cup used at the Last Supper. Doubtless these exemptions do not seriously impair the health or sobriety of the public in these States, but it is unfortunate that Christian Churches, thru their attachment to ancient usages, should be put in apparent opposition to hygienic and moral reforms. The Old Testament is largely taken up with the enforcement of a sanitary code far in advance of the age and the Christian Church should likewise lead, not lag behind. But Bishop Grafton, of Fond du Lac, says:

"The good Lord would not permit the transmission of disease to any of His worshipers thru the means of their worship of Him. There has never been an authentic case of the contraction of disease thru the communion cup, tho the common drinking cup elsewhere should be strictly forbidden."

This is not in accordance with what we know in general of the Lord's ways of workings. Epidemics are often spread thru the assembling of people for worship. Dr. Saroglau, of the University of Geneva, in his investigation of the subject, found that the communion cup carried living bacteria, the wine used having no effect on the organisms. The danger, however, is not so great as in the use of the loving cup in student fraternities, for church members are presumably free from the worst of the diseases that may be conveyed in this way. The use of individual cups at communion is no new thing. W. A. Matheny, who contributes to the June issue of *The Pedagogical Seminary*, Worcester, Mass., a summary of the literature on the common cup, refers to its use during the plague of 1564 upon the recommendation of Zanchiny, professor of theology at Strasbourg and a former student of Calvin.

**The English Sparrow**

An Ohio farmer is sending out a circular letter, undertaking to start a general crusade against the English sparrow. The Agricultural Department at Washington has been at this job for the last twenty-five years, and it has accomplished very little in the way of exterminating the pest. This Ohio lover of birds, but hater of the sparrow, tells us that it has above everything else to meet the charge of filth. He lives as a scavenger, and has no distaste for manure and rotten waste. This kind of stuff he will collect and fill a hollow tree trunk with a half bushel of it. In this fermenting mass the female crawls to lay her eggs and rear her young. They are made familiar with filth from the outset. On the other hand he is not an insect hunter or worm eater, unless driven to it by threatened starvation. He never hunts out caterpillar eggs or devours slugs, but lives mainly in our grain fields on the ripening grain. He has no affiliation for other birds, not even for other sparrows. He has a taste, however, for lettuce and peas, and he will make as bad work in the garden as an oriole, while otherwise

in crude guise gives us some compensation in the way of beauty and song. The farmer says that this bird is a very early riser and gets in his mischief while the gardener is asleep. If the nests are persistently destroyed, and the sparrow given to understand, without mistake, that his presence is not wanted, he has sense enough to take the hint. In our towns he is making shocking work of all styles of architecture, in order to find roosting and nesting places. Legislation so far has not been able to handle the case, and it is possible that our Ohio farmer, Mr. Davey, for that is his name, may be able to organize the people effectively; we certainly hope that he may.

**Reforestation**

The Government is engaged in replanting some of the old burned over districts of the Northwest. Instead of replanting, however, with firs and pines it has introduced hickory, oak, walnut and other fast-growing hardwood trees. It has planted forty acres on Placer Creek, in Idaho, and will follow with other larger tracts, by way of experiment. It requires from 7,000 pounds of nuts to 12,000 pounds for one of these plantings. If these undertakings are successful other burned over districts will be taken charge of, with the purpose of introducing hard wood. It takes about fifteen years for walnuts to come into bearing, and nearly twice as long for hickories and oaks to become valuable. The length of this period is shortened by judicious pruning and cultivation. The task is enormous, however, looked at from any standpoint. Ten thousand square miles are swept by a single forest fire, and this seems to be the destiny of our forests in spite of all that has so far been done to protect them. It would seem as if the Government should apply its resources to guarantee the safety of the nation's wealth. It is child's play to follow in the path of these fires with appropriations adequate only to restore one-fiftieth of that which has been destroyed.

**Sugar**

*The International Confectioner* tells us that cane sugar, so far from being our only source of supply, can pass into the rear whenever necessary. The writer names rice sugar, or, as the Chinese call it, liquid sugar, as one of the most important. It is of delicious flavor, and sweeter than corn sugar, with which we are already quite familiar. It is imported in cans, and is used largely by confectioners. It makes a splendid candy. Sorghum or corn sugar at one time seemed to be likely to become an extremely important product of our Northern farms. Sorghum growing for the purpose of making syrups is still common all thru the Western States, and is growing in popularity in the South. It seems that there is a sugar imported in 500-pound barrels, by way of Hamburg, which is a by-product in the manufacture of potato starch. It is quite as sweet as corn sugar, and competes with it in the trade. Raisin sugar is made in large quantities in the Asiatic tropics, and reaches the American market in 50-pound tins. It seems likely that rice sugar will be made in our Southern States more freely, while the manufacture of maple sugar in our Northern States is passing into a period of more scientific manufacture. Maple groves seem destined to become maple orchards in some sections of New England and the Northwest. There is no good reason why the maple tree should not be studied and cultivated, and brought to its best yield quite as much as sugar cane. Standing well in the sunshine and kept from injurious insects, while the tapping is done judiciously, the maple tree will yield 5 pounds of sugar annually, while a neglected tree cannot yield over one-fifth of that amount. This sugar problem is still in its infancy.

**The Suffragets and the Vatican**

When woman suffrage got a foothold in Italy, the moment came when it reached the ears of the Vatican. The uproars of the London suffragets had but a faint echo on the Tiber. But when the banners of the new movement flew along the Flaminian way and entered the Eternal City, His Holiness sat up and took notice. It has leaked out that a secret pontifical brief has been sent or will soon be on its way to the archbishops and bishops of the entire world, condemning woman's suffrage, root and branch. The suffragets are put in the

same scale with the Modernists. Feminism and Modernism are the two flails of Satan, which His Holiness will strive to purge the world of. While no doubt most anxious about Italy and other Latin lands, yet the Pope directs that the crusade begin in England and the United States: the two sources of novel, advanced ideas. Modernism not only lives but is spreading; so too in all likelihood will Feminism.

**Four Centuries of the British Post Office**

It has long been the policy of the British Post Office to make the work it is doing for its patrons popularly understood. If new organization or new machinery is added, the Post Office is desirous that people should know that new services are available. Every extension of the services—postal, telegraph, telephone—and every cheapening of post office charges, is extensively advertised by placards displayed inside the post offices, and on the counters for sale at each post office there is a two-cent handbook, frequently revised and always up to date. By direction of the Postmaster-General a popular history of the Post Office has been written from its records which is now being sold by the Government publishers —Wyman and Son, Fetter Lane, London E. C.—at ninepence a copy. Like most other British institutions the Post Office has a history that goes a long way back. The story as told in this survey begins in 1482, when a postal service was organized to carry the King's despatches, and comes down to 1911, when, to mark the Coronation year, the charges in the oversea parcels post department were reduced by one-fifth, and several extensions were made in the work of the Post Office Savings Bank. Until the year 1839 is reached the story has little more than an antiquarian interest. Then the two-cent letter rate was established, and there began the developments which have now brought the Post Office into such close touch with the people and added so enormously to its revenue earning power —most of them belonging to the period between 1870 and 1911. At the end of the eighteenth century the net revenue of the Post Office—the amount it contributed to the relief of national taxation—was £720,000. At the end of the nineteenth century it was £3,710,000; while for 1909-10—the last year for which statistics are given—the net revenue was £4,910,000. Gladstone, as far back as 1866, made a remarkable claim for the British Post Office. "I am far from thinking very highly of our rank as a nation of administrators," he then wrote, "but perhaps if we could be judged by the Post Office alone, we might claim the very first place in this respect." The authors of this history of the British Post Office do not recall Gladstone's claim of nearly half a century ago; but it could be made today with much better ground than when it was made; and today there is no State Department in which the British have more confidence than in their Post Office. A question that comes to mind in reading this popular story of the British Post Office is when will it be possible to make a similar claim for the United States Post Office, and when will our Post Office be doing as much service for us. The answer to such a query is —just as soon as the business-like methods and the eagerness to serve that characterize the British Post Office are adopted in the United States Post Office, and the interests of express and telegraph companies cease to be put before the interests of the country at large.

The navies belonging to the British Colonies are to be wholly under the authority of the several dominions, in time of peace, and even in time of war, unless the dominions consent to put them under the British Admiralty. The agreement with the mother country is thus worded:

"In time of war, *when the naval service of a dominion or any part thereof has been put at the disposal of the imperial Government by the dominion* authorities the ships will form an integral part of the British fleet and will remain under the control of the British admiralty during the continuation of the war."

That is, Great Britain might be at war with Germany, and under obligation to defend its colonies, and yet Canada might refuse to give the aid of her navy, and keep it for her own protection. In time of peace Australia, for example, might do what she pleases with her vessels of war. Possibly she might make a

land on New Guinea as he has wanted to do in the past.

Our late correspondent, Dr. DeForest, friend and defender of Japan, is to have a memorial in the form of a substantial brick church in Sendai, which will cost something more than $10,000. Most of the gifts for it will be made in Japan, but it would be well for American friends here of this devoted missionary to give their aid. He was honored by the highest classes in Japan, and men of distinction there have given their aid. The well-to-do Japanese are just now rather hard prest because of the large subscriptions made to the fund for the sick poor, which the Emperor started with a gift of $750,000. About $10,000,000 has been subscribed, and they hope to raise it to $15,000,000. This makes other schemes go rather hard just now. Subscriptions can be made to the treasurer of the American Board, Mr. Wiggin, or to Dr. D. Crosby Greene, Azaba, Tokyo, Japan.

Here is an illustration of what a labor union should not do. Senator Dillingham having favored the admission of the Chinese, the Vermont branch of the Amerinan Federation of Labor, at its meeting last week, denounced his action. Not content with shutting out all Chinese laborers, it adopted a resolution calling for an increase of the head tax on all immigrants from $4 to $10, also requiring that they be able to read and write in their own language. We are reminded of a prayer by Theodore Parker, who, if not a very orthodox Christian, yet had an ethical instinct:

"May our continuous industry be so squared by the Golden Rule that it shall nicely fit with the interests of all with whom we have to do, and so by our handicraft *all mankind* shall be blest."

While we are giving the heartiest welcome to Admiral Togo, the greatest of living naval heroes, we will recall that he is of a race which a brutal element among us would exclude from our shores. But he will not meet any such insults as are recounted in *The Hindustani Review* by Mr. Saint Nihal Singh, who is writing for that journal in Calcutta a series of articles in which he does his best to tell his countrymen in India how rude, indecent and immoral are the social conditions of the United States. The eleventh of the series treats of the insults he and his friends have received for their dark color, and the picture is all dark. We wonder he can make his long stay in a country where everything is so degraded.

Hereafter a member of Parliament will be able to live modestly on his salary of $2,000 a year. The law which allows the salary was assured when the courts decided that the labor unions could not use their funds to pay their members who were elected to the House of Commons. The salary is very moderate, from our standard, but it makes it possible for a poor man to serve, whether he be a Laborite or a Nationalist. Hitherto the Irish members have had to beg their support in the United States and Canada, which was no dignified position.

In connection with Mr. Granger's article, "The Stain on Our Flag," published in this issue, it will interest our readers to know that the present Colombian Minister to the United States, Gen. Pedro Del Ospina, was an ardent advocate of such constitutional changes as would have ensured ratification of the Hay-Herran Treaty by the Colombian Senate of which he was then a member. General Ospina was the associate and inspiring genius of General Reyes when, immediately after the "secession," as special emissaries to Washington, they advanced such powerful arguments against our action.

How many home-coming tourists are like the Frenchman in Switzerland, who, in mountain climbing, found himself in a pretty little wood with no prospect beyond it, and exclaimed: "Look! this is all right! You might think you were in the suburbs of Paris!"

Senator Bailey has resigned again—this time as member of the National Monetary Commission. The United States was resigned to Senator Bailey's resignation long, long ago.

# Insurance

## A Friendly Letter

We take pleasure in publishing the following communication from the publication manager of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, which is in answer to our editorial of last week. We think his points are well taken. We should have taken more space to draw the distinctions he does here:

An article published in The Independent of August 10, entitled "The Poor and Insurance," will give the general reader a wrong impression because, inadvertently I am sure, no clear distinction is made between the different classes of insurance. You speak of the Massachusetts Savings Bank act which "has caused the competing regular insurance companies to lower their rates." In the next paragraph you say:

> "Nevertheless, there is no excuse whatever for insurance companies so to take advantage of the helplessness and ignorance of their poor clients as to compel them to compromise or adjust claims so that thousands of dollars are withheld from victims of accidents or from their widows, children or dependents, and diverted to increasing dividends or surplus."

You then speak of the fact that a number of insurance commissioners are making an investigation of some companies. Because the Massachusetts Savings Bank act deals wholly with life insurance, and because this investigation made by the commissioners is of companies which do other than life insurance, the life insurance companies suffer by the article.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which has the largest number of industrial policyholders in the country, does simply a life insurance business, having more than six million industrial policyholders, and it is not just to give, inadvertently, to them and to the public the impression that they are being cheated. Superintendent Hotchkiss, of the New York Department, completed last year an investigation of the Metropolitan, conducted by a number of his expert examiners, which extended over a period of fifteen months. It was, he says, the most thoro investigation ever given to any similar company in the country. In his report of this investigation he points out that the ratio of total expense to total premiums has in six years decreased 7.13 per cent. This is the reduction in the cost of the poor man's insurance, and during the same period in the companies which do not do an industrial insurance the decrease has been 5.6 per cent. This is the rich man's insurance. Mr. Hotchkiss also says that this company, considering the volume of its business, furnished industrial insurance substantially at cost.

With reference to the payment of claims, which was exhaustively investigated, the Commissioner says: "The claims received averaged from 600 to 800 each working day. The percentage for rejections is small, being in 1909 less than one-half of 1 per cent."

When you say "We hope that some practical way may be found to prevent by law or otherwise this most inhuman way of cheating the poor," and you do not make exception of life insurance companies which have been given a clean bill of health by the Commissioner, you are likely to cause unnecessary alarm and do real injury to those of the great army of industrial policyholders who would get an altogether incorrect impression of the facts concerning the cost of their own policies and the treatment which they may receive when those policies become claims.

I am enclosing a copy of the report of the Superintendent of Insurance, to which I have referred, with passages marked.

Very respectfully yours,
Luther B. Little.

Statistics published in the annual report of the New York Insurance Department, Part Two, show that the assets of American insurance companies were, in 1910, $3,693,248,328, an increase of $225,000,000 over the previous year. New York State companies were responsible for about half of this increase. The liabilities of the various companies, excluding gross surplus and special funds, were $3,500,000,000, of which $2,062,871,391 was in New York companies. The gross surplus and special funds amounted to almost $200,000,000, of which $81,342,070 was in New York companies. In the year 1910 New York insurance companies issued 382,041 "ordinary" policies, insuring $678,006,384, an increase over 1909 of over $100,000,000. An improvement has been steadily maintained in the life insurance business since 1907.

Henry Evans, president of the Continental Insurance Company and the Fidelity-Phenix Insurance Company, has been made chairman of the executive committee of Manning, Maxwell & Moore. The controlling interest in the company is held by Mr. Charles A. Moore, whom Mr. Evans represents. Mr. Moore has been in ill health and unable to attend to the detail of business matter.

# Financial

## Crop Losses

The Government's crop report for August 1, issued on the 9th, compels a revision of estimates. Owing to the excessive heat and dryness of July, there have been heavy losses, the reduction for spring wheat being 35,000,000 bushels, while the indicated yield of corn is less by 336,000,000 bushels than it was a month earlier. We shall have 30,000,000 bushels less of wheat than in 1910, altho the area is greater by nearly 3,000,000 acres. The condition of spring wheat on August 1 was only 59.8, against 73.8 on July 1, and a ten years average of 82.3. The yield will be the smallest since that of 1900. The yield of corn will fall below that of last year by 500,000,000 bushels, or nearly 13 per cent., and it will be taken from an area exceeding last year's by nearly 2,000,000 acres. Corn's condition on August 1 was only 69.6, against 80.1 on July 1, and a ten years average of 81.2. The indicated yield per acre is only 22.6 bushels, against 27.4 harvested in 1910, and a five years average of 27.1. All the condition percentages are low, that of rice excepted. Only 249,872,000 bushels of potatoes (condition 62.3) are promised. The ten years condition average was 84.8, and the five years average yield per acre 97 bushels, against 71.5 bushels this year. The tobacco crop falls from 984,000,000 pounds to 600,000,000, and the crop of hay is the smallest in fifteen years. In the following table are shown the indicated yields for 1911 and the harvested crops of 1910:

| | 1911. | 1910. |
|---|---|---|
| Corn | 2,620,221,000 | 3,125,713,000 |
| Winter wheat | 454,822,000 | 464,044,000 |
| Spring wheat | 209,646,000 | 231,399,000 |
| Total wheat | 664,468,000 | 695,443,000 |
| Oats | 817,800,000 | 1,126,765,000 |
| Rye | 31,262,000 | 33,039,000 |
| Barley | 140,056,000 | 162,227,000 |
| Buckwheat | 14,498,000 | 17,239,000 |
| Flaxseed | 22,898,000 | 14,116,000 |
| Rice | 23,076,000 | 24,510,000 |
| Potatoes | 249,892,000 | 338,811,000 |
| Hay, tons | 49,039,000 | 60,039,000 |
| Tobacco, lbs. | 600,588,000 | 984,588,000 |

Not since 1906 has the hay crop been less than 60,000,000 tons, and in 1908 it was 70,000,000. Canada has plenty of hay, but if we import it we must pay a tariff duty of $4 a ton. Our Government says:

"Taking into account both acreage and condition, indications are that the wheat crop will be 4.1 per cent. less than the average annual production of the past five years, corn 7 per cent. less, oats 12.3 per cent. less, barley 16.2 per cent. less, buckwheat 8.8 per cent. less, potatoes 21.9 per cent. less, tobacco 25.5 per cent. less, flax 2.3 per cent. less, rice 7.5 per cent. more and hay 22.8 per cent. less."

Cotton, lemons, apples, oranges and rice were the only crops which on August 1 showed conditions above the average for recent years. The cotton crop promises to exceed by 1,000,000 bales the largest that has preceded it.

....It is estimated that Great Britain's share of South American trade is 35 per cent., and that Germany's is 16 per cent.

....J. Ogden Armour says we can no longer afford to export beef, as our entire domestic supply is needed for home consumption.

....The Transvaal's gold output in July again broke the record, being £3,012,738, against £2,907,414 in June, and £2,913,734 in May.

....Dividend and interest payments by railroads, industrial and traction companies in August, as compiled by the *Journal of Commerce*, will be $95,781,986, against $87,700,359 in August of last year.

....By the operation of the sliding scale established by the Strike Commission in 1902, the anthracite mine workers have received about $28,000,000 in addition to the wage increase of 10 per cent. which the commission granted.

...The output of pig iron continues to decline. It was 1,893,456 tons in May, 1,787,566 in June, and 1,793,068 in July, a longer month than June. In July the daily rate was the smallest since the opening of the year. But there has recently been improvement in the steel trade.

# The Independent

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## Survey of the World

**Mr. Taft's Vetoes Upheld**

The President's veto of the joint resolution for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona to Statehood was sent to the House of Representatives August 15. In condemning the recall of judges under the Arizona Constitution, he called this a provision for "legalized terrorism."

"This provision," he continued, "in its application to county and State judges, seems to me so pernicious in its effect, so destructive of independence in the judiciary, so likely to subject the rights of the individual to the possible tyranny of a popular majority and, therefore, to be so injurious to the cause of free government that I must disapprove of a constitution containing it."

The message in Congress was heard in absolute silence. It was then loudly applauded from the Republican side. In spite of Democratic opposition, the veto was accepted, after a conference, altho the Statehood resolution, originally passed the House by a vote of 4 to 1, and the Senate by a vote of 3 to 1. The agreement of the conferees is based on the elimination of the judiciary recall and provision for making the New Mexico Constitution more easily amended.

The President's second veto was brought into the House of Representatives late on the afternoon of August 17. Then the Democratic leader arose and announced that he desired the wool bill with the message of veto to be laid on the table till the morrow, when he would move to pass the bill over the veto. This time the Democratic majority furnished the cheering. In his message, Mr. Taft quotes from the platform on which he was elected, and its tariff reduction plank. "I called an extra session of the Sixty-first Congress," he continues, "at which a general revision of the tariff was made and adopted in the Payne bill."

"The great difficulty, however, in discussing the new rates adopted was that there were no means available by which impartial persons could determine what in fact was the difference in cost of production between the products of this country and the same products abroad. The American public became deeply impressed with the conviction that, in order to secure a proper revision of the tariff in the future, exact information as to effect of the new rates must be had, and that the evil of log-rolling or a compromise between advocates of different protected industries in fixing duties could be avoided and the interest of the consuming public could be properly guarded only by revising the tariff one schedule at a time.

"To help these reforms for the future I took advantage of a clause in the Payne tariff bill enabling me to create a tariff board of three members and directed them to make a glossary and encyclopedia of the terms used in the tariff and to secure information as to the comparative cost of production of dutiable articles under the tariff at home and abroad. . . .

"The business of the country rests on a protective tariff basis. The public keenly realized that a disturbance of business by a change in the tariff and a threat of injury to the industries of the country ought to be avoided, and that nothing could help so much to minimize the fear of destructive changes as the known existence of a reliable source of information for legislative action. The deep interest in the matter was evidenced by an effort to pass a tariff commission bill in the short session of the Sixty-first Congress.

"Such a bill passed both houses. It provided a commission of five members, to be appointed by the President, not more than three of whom were to belong to the same party. . . . Because of the limited duration of the session, a comparatively small minority was able to prevent its becoming a law.

"On the failure of this bill I took such steps as I could to make the Tariff Board I had already appointed a satisfactory substitute for the proposed tariff commission. The board differs in no way from the tariff commission as it would have been, except in its power to summon witnesses; and I am advised by the members of the board that without this power they have had no difficulty in securing the information they desire. . . .

The report on Schedule M (pulp and paper) has already been sent to Congress. Full reports on wool and cotton will be submitted to Congress in December. I have also directed an investigation into the metal and leather schedules, the results of which it is hoped can be submitted to Congress at its first regular session, in time to permit their consideration and legislative action, if necessary. . . . If delay in the passage of a bill to amend Schedule K can be had until December, Congress will then be in possession of a full and satisfactory report upon the whole schedule. . . . Schedule K is the most complicated schedule in the tariff. It classifies raw wool with different rates for different classes; it affords the manufacturer what is called compensatory duty to make up for the increased price of the raw material he has to use due to the rate on raw wool, and for the shrinkage that takes place in scouring the wool for manufacture, and it gives him, in addition, an ad valorem duty to protect him against foreign competition with cheap labor. The usages which prevail in scouring the wool, in making the yarn, and in the manufacture of cloth present a complication of technical detail that prevents any one, not especially informed concerning wool growing and manufacture, from understanding the schedule and the effect of changes in the various rates and percentages.

"If there ever was a schedule that needed consideration and investigation and elaborate explanation by experts before its amendment, it is Schedule K. There is a widespread belief that many rates in the present schedule are too high and are in excess of any needed protection for the wool grower or manufacturer. I share this belief, and have so stated in several public addresses. But I have no sufficient data upon which I can judge how Schedule K ought to be amended or how its rates ought to be reduced, in order that the new bill shall furnish the proper measure of protection and no more. Nor have I sources of information which satisfy me that the bill presented to me for signature will accomplish this result. . . .

"There is no public exigency requiring the revision of Schedule K in August without adequate information, rather than in December next with such information. December was the time fixed by both parties in the last Congress for the submission of adequate information upon Schedule K with a view to its amendment. Certainly the public weal is better preserved by delaying ninety days in order to do justice and make such a reduction as shall be proper, than now blindly to enact a law which may seriously injure the industries involved and the business of the country in general."

The Democratic majority, with help from the Republican insurgents, failed by 14 votes to pass the wool revision bill over this veto. On the free list bill the vote was 226 to 127, or 11 votes short of the required two-thirds majority.

**In Congress**

Since receiving the President's vetoes, Congress has not been inactive. An early adjournment is looked for, but in the meantime the Senate has passed the House cotton revision bill and adopted amendments to it, revising the steel and iron schedule, making a horizontal reduction of 25 per cent. in the chemical schedule, reducing the duties on all machinery and parts of machinery used in cotton manufacture to 30 per cent., and cutting the rate on bituminous coal to 45 cents a ton, except in the case of Canada, where it is to go on the free list. Finally, an amendment providing that if the cotton bills and amendments did not reduce duties as was intended, all rates should be 30 per cent. lower than those contained in the Payne-Aldrich law was adopted. All of these measures were of Democratic origin. The House cotton bill passed, with all its amendments, by a vote of 29 to 24.——The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations characterizes President Taft's general arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France in their present form as "breeders of war and not of peace." The committee predicts that the treaties, if ratified as presented by the Administration, would arouse a series of international disputes, now happily at rest, into "malign and dangerous activity." The majority report is not concurred in by Senators Burton, Cullom and Root. The President meanwhile has told the Methodist camp meeting at Ocean Grove, N. J., where he addressed 8,000 persons, that Senatorial prerogatives in this matter are no more sacred than the executive prerogative. The Senate's "sensitiveness" should be respected, not made light of; but the question "must ultimately be referred back to the people." Continuing:

"Now if we have power to enter into arbitration we have the power to agree to enter into arbitration under conditions that are described in the treaty, and as we have the right to leave the interests of the country to a judgment of the court to which it is submitted by agreement we certainly have the right to submit to that court to decide whether the particular instance and difference which has arisen or shall arise in the future is within the description of the treaty and of the obligation which we entered into in the treaty. To say that this is an abdication of the functions of the Senate is to say that it is not the function

of the Senate to make an agreement at all which shall bind the Government."

Since the President's speech was delivered, the Senatorial committee has struck from the treaties the paragraph:

"It is further agreed, however, that in cases in which the parties disagree as to whether or not a difference is subject to arbitration under article I of this treaty, the question shall be submitted to the joint high commission of inquiry; and if all or all but one of the members of the commission agree and report that such difference is within the scope of article I, it shall be referred to arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this treaty."

After the action of the committee the treaties were favorably reported to the Senate, which went into secret session for that purpose.

**Lynchings and Aviation**

After unpardonable procrastination, the District Attorney of Chester County, Pa., arrested in all nine persons, two of them only boys, in the case of the burning of the negro murderer, Walker. One of those arrested was Stanley Howe, the special policeman who was set over Walker in the Coatesville Hospital as guard, and made no effort to defend his prisoner. Howe is under $1,000 bail as a "material witness." A confession by one Swartz, a mill worker, has given the prosecutor the names of participants in the lynching. The arrest of "leading citizens" of the little town is looked for. Order has been maintained in Coatesville by the State Constabulary, whose commander, Major Groome, has been on the ground. Governor Tener has insisted upon firm action by the prosecutor, who has been deterred, directly or indirectly, by political influence, from pushing the case with any vigor. The community of Coatesville regrets its shame, but there is no evidence that it wants the guilty punished. Quite the contrary.——A negro preacher, Charles West, recently murdered Marshal Newberry, of Jakin, Ga., and during three days and nights bands of white men scoured the country, killing and whipping negroes, and burning their churches, lodge rooms, and school houses. They seem determined to run every negro out of this region. The officials report that only three negroes have been killed, but others allege that this estimate is too small by half. West has not yet been taken. He was a well-known organizer of his race, and the murder of the marshal apparently followed a vote of his lodge meeting to get him out of the way, as he had raided disorderly lodge meetings. ——Aviation, too, has its victims, St. Croix Johnstone and W. C. Badger having plunged to death at Grant Park, Chicago, where an aero meet was in progress last week. Another aviator fell into Lake Michigan, and Lincoln Beachey came near to having the same experience. Others have turned turtle, escaping fatal injury. The Wright brothers have meanwhile started a patent suit that will test points at issue between themselves and rival makers. The Wrights privately denounce the foolhardy work of the aviators competing for large prizes at Chicago. A Chicago paper names sixty-one men who have lost their lives in heavier-than-air machines since the experiments of Lilienthal were made in Lichtenfeld. At this Chicago meet Oscar A. Brindley, in a Wright biplane, broke the world's record for altitude, soaring 11,726 feet. W. G. Beatty made a record for sustained flight with a passenger, staying aloft 3 hours 42 minutes.——Morrison, the English airman, dropped into the sea near Folkestone, August 15, without injury. Vedrines met with a similar accident a day later, at Trouville.

**The Islands**

Gen. Cincinnatus Leconte took the oath of office as President of Hayti, August 16. Except the Dominican Minister, foreign representatives were absent from the ceremony, having decided not to recognize the new Government till it had received the general support of the people, and arrangements for the adjustment of any claims that foreigners may have as a consequence of the revolution were made. The American Minister has since then (August 19) officially exprest to President Leconte his Government's desire for a continuation of friendly relations; and the French Minister and British Consul have notified their Governments that they are satisfied with the assurances of the new President. The German Minister is non-com-

martial.——When the United States scout cruiser "Salem" leaves Port au Prince for Hampton Roads this week, her place in the harbor will be taken by the gunboat "Marietta." The "Des Moines" will also patrol Haytian waters.——At the time of the Spanish-American War the United States made efforts to establish a chain of weather bureau stations in the West Indies to make reports and warn the American fleet in the event of a hurricane or severe storm. It was believed that Mole St. Nicholas would be an advantageous point for a station, but Hayti did not sanction its establishment. Since then no serious effort has been made to establish the station, but from Port au Prince it is now reported that the United States will be accorded weather bureau rights. This voluntary action is doubtless to be taken as an indication of friendliness toward the United States.——When the new President's Ministry took the oath of office they pledged themselves to advance the interests of the country, to give protection to foreign interests, and to rush the construction of railroads and other public works, respecting existing contracts as the only possible means to save the country and avoid foreign intervention. It is planned, say reports, to negotiate loans thru private bankers and merchants, and not thru the National Bank of Hayti. It is said that certain classes in Port au Prince fear that the Government may come under too stringent foreign domination if the National Bank even indirectly holds the purse strings. (Germans and Americans hold a portion of the National Bank stock.) The United States would like to discourage these loans, which are always dearly paid for in the end; and the preponderating influence of German traders is dreaded.

**Latin-America**

In an engagement on August 19, at Tetilles, Mexico, in which the forces of General Huerta beat back a strong advance of the Zapatists, the main body of the Federal command arrived in sight of Yautepec, a town of 8,000 inhabitants, between Cuatla and Curnavaca, where the first battle of the Morelos campaign will occur, unless Dr. Madero can arrange an armistice. President De la Barra says that General Huerta has orders to occupy Yautepec. General Figueroa, who has 1,000 men at Iguela, has been ordered to advance with all speed and garrison the towns of Jojutla, Puente, Ixtla and neighboring villages. The rebel, Zapato, is surrounded, for Gen. Casso Lopez has a strong force at Jonacates. Dr. Madero charges that General Huerta is working for General Reyes in attempting to produce a state of war in Morelos and show that he (Madero) is incapable of handling the situation. The fact that these charges were made to the President adds to the seriousness of the situation, and infuriates the followers of Reyes. Reports of the sacking of Jojutla and Ixtla are confirmed. Merchants of Jojutla lost goods worth 150,000 pesos when 300 Zapatists entered the town and robbed the business houses. Reports from Guadalajara tell of a fight between rurales and bandits at Yurecuaro, where there is an American colony. Five bandits were killed and ten captured.——With a force of 200 men General Orozco rode into Juarez, August 16, and raided the gambling houses, which he closed. He then arrested Mayor Medina, formerly lieutenant-colonel of insurrectos, and placed the town under martial law.——Election day in Chihuahua, Mexico, passed without disturbance. Abram Gonzales was elected Governor. He was already acting as such under appointment from Francisco J. Madero. The entire State ticket nominated with Gonzales was elected. There was no open opposition to the Governor, who was Dr. Madero's acting Secretary of War when the rebel army was in the field.——Owing to disorder in Lower California, a troop of United States cavalry will patrol the border from Yuma, Ariz., to San Diego, Cal.

**The British Railroad Strike**

The epidemic of strikes in England reached its hight this week in a general strike of all the organized employees of the railroads. The seamen's strike was followed by the dockers' strike and both these having won substantial concessions the railroad men issued an ultimatum demanding of the companies

recognition of the unions and promise of redress of grievances within twenty-four hours. This met with a peremptory refusal on the part of the managers, who pointed out that according to the agreement of 1907 all questions in dispute were to be referred to conciliation boards. This agreement terminated in 1914 and until then the men would have no right to strike. But the men held that the conciliation boards had proved to be incompetent and dilatory and could not be relied upon. Premier Asquith interposed with the offer of a royal commission to investigate the alleged grievances but this was rejected by the men on the ground that royal commissions were even more deliberate and ineffectual than conciliation boards. They claimed that the railroad companies had been unjust and arbitrary in their interpretations of the agreement of 1907 and that the Government had paid no attention to the repeated petitions of the unions for a readjustment of the machinery of arbitration so that it should become effective. Accordingly the executive committee of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants telegraphed to all the local unions at the designated time:

"Your liberty is at stake. All railway employees must strike at once. Loyalty to each other is victory."

At this crisis Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd-George took the matter in hand and was more successful than the Premier. He explained in the House of Commons that same night that the Government was not proposing a royal commission of the ordinary type but a joint committee composed of two representatives of both the contending parties presided over by a man of recognized impartiality, which would make an immediate investigation into the causes of the failure of the conciliation act. The settlement of the threatened strike of 1907 by the conciliation act was due to Lloyd-George and this had at once brought him to the front as a man of tact and efficiency. His management of the present crisis will add to his reputation. It was chiefly thru his exertions that the men were brought to agree to the joint committee and the managers of the companies to agree to meet their representatives of the unions. At the end of the second day the strike was called off. The Conservative papers denounced the strike in unqualified language, but most of the Liberal organs were inclined to side with the men. Public opinion was divided. All deplored the injury done to the country by the stoppage of traffic, and many condemned the strike as a violation of agreement, but it was generally recognized that the pay of the men was quite inadequate and that they had not been fairly treated. The Government promised the companies that Parliament would be asked to allow a reasonable increase in charges if that should be found necessary because of an advance in wages. The companies agree to take back all the strikers without discrimination.

**The Conduct of the Strike**

According to the labor leaders 250,000 men obeyed the strike order, but the Board of Trade estimate is only 150,000. The train service all over the country was crippled and in some cases altogether suspended, as the proportion of men remaining at work varied from 20 to 80 per cent. in different localities and branches of the service. There was little freight moving anywhere, but passengers and mail trains were put thru slowly and irregularly. Passengers for trans-Atlantic steamers had great difficulty in getting to their ports. "Week-enders" and "resorters" in many cases could not get to their homes. If the strike had lasted a few days longer there would have been serious danger of famine in the northern part of the country. As it was, prices rose alarmingly, and milk, butter, fruit, vegetables and bread ran short in many places. Liverpool suffered the worst, as there other local strikes added to the difficulties of the situation. The desertion of the employees of the electric plant left most of the city in darkness, stopped the tramcars and shut off the power from the printing offices and other establishments. The Government made it plain from the start that it would regard it as a paramount duty to the public to keep open the means of transportation, and this pledge was carried out so far as possible. London was garrisoned by 50,000 troops, and the dome of St. Paul's was occupied

by the signal corps as a heliograph station. In most places the strikers did not attempt to prevent the movement of trains by force, altho in some cases the signal wires were cut and switches blocked. But in the streets of Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester and other cities the police and soldiers were frequently attacked by the mob with stones and bottles, and many persons wounded on both sides. The soldiers were provided with a hundred rounds of ball cartridges and instructed not to fire over the heads of the mob, but directly at the ringleaders. This was done in Liverpool and resulted in the killing of two men. At Llanelly, Wales, the station was guarded with 500 soldiers, but they could not prevent the mob from tearing up the track, looting stores and burning cars and depots. A troop train was held up and a quantity of ammunition captured. The soldiers charged the rioters repeatedly with fixed bayonets and finally fired, killing three men. Later, when the mob was burning a freight shed, nine of them were killed by an explosion. According to the officers in charge of the troops the rioting at Llanelly was due not to the strikers, but to hooligans, who had seized a carload of beer and whisky and got drunk on it. On Sunday 40,000 railroad men assembled in Hyde Park to rejoice over their victory, as the first time in history that the companies had recognized the right of collective bargaining, the vital principle of trades unionism. Most of the men have returned to work, but the employees of the Northeastern Company are holding out for an eight-hour day and a minimum wage of $5.30 a week.

**Sabotage and Anti-Militarism**

While the English railroad strike was being won the French *cheminots* were trying to settle the question of who was responsible for the failure of their strike and laying plans for a more successful one next time. The recent national convention of railroad men held at Paris was stormy and acrimonious. The last session lasted all night and the congress adjourned at 6 o'clock with many matters unsettled. The chief action was to dissolve the national union and substitute a federation of regional unions, one for each railroad system, and altogether affiliated with the General Confederation of Labor. It is questionable whether this is to be regarded as a victory for the reformer or the revolutionist faction. The General Confederation is revolutionary, but the restoration of local autonomy will allow the more moderate unions to confine their activities to the improvement of their industrial position. The greatest and most heated difference of opinion was aroused by the question of what attitude the convention would take in regard to *sabotage*, that is, the destruction of property and the delay of trains. One delegate denounced sabotage as criminal and called the train-wreckers "monsters in human form." The revolutionists greeted his remarks with cries of "Traitor!" and their speakers held that sabotage was "an honor to the working class, a necessary weapon of industrial warfare," and expressly approved by the General Federation. They called attention to the fact that the railroad men in previous conventions had recommended the stoppage of all trains in case of a declaration of war. Nevertheless the reformers succeeded in passing a compromise resolution expressing disapproval of the two recent attempts to wreck express trains as liable to injure the cause. Some of the reformers even ventured to question the advisability and propriety of a general strike in time of war, saying that the *cheminots* (railroad men) would obey an order for mobilization by an immense majority and that the Germans would do the same. M. Bidegarray, whom the convention delegated to the anti-militarist meeting being held simultaneously in the Salle Wagram under the auspices of the General Confederation, went so far as to say that it was a man's duty in time of war to defend his country and as for him he would never submit to the yoke of the Kaiser. A man of such moderate sentiments was not welcome at the Salle Wagram, and when he appeared on the platform he was hissed and hooted and not allowed to say a word. At this meeting delegations of foreign Socialists joined with the French in denouncing war. The German representative said that it was a lie and a calumny to charge

that the workingmen of either country were patriotic. They agreed that the whole of Morocco was not worth the life of a single German or French proletarian. The Spanish delegate said a declaration of war would in Spain be the signal for an insurrection, for Spanish proletarians would rather die for the revolution than be crushed in the interests of capitalists. Tom Mann, the English delegate, said that the laboring class was bound to oppose all war except one, the war of classes for the overthrow of the capitalist régime.——We should mention here a third group of working men, that is the Union of Catholic Railroad Employees, who while their fellow laborers were approving sabotage and condemning patriotism, spent the night in the big basilica of the Sacred Heart on Montmartre listening to prayers and sermons. These Catholic unionists numbered 3,000 and each local bore a banner emblazoned with the arms of the province, the patron saint and a symbolic locomotive.

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**The Japanese Administration of Korea**

Count Terauchi, the Japanese Governor-General of Chosen (Korea), in an address to the provincial governors assembled at Seoul, July 1, reported upon steps taken to instruct the Koreans in the trades. There had been established, under the new régime, thirty-five sericultural training houses, twenty-one training houses for weaving, thirteen common sericultural workshops, eight training houses for paper making, three fishery training houses, thirty-seven seedling nurseries, four mulberry farms, eight common industrial workshops, and four industrial training houses. Resident and traveling instructors for these institutions numbered one 150. One hundred and thirty-three public primary schools and seven industrial apprentice schools had been founded, while a decision had been made that a grant-in-aid should be given to 217 various public and private schools. Again, in spite of the remission of taxes in arrears, etc., State revenue as well as the income of the local fund for the six months ending in March showed favorable results, both representing an increase of 938,000 yen together as against the corresponding period of the previous year. The trade during the first five months of this year was an unprecedented success. In comparison with the return for the first five months of last year it (including that with Japan proper) showed an increase of 1,587,000 yen in exports and in imports an increase of 7,753,000 yen. The Governor-General has formed a plan for the development of the Korean railways and for bridge construction. The harbors at Fusan, Chemulpo and Chinnampo are to be improved, and large docks constructed. Telephone lines are being extended. Methods of improved agriculture should be inculcated, added Mr. Terauchi. Regulations for fishery have been lately revised. The guiding object of the new regulations is to protect Korean and encourage Japanese fishermen to settle permanently in this country instead of returning home, as hitherto, as soon as the fishing season was past.——According to Mr. Ebina, a Christian missionary, there are three professing Christians in Korea for every one in Japan. The actual figures are 100,000 and 300,000. But, the *Japanese Mail* points out, "Mr. Ebina does not take any account of the Roman Catholic Christians." Mr. Ebina says that the most remarkable of the changes wrought in Korea by the new régime is in the endeavor of women. Formerly a Korean woman never allowed her face to be seen in public. She covered everything except her eyes. But now Korean girls behave in this matter just as the Japanese do, going about the streets with wholly unveiled faces and in their scholastic costume. In some cases they have adopted foreign custom so far as to shake hands with their teachers by way of salutation. Mr. Ebina alleges that altho the Korean converts are so much more numerous than the Japanese, the latter are far superior in the strength of their faith and in their education. He adds that Christian propaganda in Korea has been carried on entirely by foreign propagandists, and that it is desirable that Japanese pastors should take a larger part in the work.——The Governor-General of Korea announces that the Japanese language shall henceforth be recognized in the curriculum of the primary schools.

# A Hymn to the Peoples

By W. E. Burghardt Du Bois.

O Truce of God!
And primal meeting of the Sons of Man,
Foreshadowing the union of the World!
From all the ends of earth we come!
Old Night, the elder sister of the Day,
Mother of Dawn in the golden East,
Meets in the misty twilight with her brood,
Pale and black, tawny, red and brown,
The mighty human rainbow of the world,
Spanning its wilderness of storm.

Softly in sympathy the sunlight falls,
Rare is the radiance of the moon;
And on the darkest midnight blaze the stars—
The far-flown shadows of whose brilliance
Drop like a dream on the dim shores of Time,
Forecasting Days that are to these
As day to night.

So sit we all as one.
So, gloomed in tall and stone-swathed groves,
The Buddha walks with Christ!
And Al-Koran and Bible both be holy!

Almighty Word!
In this Thine awful sanctuary,
First and flame-haunted City of the Widened World,
Assoil us, Lord of Lands and Seas!
We are but weak and wayward men,
Distraught alike with hatred and vainglory;
Prone to despise the Soul that breathes within—
High visioned hordes that lie and steal and kill,
Sinning the sin each separate heart disclaims,
Clambering upon our riven writhing selves,
Besieging Heaven by trampling men to Hell!

We be blood-guilty! Lo, our hands be red!
Not one may blame the other in this sin!
But here—here in the white Silence of the Dawn,
Before the Womb of Time,
With bowèd hearts all flame and shame,
We face the birth-pangs of a world:
We hear the stifled cry of Nations all but born—
The wail of women ravished of their stunted brood!
We see the nakedness of Toil, the poverty of Wealth,
We know the Anarchy of Empire, and doleful Death of Life!
And hearing, seeing, knowing all, we cry:

Save us, World-Spirit, from our lesser selves!
Grant us that war and hatred cease,
Reveal our souls in every race and hue!
Help us, O Human God, in this Thy Truce
To make Humanity divine!



SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL DELEGATES TO THE RACES CONGRESS
[—] Weardale, president of the Congress, is seated in the center. To his right General Légitime, formerly President of Hayti. Others are representatives of Japan, Persia, Africa, etc.

# The First Universal Races Congress

BY W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS, Ph.D.

[Professor Du Bois was the Honorary Secretary for the United States of the First Universal Races Congress just concluded in London. We have heard from others that his was the best address given at any session. We also publish, on the opposite page, his poem, read at the opening session.—EDITOR].

OF the two thousand international meetings that have taken place in the last seventy-five years there have been few that have so touched the imagination as the Universal Races Congress of this summer.

Such a meeting may be viewed in many lights: as a meeting of widely separated men, as a reunion of East and West, as a glance across the color line or as a sort of World Grievance Committee. Perhaps it was in part something of each of these. There was, however, one thing that this congress could do of inestimable importance. Outside the discussion of racial problems, it could make clear the present state of scientific knowledge concerning the meaning of the term "race."

This the congress did and this was its most important work. There were practically no reports of new anthropological knowledge. There were, however, several reviews and restatements in popular terms of the present *data* of the science in the matter of human races, exprest with a clearness, force and authority that deserve especial mention.

The scientific men who contributed papers to the congress, and who were with few exceptions there in person to take part in the discussions, were, many of them, of the first rank: Von Luschan and Von Ranke, of Germany; Sergi, of Italy; Myers, Lyde and Hadden, of England, and Boas, of America, are all well known; among the other speakers were the Indian scholar, Seal; Lacerda, of Brazil: Finot, of France, and Reinsch, of America. All those mentioned, save Boas, were present in person.

To realize the full meaning of the statements made by these men one must not forget the racial philosophy upon which America has long been nursed. The central idea of that philosophy has been that there are vast and, for all practical purposes, unbridgeable differences between the races of men, the whites representing the higher nobler stock, the

blacks the lower meaner race. Between the lowest races (who are certainly undeveloped and probably incapable of any considerable development) and the highest, range the brown and yellow peoples with various intermediate capacities.

The proofs of these assumptions have been repeatedly pointed out; the high civilization of the whites, the lack of culture among the blacks, the apparent incapacity for self-rule in many non-Europeans, and the stagnation of Asia. The reasons for this condition were variously stated: some assumed separate development for each race, while others spoke as tho the various races represented different stages in the same general development, with thousands of years between, the negro remaining nearest the ape, the whites furthest from the common ancestor.

Had these assumptions remained merely academic opinions it would not be necessary to recall them, but they have become the scientific sanction for widespread and decisive political action—like the disfranchisement of American negroes, the subjection of India and the partition of Africa. Under the aegis of this philosophy strong arguments have justified human slavery and peonage, conquest, enforced ignorance, the dishonoring of women and the exploitation of children. It was divine to enslave negroes; Mexican peonage is the only remedy for laziness; powerful nations must rule the mass of men who are not fit and cannot be fitted to rule themselves; colored women must not expect to be treated like white, and if commerce is arranged so as to make the dark world toil for the luxury and ease of the white, this is but the law of nature.

As I sat in the great hall of the University of London, I wondered how many in those audiences of five, six and seven hundred who daily braved the sweltering heat of a midsummer meeting realized how epoch-making many of the words quietly spoken there were, and how far they went toward undermining long and comfortably cherished beliefs.

The anthropologists were not rash in statement. They spoke with full realization of the prevalent attitude of Europeans toward other races. Some, like Von Luschan,. took pains to emphasize separate racial development for the sake of the "hassenkamf," but he began with the sweeping assertion that "mankind is one":

> "Fair and dark races, long and short headed, intelligent and primitive, all come from one stock. Favorable circumstances and surroundings, especially a good environment . . caused one group to advance more quickly than another."

Moreover both he and Von Lanke, Sergi and others ridiculed the possibility of a "science" of race, or, indeed, of the possibility or desirability of drawing complete racial lines: "The question of the number of human races," said Von Luschan, "has quite lost its *raison d'être,* and has become a subject of philosophical speculation, rather than of scientific research. It is of no more importance to know how many races there are than to know how many angels dance on the point of a needle!"

Especial insistence was made against regarding races as unchangeable accomplished facts; they were, in the words of Boas and Seal, "growing developing entities" and "the old idea of the absolute stability of racial types must evidently be given up; and with it the belief in the hereditary superiority of certain types over others."

This brought the discussion to the crucial point, for granted that human beings form a family thru which it is difficult to draw absolute lines, yet does not the present advancement of the various groups of men correspond on the whole with their physical characteristics? No proposition was more emphatically denied than this. In physique, said Seal, quoting Weisbach, "each race has its share of the characteristics of inferiority," and it is impossible to arrange the main groups of men in an ascending scale of physical development. Lyde, of Oxford, added that even color, which is today made the greatest of racial barriers, is with little doubt "entirely a matter of climatic control."

Nevertheless there are tremendous differences in the present condition of the various groups of men—whence do they arise and how permanent are they? Practically every anthropologist present laid the chief stress on environment in explaining these differences; not simply physical environment but the even more

important social environment in which the individual is educated. Von Luschan traced dark-skinned primitive man from Southern Asia to the negro and negroid toward the Northwest, the Indo-European toward the North and the mongol toward the Northeast. "We have thus the three chief varieties of mankind," he said, "all branching off the same primitive stock, diverging from each other for thousands of years, but all three forming a complete unity, intermarrying in all directions without the slightest decrease of fertility." Sir Harry Johnston emphasized this early interpenetration of primitive races and found traces of negro blood from Asia to Ireland. Others like Reinsch showed that the differences that arose among the scattered branches of men were due at first to physical environment, and pointed out the way in which the contrasting geography of Greece and Africa, and Europe and Asia had influenced the history of their inhabitants.

Had not this long difference of environment left traces in the characters of races so ingrained as to be today practically ineradicable? Myers, of Oxford, asserted, in answer to this, that the mental characteristics of the majority of Europe were today essentially the same as those of the primitive peoples of the earth; that such differences as exist are due to present social and physical environment and that therefore "the progressive development of all primitive people must be conceded if the environment can be appropriately changed."

From the papers submitted to the congress and from his own studies, Gustav Spiller, the secretary, stated that a fair interpretation of the scientific evidence would support these propositions:

1. It is not legitimate to argue from differences in physical characteristics to difference in mental characteristics.

2. Physical and mental characteristics of races are not permanent, nor are they modifiable only thru long ages. On the contrary they are capable of being profoundly modified in a few generations by changes in education, public sentiment and environment generally.

3. The status of a race at any particular time offers no index as to its innate or inherited capacities.

As to race mixture all the anthropologists said that there were no "pure" races and that modern peoples were all more or less mixt. Nevertheless while many of these mixtures were obviously beneficial, it was not clear whether all racial mixtures would be. Certainly it was unscientific to assert that mulattoes and Eurasians were degenerate in the absence of all scientific data. Lacerda, of Brazil, showed the high proportion of mulattoes in the population of Brazil and the leading rôle they had played in emancipating the slaves, in establishing the republic and in the literary and political life of the day. Sir Charles Bruce and Sir Sidney Olivier made somewhat similar statements concerning the West Indies.

It would be too much to say that all anthropologists today would subscribe to the main conclusions of those who attended the Races Congress or that the doctrine of inevitable race superiority is dead. On the other hand there is good reason to affirm with Finot, in the *brochure* which he gave the congress:

"The conception of races as of so many watertight compartments into which human beings can be crammed as if they were so many breeds of horses or cattle, has had its day. The word race will doubtless long survive, even tho it may have lost all meaning. From time immemorial men have taken far more pains to damn their souls than would have sufficed to save them. Hence they will be certain to preserve this most scientific term which incites to hatred and unjustifiable contempt for our fellow men, instead of replacing it by some word implying the brotherhood of man."

The congress itself recorded its judgment on the matter of race differences by

"Urging the vital importance at this juncture of history of discountenancing race prejudice, as tending to inflict on humanity incalculable harm, and as based on generalizations unworthy of an enlightened and progressive age."

# Trials of an Encyclopedist

BY C. M. FRANCIS

AS people have been constrained recently to read a good deal about a certain monumental British work of reference, it has seemed to me a fitting season to draw upon my own experience as an encyclopedia editor and present a few ingenuous and intimate reflections and some samples of my woes. From the advertisements one would never guess that encyclopedias are made by human beings. Nor does a casual encounter with encyclopedia editors, of whom fortunately there are very few, always carry a strong conviction on that point. I am myself aware of being badly damaged by my calling. I feel drier after twenty years of it than I believe I should have felt after an equal time at some more gregarious occupation, and I fancy other people sometimes find me even drier than I feel. Twenty years among the barebones of all subjects, and seeing the full rotundity of none, must surely leave its mark upon one. If it were a profession, it would be different. No one ever really means to be an encyclopedia editor. It merely happens to him. We do not hear children say they wish to be encyclopedia editors when they grow up. If we did we should probably punish them. No one ought ever to desire to be an encyclopedia editor. But tho a peculiar calling, segregating and to a certain degree dehumanizing, it is not nearly so bad as might be inferred from advertisements and editorial announcements. Behind those smooth absurdities there often lurk actual men, withered perhaps, but fellow-beings nevertheless.

And so far as there is any honesty in them they will not confound their miscellaneous and unassimilated information with true knowledge. Universality at the present stage of knowledge is a synonym for scatter-brains. Even in Diderot's time it was a doubtful compliment. No encyclopedia editor ever let so large a part of the work pass thru his own head as Diderot, and certainly no encyclopedia editor ever had such a fiery head. The result was that it was not an encyclopedia in the present sense but a huge polemical pamphlet. Its attacks on the existing order were covert and indirect, because it was under governmental control, but by subterfuge, veiled irony, secret thrusts, Diderot never lost a chance to insinuate the spirit that was to overturn the Church and State. As to his universality Diderot confest:

"I know indeed a great enough number of things, but there is hardly any one who does not know his own subject better than I. This mediocrity in all fields is the result of an unbridled curiosity and of means so straitened that I could never give myself up wholly to a single branch of learning. I have been forced all my life to follow occupations for which I am not fitted and to leave aside those to which my taste calls me."

Sainte-Beuve, to be sure, says of him that he showed so much genius in his many-sidedness that "one is tempted to believe that he best fulfilled his destiny in thus scattering himself." Nowadays Diderot's universality would be embarrassment. The modern editor is primarily an executive. His worth is in no wise measured by the span of his information —a narrow span at best. To know is impossible, but it is not impossible to know the men who should. Diderot's methods would ruin any modern encyclopedic enterprise. If I were a publisher I should distrust the omnivorous reader, still more a mind acquisitive of universal scraps. He would be more likely to consume the stock than organize it. He would be addicted to "drinking behind the bar." Giants of learning are not at the present time needed for the work For as Owen Meredith sang in lines too atrocious to be forgotten—

"A dwarf on a dead giant's shoulders sees more
"Than the live giant's eyesight availed to explore.

And I venture to say that a quite commonplace person, provided only that he had an open mind and plenty of time and money, could easily devise an encyclo-

pedia today that should surpass all its predecessors.

Diderot gave the keynote to the present encyclopedia title list and its scope. There is no such break between the French encyclopedia and its successors in these respects as divided it from those which went before. Every encyclopedia maker turns as a matter of course to the title list of his predecessors. That is the way to begin and there is no trick about it. People have often asked me how the editor knows what titles to select. They do not stop to think that the majority of subjects in any one encyclopedia are in all the other encyclopedias. The editor is forever poring over the title lists of his predecessors. He may combine them in a single list or card catalog. He may sift into it the title lists of special reference books, as dictionaries of architecture, music and mechanic arts, reader's handbooks, or titles from the indexes of special treatises, and his department editors or contributors will swell the list from still more special sources. But the bulk of the titles remains the same from decade to decade. The exercise of a rational judgment in selection is not the thing that surprises one who has seen encyclopedias in the making. The really amazing thing is their imitativeness and formalism. In every long-lived encyclopedia titles are carried for a generation for no other reason than that they have been found in some preceding work. There is hardly a page of any encyclopedia, even the best, that does not include matters of less significance than something which has been left out. In the department of biography, for instance, names of men and women are preserved merely as the result of the whim of some hack-writer long since dead. If the late Leslie Stephen, in his much respected "Dictionary of National Biography," had in a sportive mood written three pages apiece on six purely imaginary British worthies — invented their names, dates, the books they wrote, the offices they held, their birthplaces and burial-places — you would no doubt find them all in condensed form in the next edition of the "Britannica." At the next revision of "La Grande" they would probably appear in a concise French version and the indefatigable "Brockhaus" and "Meyers" would surely catch them up. Posterity would be certain to encounter some of them.

I myself as a hack-writer once invented a clergyman and watched his life, carefully prepared in the encyclopedic style appropriate to clergymen, pass thru the successive editorial stages. That his title to fame might pass unchallenged, I said he was the author of the well-known hymn, "Leap, Leap, My Soul." No one cared to admit that that hymn was unfamiliar. The article underwent the scrutiny of department editor, managing editor, editor-in-chief, and all the little sub-editors, and emerged unscathed; then it went into first proof, second proof, revise, and pages, and I pulled it out barely in time to save it from the plates. Otherwise he might have lived for fifty years in the hearts of his countrymen. After all it was as good a thing to pass on to the future as much that the encyclopedia editor transmits to it.

Hence to ask an encyclopedia editor how he knows what to put into his volumes is greatly to embarrass the poor creature. He does not know what to put in. He has his precautions, his more or less elaborate system of subdivision and of checks. He can say that a certain title was taken from such and such a source, that it was assigned to the editor or contributor-in-chief of a certain department, that it was written by him or one of his collaborators, that it passed thru the hands of a certain office editor whose duty it was to read all the articles of this and certain related departments, that the managing editor saw it, the editor-in-chief saw it, the editorial proofreader read it, and changed a noun from singular to plural, and the second proofreader read it, and caught two p's that were standing upside down. But he knows that many titles find their way into his work and into every other as the result of a foolish guess and that all conceivable safeguards can only reduce the damage done by routine thinking, credulity, somnolence, conventionality and imitativeness. Luckily for him encyclopedias are seldom criticised for this useless lumber. The great body of criticism is concentrated on omissions. Encyclopedia making is a form of journalism — ponderous and intermittent, but journalism

nevertheless. In order to tell people what they wish to know it casts its drag-net far and wide. Like the newspapers and magazines it tells a great deal that nobody wishes to know.

I know nothing of the peculiar problems that beset editors of dictionaries, encyclopedias of names, or special works of reference. I am speaking only of general encyclopedias, of which five have been my portion, all straining to be "universal" and one perishing miserably in the attempt, for lack of capital. In the course of this experience, one great difficulty has been the lack of intelligent adverse criticism. To be sure I have been aided by some censorious but able reviewers, who were willing to take pains in order to inflict them, and I recall one long, envenomed article which enabled me to revise an entire department to its great advantage. But in the press generally I have been insanely praised and so discouraged from doing better. Praise to an encyclopedia reviewer is the line of least resistance. To find fault he would have to read the text. Still the best criticism is to be found in the reviews. That which comes to the editor's desk by mail is not reassuring as to the alertness of the public mind. The greater part of it is local or trivial. A church steeple is ten feet too low. A Western railway is not long enough. Somebody's relative is omitted. Correspondents in the West seem particularly engrossed in the sheer size of everything, and the omission of any large object situated in or near a Western town angers the inhabitants exceedingly. It is far safer to blacken the reputation of George Washington than to forget their city hall.

To be sure I have been sometimes attacked on dogmatic or historical grounds. I have been accused of a deep-seated personal hatred of Ireland and of a determined purpose always to snub Australia. To state both sides of a disputed question fairly is not so safe as it seems. It angers the extremists on each side. It angers one party even to have the views of the other mentioned. State one side and the missiles all come only from the other. State both sides and you are exposed to a raking cross-fire from each. Nor is peace maintained always by preserving a mild demeanor. If you are calm you are sometimes doubly provocative. Many people lose their tempers merely from seeing you keep yours. "You are incapable," wrote one accuser, "of an honest statement of plain facts," and then substituted a new and hitherto private history of the heavens and the earth. I have learned to regard with suspicion anyone who inquires vehemently "What are the facts?" That outward devotion to fact seems to increase with the power of misstatement and it is a safe rule for an editor on reading a prefatory eulogy of truth in general to brace himself for some giant falsehoods in particular. The most touching tributes to historical fact that I ever received as editor came from a mad Mullah in one of the wildest parts of Boston, and truth took on all the colors of the rainbow in the very letters which praised most eloquently its pure white light. There is nothing stubborn about a fact. It is a time-server and a lickspittle and whenever it meets a fool it is ready to lay down its life for him. It will do so sometimes for a genius. "It is my stern desire," said Ruskin, in one of his delightful letters to Mr. Norton, "to get at the pure facts, and nothing less or more, which gives me whatever power I have." Accordingly our Civil War was to him "a squabble between black and red ants," and Cervantes and Dickens were merely "mischievous," and Sainte-Beuve was a hopelessly "shallow" creature, and so on thru a thousand charming vagaries (sternly pursued as "facts"), till he became quite mad, still convinced that he was merely judicious. When reason dies in a great man, it is the iridescent death of the dolphin, and nobody need complain, but the hallucinations of my dogmatic correspondents were generally rather humdrum, no more picturesque than facts.

On the whole, however, the editor has little to fear from the *odium theologicum*. We are so used to free thought that restraint is hardly imaginable. It is not easy to picture Diderot with nine censors placed over him, "one of whom must be an orthodox theologian." The only tyrannical laws in these days are those of demand and supply. Still it does seem rather remarkable that the people themselves are so good-natured as a

rule. Sects that presumably would desire proselytes or at least wish to defend themselves are in the main quite unconcerned with the statement of principles that undermine their foundations. The Catholic Church is, as it always has been, the most alert; but in this country at least it does not do much to stifle heresy at its source. I remember years ago writing a school history intended for the use of both Catholics and Protestants. The publishers impress on me the importance of presenting both sides fairly. Accordingly, as I was reared in the Protestant tradition, and knew very well that I could not help inclining to that point of view, I determined to seek counsel of the Jesuits. I submitted the proof to a Jesuit father, the head of a well-known American seminary, and in a conversation with him afterward. warned him against the inevitable Protestant bias of my work. But what did he, breathing the latitudinarian air of this country, care for a Protestant bias? His suggested changes pertained, as I recall, to a few phrases about Tetzel and the Sale of Indulgences. Yet at a hundred points the book showed a spirit utterly at variance with Catholicism. It has been much the same in editing encyclopedias. I have courted the criticism of both sides. Neither has seemed to care very much. I have taken the utmost pains to submit articles on delicate doctrinal points to both Protestants and Catholics, only to find on each side a weary and flaccid acquiescence. I have found the Jesuits more wide-awake than others. Yet they, as a matter of fact, questioned only the most obvious points—as in the case of that historical text-book. And this, tho we all know that a Protestant or Roman Catholic color runs all thru modern secular history in matters remote from definite doctrines. There is, of course, a Catholic and Protestant view of the modern world. As Bishop Stubbs has said, history cannot be written later than the fourteenth century. All that follows is subject of present-day religious controversy.

We laugh at the Middle Ages for applying the test of orthodoxy to every branch of learning—an heretical or orthodox astronomy, a blasphemous view of the solar system, an irreligious physical law. I hazard the question whether we have not gone to the opposite extreme. We play at ostrich with one another. We hide one portion of our intellect from the rest. We profess a principle of faith that makes our scientific teaching ridiculous, and we accept as a matter of course scientific theories that would blow our churches into the air. We call it practical—this intellectual hide-and-seek. As a matter of fact we prefer not to know what our minds are up to.

It is not so strange that we are constantly doing these things as that we are so complacently unconscious that we are doing them. It is hard to blame those reactionaries who revolt against our self-important modernity. For after all we do know that the joke on human nature is more or less permanent, that persecution was at least a sign of personal interest, and that tolerance is often composed nine parts of apathy to one of brotherly love. It is inconvenient to think where our principles lead. Once I found on the margin of a seventeenth-century treatise on mathematics the exclamation in bad Latin of some monkish reader: "Damn Luther and Melancthon and all who think as they do." It was hard to trace these heresies in the text or account for his explosion. But nowadays Christianity and its refutation often dwell together in perfect amity in the same mind. People make up little nosegays of doctrines for themselves out of the New Testament and Haeckel. I am not deploring the decline of bigotry. I am merely wondering, as many others are, how far it has been replaced by the religion of sloppy-mindedness.

Of course the direst problem of all is presented by modern specialism. The aim of the French Encyclopedia, as set forth in its prospectus, was to serve as a reference library for every intelligent man on all subjects save his own. That has remained the aim of general encyclopedias ever since. But tho the topics of a given science cannot be written for specialists, they must either be contributed by specialists or rest on their authority. Any good encyclopedia will carry specialization to the furthest point that is possible without sacrificing the interests of the layman. He is supposed to be a

rather robust and intelligent layman willing to take some pains. The encyclopedia is not intended to wheedle an unwilling layman or boost a feeble one, and without some very formidable technicalities many subjects could not be treated at all. All that can be done is to try and avoid unnecessary technicality. It is a question of balance and degree and the whole matter is at the mercy of the personal equation—of many personal equations. That is why it is so hard a problem. If one could find men of the Huxley type for every science it would be easy. Huxley liked to think himself a specialist. He called himself the "Reverend Father of Worms and Bishop of Annelida." But he elsewhere gave himself a better title—that of "something between a gladiator-general of science and a maid of all work."

Huxley's mind would often wander gladly far from worms. Nowadays the man of worms is homesick when away from them. He is moreover disdainful of all elements that are accessible to laymen. He calls it popularizing to mention them. Popularizing has a bad name with specialists and they include in it almost every means for the diffusion of knowledge. There is much to justify their contempt. Making things "readable" is often synonymous with making them silly.

Hence the embarrassment of the middleman of information, the encyclopedia editor, vibrating between specialist and layman, an object of suspicion to both. I am snubbed by the learned and yet not welcomed by the totally illiterate. It may be merely an accident but somehow I have always fared the worst among zoologists and botanists. Naturally, an editor of an encyclopedia cannot have a sub-editor for every animal, but that is what the zoologist apparently expected of me. Matters are far worse than in the days of Dr. Holmes's naturalist who flew into a rage because some one called him a Coleopterist. He was no smatterer, he said, trying to spread himself over the Coleoptera; he was a Scarabæist. Nowadays a zoologist seeks out his animal in early life and henceforth stays with it. Often the intimacy between them is so great that it seems indelicate to intrude. I have known a bivalve and a man to develop interests in common so exclusively molluscous or bivalvular that no human being dared break in. When I tried to organize a department of biology, I soon found that it was impossible to thresh the matter out by correspondence. No one cared to be superficial enough to take charge of any branch of that subject, to say nothing of the whole. No man would leave his insect for that foolish, scattering popular subject, entomology. So one day I went to Washington, where biologists, I understood, were very thick and tame; and I had myself put up at a certain learned club, which seemed to be a sort of runway for biologists, where the layman might watch them as they came to drink. I have counted eight or ten distinct and mutually unintelligible varieties in the same room at once.

But when I came to meet them it was no easier. It was impossible to get the mosquito man away from his mosquito, the fossil horse man would not dismount, and the fish people, tho kind, were firmly fishy. Day after day I was passed from one kind of biologist to another. With botany it was no better. Why think of so broad a subject as vegetable physiology, if the vegetable physiologist could not be torn from his potato? I did not know beans about botany. They introduced me to the kind of botanist who knew only beans. At length one man stooped so far as to help me with a plan, but it involved a subdivision of zoology into thirty departments with no one responsible for the whole. Less specialization than that would, he said, be vain and shallow. This would have left me alone to drive that herd of thirty rearing and plunging zoologists. I left Washington and again had recourse to correspondence. I wrote many letters, full of an Oriental flattery that I had learned as a layman addressing specialists. Finally a man agreed to take charge of the department. It was understood that he might gather about him all the zoologists he could find, but that he must be responsible for the whole department. He carried the work half thru, then forgot it and sailed for Europe, chasing some insect, I suppose. In his absence I fell into the hands of a group of zoologists whose eccentricities were scandalous. Part of

the work had to be done over twice; part of it three times.

This illustrates the difficulty of making the knowledge of specialists available—not alluring, or exciting—but merely available to intelligent persons, even to persons of their own size, but of unlike experience. It is hard to convince many of them that the work is worth doing. It is a natural feeling but it is indulged to a point where it becomes a vice. At the one end we have the yellow journal, at the other, the doctor's dissertation. One road leads to Hearst and the other to Dryasdust. It is a pity that either must survive. It is not the aim of an encyclopedia to do away with technicality or complexity, but only with that portion of it which inheres not in the subject itself but in the muddle mind of the man who writes about it. There is no less pedantry today than there ever was, and clarity of expression is no more common. Hence the need of encyclopedists and such small deer, of universal dunces like myself, to remove unnecessary difficulties. Never in the world will special reference works, or specially arranged libraries, suffice.

NEW YORK CITY.

# Mexico's Political Situation

BY CHESTER T. CROWELL

[Mr. Crowell has been in active journalism in Mexico City, and has but recently returned to Texas, where he is now managing editor of the Austin *Statesman*. Our readers will recall several other articles from his pen during the recent crisis.—EDITOR.]

FROM the most applauded hero of Mexico, during recent times, Dr. Francisco I. Madero has become nothing more than one of a group of candidates for President. At the time of his triumphal entry into the City of Mexico, the mere suggestion that any but he could be a candidate for President would have been laughed at and hooted. Today, there are four candidates in the field. The sturdy anti re-election clubs which first nominated him for president, and among whose members his best following was to be found, have shifted their support to Dr. Francisco Vasquez Gomez. Dr. Madero refers to this loss as an unimportant incident, when, as a matter of fact, it is the most significant occurrence in Mexico within the last sixty days.

The cause of this organization's selection of a different candidate furnishes an interesting comment on the game of politics as Dr. Madero plays it. Since there is no longer any reason for anti re-election clubs with Porfirio Diaz driven from the president's chair Dr. Madero formed a new organization, the "Progresistas." The word anti, of course, suggests that the organization is opposed to something which still exists and objection to the name is valid. It would have been a good plan to change the name of the anti re-election clubs. But, instead of doing that Dr. Madero proceeded to organize a new party with a better name and offend and divide his following. Small as this cause of division seems, it would probably be sufficient in any political campaign to cause trouble, and, even tho Dr. Madero may bring a large part of his following into his new organization, he has lost strength which he formerly had and furnished the basis for the candidacy of another man who would have been his warm supporter as a candidate for Vice-President.

Dr. Vasquez Gomez is not a man to be laughed at; his work for the revolutionists was about the only conspicuously brilliant work done. He managed their diplomatic affairs and publicity campaign excellently and he had a personal following before the revolution began. He knows how to play politics well enough to add steadily to his strength as the campaign progresses and whatever strength he gains will be Dr. Madero's loss.

In all probability, the old conserva

tives who pine for the days of the Diaz regime will line up behind Bernardo Reyes, who was the faithful friend of President Diaz and showed himself on more occasions than one to be more patriotic than selfish—something rare among politicians in Latin-America. Reyes has a tremendous personal following, among all classes.

The Roman Catholics also have a candidate in the field. There is not much probability of a candidate backed by the Catholic clergy being elected to the Presidency of Mexico, but it is certain that such a candidate will have a strong and numerous following which will come for the most part from the ranks of the Madero sympathizers.

Altogether it appears, at present, that the election of Bernardo Reyes is just as probable as that of Dr. Madero. This situation is indeed remarkable when one considers that Dr. Madero served on the field of battle and gave his own money to finance the revolution while Reyes spent those troublous days in Europe on an expense account from the Diaz government.

When the recent revolution began, I ventured to predict failure for it because Madero is a man of such limited executive and military ability. A series of circumstances and the popular verdict against re-election of Diaz in the face of his assertion that he would not be a candidate in 1910, brought victory to the banners of the revolutionists. I then questioned the ability of Dr. Madero to hold his popularity until the election in October. Bernardo Reyes returned to Mexico immediately following the tremendous ovation to Dr. Madero on his entry into the City of Mexico. Reyes' own reception in the capital was cool. If he had not observed a change since his entry he would not now be a candidate, because he was not a candidate at that time and declared he would not be, going even so far as to let it be generally known over the country that he would accept a position as minister of war in Dr. Madero's cabinet following his election, which was assumed to be certain.

Dr. Madero is a good man and an honest man. He is undoubtedly the peer in honesty of motive and patriotism and progressiveness of any public man, today. But, being now in politics, he should be at least politician enough to hold his own following, tho it must be admitted that this is no easier in Mexico than elsewhere.

The president of any Latin-American country must care for his supporters and friends from the public treasury. The revolutionist who expects a following must promise lucrative positions. They have done so for so many years that the promise is now assumed. So long has it obtained as an unquestioned rule, that the most patriotic soldier, willing to die on the battlefield or to have his home burned by the enemy, would expect a good position, probably even a sinecure, if the revolution were to succeed. The Mexican revolutionists who fought under Madero want him to look after their interests, now; and he doesn't seem particularly disposed to do it. Revolutionist soldiers have been paid their wages and dismissed. Many of them were so incensed at this that they resisted attempts to disarm and battles resulted. It was also displeasing to them to have to surrender their arms to federal soldiers, in many instances. They were victors, yet commanded by their general to lay down their arms before the defeated enemy!

One series of riots and disturbances has followed another in Mexico since announcement was made that the revolution had come to a close. On each occasion Dr. Madero goes to the scene of trouble and makes a speech—what Americans would term a "Fourth of July oration"—and the disturbance ends. Mexicans have a keen appreciation of lofty sentiments such as animate Dr. Madero and nothing stirs them like a wholesome speech well delivered, but speeches do not end the underlying dissatisfaction. Thus Dr. Madero has been gradually losing strength ever since his triumphal entry into the City of Mexico.

Dispatches from Mexico to the effect that business conditions are improving rapidly and will soon be normal again are fabrications out of the whole cloth. Business is utterly stagnant and has been for months. In some of the large cities the American colonies of scores or hundreds of families have practically disappeared. Mines are closed for an indefi

nite period or work has been suspended pending repair of damage to machinery or railroad lines. Conditions in Mexico are not likely to show much improvement until after the general election in October. And then it is to be expected that the improvement will be only gradual.

If Dr. Madero could have kept his formerly unquestioned leadership in national affairs and put an end to the political turbulence, he would have done a great service to the country. As it is, all is unsettled, even the outlook for peace.

Reports of little battles and of new revolutions begun by 100 to 500 men continue to come in. These combatants who are still occasionally interrupting train service and hurting business to no purpose are part of the revolutionist army which fought the federals without knowing what Dr. Madero and his men were fighting about, or caring. They term themselves Maderistas, nevertheless, and then wonder why the success of Madero has not made him President and effected the little State and municipal reforms for which many of these men are still fighting. Thus, the country sees Maderistas going out to capture other Maderistas, or federals with the moral support of Dr. Madero going out to capture the very men who, six months ago, were fighting his enemies.

What Mexico needs, now, is some man so strong that his leadership would be unquestioned. If Reyes is elected he will be that man, but he is not progressive, tho he is honest. Dr. Madero, if elected, will probably eventually precipitate another revolution. Dr. Gomez would make an excellent tho not a brilliant President. There is no chance for anyone else.

It is greatly to be regretted that Francisco Leon de la Barra, provisional President of Mexico, cannot enter the field. He is the most promising presidential material now upon the stage of Mexican political affairs. He would immediately command the support of those who still think kindly of the old Diaz régime and a great many of Madero's supporters. He would especially have with him the progressive and educated young Mexicans who hope to be the salvation of their country. He would make an excellent President and his opportunity to play a more important part in the affairs of his country is undoubtedly yet to come.

Austin, Texas. T.

# The Passing of English Republicanism

BY EDWARD PORRITT

Author of "The Unreformed House of Commons," "Evolution of Home," Etc.

FORTY-FOUR years ago, when John W. Forney, who was then Secretary of the Senate of the United States and proprietor and editor of the *Philadelphia Press* and the *Washington Chronicle*, was in England, he wrote from London a series of letters to his newspapers which for insight into political and social conditions in England have not been surpassed by the letters of any American who since that time has been there on a similar errand. In one of these letters, dated May 21, 1867—and written while the second great reform bill was before the House of Commons—Forney summed up the attitude of the English people toward the Crown. "The English," he wrote, "are singularly loyal to their sovereign, and proud of their renown as a nation. It will be some generations before they decide upon the experiment of a republic, unless they are hurried into another revolution by the blindness and vices of their rulers." A similar prediction might have safely been made by any American who was in England during the coronation celebrations; for today there is even much less popular sentiment in favor of a republican form of government than there was when Forney was in London, looking on at the enactment of the first measure that con-

ferred the vote on any large number of the working classes.

Long before Forney was in England, and for some years after his visit, there was a diffused popular sentiment in favor of a Republic. Its existence can be traced as far back as the second decade of the nineteenth century—the decade when the economic and social condition of the common people was more deplorable than at any time since, in the reign of Elizabeth, feudal serfdom entirely disappeared from English life. This Republican sentiment was attributable to social conditions and to the new serfdom of the first half century of the industrial revolution, and also to the contempt in which George IV and William IV were held by all classes—working, middle and landed. There never was a time when the Crown was less prized, or of less use to the nation, than from the Regency in 1809 to the beginning of the reign of Queen Victoria. Two more sovereigns of the type of George IV might have brought England very near to a Republic; and, as it was, the Republican sentiment born of popular contempt for these sovereigns, survived almost until the first jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1887.

Its greatest strength in the reign of Queen Victoria grew out of the poverty and misery of the common people which continued long after 1837, and also out of the failure of the Chartist movement in 1848. To the Chartists it seemed in 1848 that all the great popular agitation of the eight or nine years before the collapse on Kennington Common had availed nothing. The men in the movement could not then realize how much the Chartist movement had done for popular political education. To the Chartists of 1848 all seemed to have ended in failure; and out of the failure came a recrudescence of the Republican movement that had had its origin in the decade after Waterloo.

There never was in the House of Commons or in the constituencies, a Republican party in the sense that there are today Liberal, Conservative and Labor and Socialist parties. But between the collapse of the Chartist movement and the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to the working classes in rural England in 1884, there were hundreds of Republican clubs scattered all over the country; and three avowedly Republican weekly newspapers—*Reynolds's News*, the *National Reformer*, and the *Republican*—were published in London. The movement attained its great prominence between 1870 and 1873. Dilke was then in open sympathy with it, so was Chamberlain, and so were Joseph Cowen and Auberon Herbert. During the Parliamentary recess of 1871, Dilke made speeches up and down the country in favor of a Republican form of government; and in the Parliamentary session of 1872, he shocked Gladstone and the Whigs and Liberals by moving for returns showing what royalty cost the British taxpayer. Gladstone was Premier at that time; and as leader of the House of Commons he opposed Dilke's motion with much vigor and even more heat. But the motion was seconded by Auberon Herbert, who uncompromisingly declared himself a Republican. With a seconder thus forthcoming, the House was compelled to divide. The Government whips told against the motion; Dilke and Herbert told for it. Only two members, however, voted with Dilke and Herbert. One was the late Sir Wilfrid Lawson who thirty years later, in reviewing his long service in the House of Commons, justified his vote. "I think," he wrote, "my vote was quite right; for the returns asked for by Dilke were due to the country, and Gladstone did not at all benefit the monarchy by withholding them."

This was the first and only time in the nineteenth century that Republicanism was discussed in the House of Commons. The discussion was a failure; but it certainly stimulated popular interest; and in 1873 there was a National Republican Congress at Birmingham. Eighteen hundred Republican clubs are said to have been represented by delegates at this congress, which was the last popular demonstration in favor of the Republican idea. The Republican newspapers survived as such for some years after the Birmingham congress, and Bradlaugh and other Republicans continued to write and lecture in favor of Republicanism. But the lectures gradually lost their vogue; and in 1897—the year of Queen Victoria's second jubilee—one of

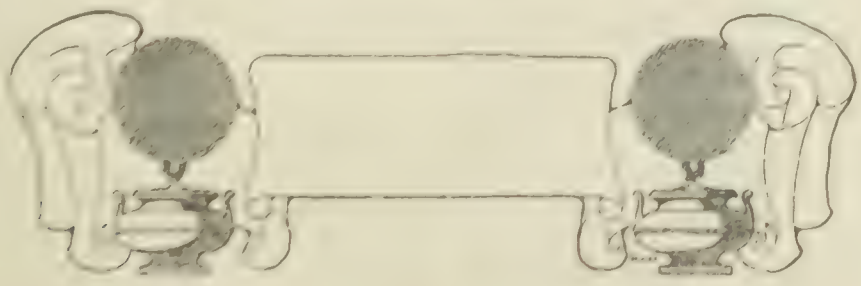
Bradlaugh's old colleagues in the Republican movement, who is now of the House of Commons, made the statement that there was not a single Republican club or newspaper in existence. Today in this year of King George's coronation, the subject has not even an academic interest; and fond as the English are of political discussion an orator speaking from a soap box could not hold the attention of twenty people for five minutes by a speech urging the substitution of a republic for the monarchy.

At least four obvious reasons for the complete disappearance of the Republican idea would suggest themselves to a Forney who was in England today. The last two sovereigns—Queen Victoria and King Edward—were immensely popular; and King George, with the aid of Queen Mary, seems likely to be equally so. The English working classes since 1884 have been in possession of the Parliamentary vote. A great increase in popular political education has resulted from the elementary education act of 1870 and the extension of the franchise in 1884; and with education and the exercise of the franchise, there has gradually come to the working classes a realization of two important facts. These are that the sovereign since Queen Victoria's time does not stand in the way of progress toward democracy, or of constitutional changes giving increased power to the people; and the working classes thru their votes are able to achieve reforms of more consequence to them than the substitution of a republic for the monarchy.

Better even than Canadians, whose constitutional and Parliamentary machinery is more democratic than the English; better, it may almost be said, than Americans, the English people realize what can be done with their constitutional and Parliamentary institutions; and it is because the English working people realize how much can be done with existing political machinery—national and municipal—that the question of a republic versus a monarchy has no longer even a debating society interest. English people are essentially practical in their politics. Proof of this is forthcoming in abundance in a survey of the social and economic legislation for which both the older political parties are responsible since the working classes all over the country were brought within the Parliamentary system twenty-six years ago.

For eighty years the bulwark against democracy in England has not been the Crown. The Crown has accepted democracy as far as it has gone and adapted itself to it. The bulwark against democracy since 1832 has been the House of Lords, and the enormous increase in the titled territorial aristocracy by which the House of Lords has been reinforced. This increase has resulted from the great fortunes made in manufacturing, brewing, mining and transport. In theory the Crown is responsible for these new creations of peers, and this extension of feudalism; in reality Cabinets are responsible and not the Crown. The working classes understand where responsibility for the growth of this new feudalism lies, as is evident from the part that the Labor group in the House of Commons has taken in the curtailment of the powers of the House of Lords effected by the Veto Act. The Crown, as has been said, accepts democratic progress; and so long as it thus accommodates itself to new conditions, the time will be remote when the English people will be driven into revolution by what Forney described as "the blindness and vices of their rulers."

HARTFORD, CONN.



# Heredity and Its Laws

BY VERNON L. KELLOGG

[Professor Kellogg is one of the leading entomologists of the country, and has written much on the problems of heredity. His most popular works are "American Insects," "Insect Stories" and "Darwinism Today." In the following pages he discusses some of the questions of evolution which have come to the front since the time of Darwin.—EDITOR.]

OUR neighbors' child has red hair. Why? Because her father has red hair; she gets it from her father. Yet in the next block down the street is a red-haired little girl whose father's hair is not red. But her mother's hair is; *she* gets it from her mother. But across the street is a third little damsel of auburn locks, and neither her father nor mother is red-haired. Oh, well, she gets it from some grandparent, or, maybe, great-grandparent. Indeed, a boy friend of mine with hair aflame as a sunset sky has to trail back thru five generations of ancestors before he can find on either side of the house a red-headed ancestor. But he finds him, and so this mystery of inheritance is solved. Or rather, of course, it isn't, but some way it seems to be. If we can but find the prototype of the character in some ancestor, however far remote, we let this finding satisfy our eager curiosity as to the means of acquirement of our special sort of nose or eyes or hair. And this is simply the homely everyday application of Francis Galton's "Law of Ancestral Heredity," the first of the great generalizations, rather loosely called biological laws, concerning the method or course of heredity.

Heredity may be looked on as an unknown force or controlling influence which, in the presence of suitable extrinsic conditions, initiates, maintains and directs development, its rule only disputed by an equally unknown opposing force or influence making for variation; or it may be looked on as the set or series of phenomena, very complex, but all inter-related and interdependent and occurring in regular order, which compose development. That is, we may use the word heredity to refer collectively and descriptively to a set of phenomena, or to refer to a force peculiar to the living world, which under favorable physico-chemical environment produces the phenomena. In either case the outcome is that result of the development from egg to animal familiar to us all: the production of a new mature organism more or less nearly identical with the parent or parents from which came the germ cell that the development proceeds from.

Specifically the problem is, why and how does the germ cell develop into an organism, and why and how into one nearly like its parent and one wholly like its race. The "how" in this double question has been answered with certainty in minute detail and completely for many organisms, and with certainty in general outline for most organisms if by "how" we refer to the actual course of growth and changes characteristic of development. This developmental course or embryology of many animals and plants is recorded in our numerous textbooks, manuals and papers on descriptive embryology. "Why," that is by virtue of what physico-chemical and mechanical forces and inherent and extrinsic factors and stimuli, this development follows actually the path it does in any particular case, has, however, had so far only very incomplete attempts at answer and these fragmentary answers are by no means the result of a general agreement among biologists. The incomplete answers offered reveal two different general positions or attitudes with regard to the problem. One view is that the development is due to and controlled by capacities and conditions inherent in the germ plasm; the other, that it is the result of external conditions and influences brought to bear on the germ cell and developing embryo. The first view is called the *preformation* or evolution theory (using the word evolution without reference to its general application to the theory of descent, but technically with regard to its meaning of unrolling or un

folding), the second the *epigenetic* theory.

The preformation theory of development and heredity puts a great responsibility on the germ-plasm. To explain the course and outcome of development, on a physico-chemical basis, by this theory, demands an organization of the germ-plasm of great complexity and of precise definitiveness. It requires an ultimate structure of the germ-plasm which is as yet by no means revealed to us by our microscopes or by any physical or chemical tests, but is so far simply imagined or conceived for the sake of grounding a satisfactory hypothesis to explain protoplasmic capacities. It requires a sort of biological atomic theory. But even when we have conceived the germ-plasm to be made up of myriads of minute structural life-units, and have attributed to these micromeres a definite representative character, i. e., each micromere to be looked on as the ultra-microscopic but tangible representative of some one cell or kind of cells or other elementary characteristic of the parent body, is this sufficient? This supposed organization really reminds us very much of the old, absurd, encasement theory. For while the germ cell is not now supposed to contain a miniature, completely formed new organism, it is, by this preformation theory of germ-plasm organization, supposed to contain material minute representatives of each part of a complete new organism, all ready, and all arranged with regard to each other, to develop promptly and straightforwardly into this new creature when the moment of stimulus comes and the necessary food and warmth and moisture and protection are at hand. But is this perfect organization, this pre-formation, by representative life-units, of the new organism enough to explain heredity? Where are the dynamic and regulatory forces which shall produce and arrange and rearrange with absolute precision in the exact order of time and position all these representative parts?

Let us look to the other, the epigenetic theory. The epigenesists hold that the plasm of the germ cell is not so composed of representative micromeres arranged in definite organized relation to each other: that there is no preformation in the germ cell of parts or regions corresponding to definitive parts or regions of the future organism. The germ cell is composed of indifferent plasm, endowed by its parent only with a capacity to react to extrinsic conditions and influences in such a way as to develop into the likeness of the parent. The stimuli and the actual pushes, pulls, attractions and repulsion, of extrinsic substances and forces, and of the successively developing parts of the embryo itself are to be the control and regulator of the development. But is this sufficient? There are lacking in this theory not the dynamic influences, but the physico-chemical explanation of why of two tiny clumps of unorganized germ-plasm, one develops under extrinsic influence into a robin, and the other under practically the same influence into a wood-pecker. Development is better explained perhaps by epigenesis, but heredity better by preformation. Obviously, the theories may be merged, and that is the actual position of most present-day biologists. The mechanics of development are thus to be explained chiefly by extrinsic influences: the heredity of repetitional quality in it chiefly as due to intrinsic influences, i. e., to conditions inherent in the plasm of the germ cell. But the most ingenious and wisest explanation yet offered, consonant with all actual facts which the prolonged and careful study of the phenomena of development and heredity has so far revealed to us, stops much short of being a satisfactory mechanical explanation of the result or outcome of this development and heredity as we see it is in its totality.

If we are so far balked in our attempts to explain the marvel of the capacity of the germ cell and the phenomena of embryology, we might do well to look to the actual results of development and heredity and see if we can distinguish in these results anything that may enable us better to understand the processes that produce such results. What things are characteristic of heredity as exhibited by results? Are there not characteristics and phenomena which can be tabulated and compared? Will not the comparative examination of the results of heredity in different individuals, different kinds of organism, give us some new

kind of data of facts which may help in our attempts at solving the general problem? Just this sort of investigation has been made to some extent, two attempts to formulate the "laws" of heredity based on this kind of evidence being particularly conspicuous, viz., those of Francis Galton and Gregor Mendel respectively.

When we say that, thru heredity, the offspring inherits the characters of the parent, we are speaking only a large and general truth. The details of this inheritance reveal in what regards this general statement must be modified. We have already noted the inevitable occurrence of at least small variations in all body parts in all individuals. In addition to this exception to identical inheritance certain characters of the parent may not appear at all in the offspring. And this may be due to any one of several causes.

First, certain parental characters apparently are really not heritable, namely, those new characters which have been acquired by the parent during its lifetime as the result of mutilation, disease, special use or disuse of parts, any change due to direct reaction to a functional or an environmental stimulus or cause, such as a bleaching due to lack of light, a thickening of the skin in certain places due to contact, etc. At least, there is not recorded any satisfactory proof of the inheritance of these acquired characters, and there is definite proof that many of them are not inherited. And most biologists, as helpful in many ways to a clearing up of the problem of adaptation and species-forming as the actuality of such inheritance would be, believe themselves unable to accept this as a fact, in the light of our present knowledge.

Second, certain characters peculiar to sex are inherited only according to sex and not by all the young. These characters include not only the differing reproductive organs themselves but those many, various and often most remarkably developed so-called secondary sexual characters, such as the tufts and plumes and brilliant plumage of male birds, the antlers of male deer, the specialized antennæ, skeletal processes, and color-patterns of many male insects, and the reduced wings of many female insects, etc., etc. Even in cases of parthenogenetic reproduction, i. e., reproduction in which the male takes no part, sex and the sex characters of the offspring have no direct relation to the sex and sex characters of the mother. The queen honey-bee produces, in fact, exclusively drones (male bees) when she lays unfertilized eggs, while on the contrary the parthogenetic offspring of the aphids (plant-lice) are all females for several generations, and then in a single generation both males and females.

Finally certain parental characters, even tho congenital, *may* not appear in the offspring, but be inherited by them in latent condition to appear in their young or perhaps even in a later generation. It is obvious too, that where a certain character in the mother is represented in the father by one of opposite condition, as where the mother is very short and the father very tall, or the mother a brunet and the father light-haired, a given child can inherit the character in only one condition. That is, in all cases of bi-parental reproduction, and they compose the majority of cases in both animal and plant kingdoms, the inherited characters cannot be *all* those possessed by both parents, but must be either those of one or the other, or a coarse mosaic of them, or a blend or fusion (fine mosaic) of them. The similarity or dissimilarity of the two mating parents is a matter of much importance in regard to the results of inheritance. To produce a fertile mating the two parents have at least to be nearly allied.

Galton's Law of Ancestral Inheritance may be stated in few words, altho for an understanding of the character of the evidence on which it is based, and for an appreciation of its full significance some detailed account of it, preferably Galton's own statement and discussion of it in his memoir entitled "The Average Contribution of each Several Ancestor to the Total Heritage of the Offspring," published in 1897, should be read. From a study of the carefully kept pedigree book of the kennels of the Basset Hounds Club with records extending thru twenty-two years, and a study of inheritance in the British Peerage made possible by the complete genealogic records kept for these families, together with a consideration of various other less

detailed but at least helpful records of inheritance, Galton formulated the statement that any organism of bi-sexual parentage derives one-half its inherited qualities from its parents (one-fourth from each parent), one-fourth from its grandparents, one-eighth from its great-grandparents and so on. These successive fractions whose numerators are one and whose denominators are the successive powers of two added altogether equal one or the total inheritance of the organism: thus $1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64 \ldots = 1$. The English mathematician and natural philosopher, Karl Pearson, has made computations showing that Galton's law thus simply exprest is only a close approximation to the actual inheritance relations, and that the fraction indicating the contribution of any given ancestor must be slightly modified by introducing into it another factor. In general, tho, the Galtonian formula received a very general acceptance among biologists. And only recently, in the light of the discovery of Mendel's investigations and conclusions and their confirmation in essential principle by the recent researches of various botanists and zoologists, has Galton's law been looked on as altogether too simple and incomplete a formulation of the facts of inheritance. It is not yet quite certain whether Galton's formula is consonant with the Mendelian formula or not. But at best Galton's law only expresses a part of what may now with confidence be said to be known of the regular course of inheritance.

Before taking up the actual Mendelian results and conclusions, it is important for us to note the different modes of inheritance which characteristics may show in their transmission. Cuenot has made a rough but suggestive classification of these inheritance categories as follows:

In cross-matings and by "cross-mating" students of heredity do not necessarily mean mating between distinct species or even varieties, but mating between parents which disagree in the condition of one or more specifically referred-to characteristics—in cross-matings between the parents A and B, if we consider a single pair of corresponding characters *a* and *b* which differ in the two parents, the young produced by the crossing may (1), *all* present the same parental character *a* without any trace of the character *b*, the character *a* being then termed *dominant* or prepotent or prevalent, the other *recessive* or latent, or (2) the young may all agree in presenting a new character differing from the parental characters *a* and *b*, this new character apparently being a simple physical mixture or a real chemical combination or blending of *a* and *b;* or (3) the young may differ from one another in regard to the parental characters *a* and *b*, some showing the character *a*, some showing the character *b;* or (4) the young may differ among themselves in regard to the characters *a* and *b*, and some showing the character *a*, some the character *b*, and some a character or various characters intermediate between *a* and *b*, or (5) the young may show the characters *a* and *b* side by side in each individual in small separated parts, even in neighboring but distinct cells. These differences undoubtedly depend partly on the nature of the characteristics themselves, partly on the kind of organism and partly on extrinsic influences. It is obvious also that for certain characteristics by no means all five of these ways are open. Many characters are so wholly antagonistic that no blend nor any mosaic of them can occur in a single individual, leaving only ways 1 and 3, viz., exclusive or alternative inheritance, open to them.

To these five general categories of the actual transmission of certain obvious parental characters, may here be added for consideration those cases of the appearance in the young of a character or characters having no obvious relation to either *a* or *b*, but sometimes explicable as reversions or reappearances of characters possessed by ancestors more or less remote of the young, and other times as obviously wholly new and heretofore never existent characters which, if pronounced, are called "sports" or sudden or discontinuous variations. Also, and in the light of the observations and experiments of de Vries, of great importance in any consideration of the phenomena of heredity and variation in their relation to species forming and evolution, must be taken into account the possible appearance among the young of a few

to many individuals showing many simultaneous, usually slight, but real and immediately heritable differences from the parents in various parts and functions, which are the differences called mutations by de Vries and his followers, and which are the basis of the at present considerably accepted theory of species-forming by heterogenesis or sudden complete fixed modifications of organic types.

The Mendelian "laws" apply only, probably, to certain particular categories of inheritance, or rather categories of characters. That is, so far as worked out the Mendelian principles seem to have definite application only to cases of inheritance in which the characteristics under observation are mutually exclusive or alternative in character: categories 1 and 3 in our list in the preceding paragraph are the only ones plainly under the rule of the Mendelian principles, and there are even some exceptions in these categories. The various other kinds of inheritance called blended or combined (where the two characteristics fuse or blend to form a new condition) and mosaic or particulate (where both parental characteristics exist side by side in each individual among the young) apparently require for their explanation something besides the Mendelian principles.

At some time between 1855 and 1865 Gregor Johann Mendel, an Augustinian monk in the small Austrian village of Brünn carried on in the gardens of his cloister pedigree cultures of peas and some other plants from which he derived data that he read, together with his interpretation of their significance, before meetings of the Natural History Society of Brünn, and which in the same year of their reading, 1865, were published under the title "Experiments in Plant-hybridization" in the *Abhandlungen* (vol. IV) of the society. Mendel was the son of a peasant, and had been educated in Augustinian foundations, and ordained priest. For two or three years he studied physics and natural science in Vienna, and refers to himself in one of his papers as a student of Kollar. He became Abbot of his cloister, and was for a time president of the Brünn Natural History Society. Such are the accessible details of the education and work of the man whose name will undoubtedly live forever in the annals of biological science.

Mendel's principal data were derived from the crossing of varieties of peas (*Pisum sativum*) in which he considered seven pairs of well marked contrasting characters, such as color and shape of pod and seed. Bateson has given a clear and concise account of Mendel's method from which I quote the following paragraphs:

"Large numbers of crosses were made between peas differing in respect of *one* of each of these pairs of characters. It was found that in each case the offspring of the cross exhibited the character of one of the parents in almost undiminished intensity, and intermediates which could not be at once referred to one or other of the parental forms were not found.

"In the case of each pair of characters there is thus one which in the first cross prevails to the exclusion of the other. This prevailing character Mendel calls the *dominant* character, the other the *recessive* character.*

"That the existence of such 'dominant' and 'recessive' characters is a frequent phenomenon in cross-breeding, is well known to all who have attended to these subjects.

"By letting the cross-breds fertilize themselves Mendel next raised another generation. In this generation were individuals which showed the dominant character, but also individuals which presented the recessive character. Such a fact also was known in a good many instances. But Mendel discovered that in this generation the numerical proportion of dominants to recessives is on an average of cases approximately constant, being in fact *as three to one.* With very considerable regularity these numbers were approached in the case of each of his pairs of characters. There are thus in the first generation raised from the cross-breds 75 per cent. dominants and 25 per cent. recessives.

"These plants were again self-fertilized, and the offspring of each plant separately sown. It next appeared that the offspring of the recessives *remained pure recessive,* and in subsequent generations never produced the dominant again.

"But when the seeds obtained by self-fertilizing the dominants were examined and sown it was found that the dominants were not all alike, but consisted of two classes, (1) those which gave rise to pure dominants, and (2) others which gave a mixed offspring, composed partly of recessives, partly of dominants. Here also it was found that the average numerical proportions were constant, those with pure dominant offspring being to those

*Note that by these novel terms the complications involved by the use of the expression "prepotent" are avoided.

with mixed offspring as one to two. Here it is seen that the 75 per cent. dominants are not really of similar constitution, but consist of twenty-five which are pure dominants and fifty which are really cross-breds, tho, like the cross-breds raised by crossing the two original varieties, they only exhibit the dominant character.

"To resume, then, it was found that by self-fertilizing the original cross-breds the same proportion was always approached, namely—

25 dominants, 50 cross-breds, 25 recessives,
or 1 D: 2DR: 1R.

"Like the pure recessives, the pure dominants are thenceforth pure, and only give rise to dominants in all succeeding generations studied.

"On the contrary the fifty cross-breds, as stated above, have mixt offspring. But these offspring, again, in their numerical proportions, follow the same law, namely, that there are three dominants to one recessive. The recessives are pure like those of the last generation, but the dominants can, by further self-fertilization, and examination or cultivation of the seeds produced, be again shown to be made up of pure dominants and cross-breds in the same proportion of one dominant to two cross-breds. The process of breaking up into the parent forms is thus continued in each successive generation, the same numerical law being followed so far as has yet been observed."

Perhaps the most striking thing about Mendel's work is the singularly suggestive and luminous interpretation which he gave of just why the pea characteristics were transmitted exactly as they were; why, in general, the peculiar numerical ratio between dominant and recessive should be, and why it should persist so uniformly. This interpretation or explanation is now well known in biology as the theory of the "purity of the germ cells" or as Cuenot has called it the theory of *"gametes disjoints,"* or *"la disjonction des characters dans les gametes des hybrides"* (the separation of characters in the germ cells of hybrids), the *Spaltungsgesetz* of de Vries. This interpretation is simply that in the young of the first generation after a cross mating altho, because of dominance, but one of the contrasting pair of parental characters will show itself in the body make-up, yet when these young form their germ cells the two parental characteristics will be represented, but only one of the characteristics in any one germ cell; that is, in the case of Mendel's peas the pollen cells and ovule cells produced by the cross-bred young would carry each only one of the alternative or mutually exclusive parental varietal characters. If this were the case and if on an average the pollen cells and ovule cells were evenly divided as to the two characteristics, then by miscellaneous or random mating (mating according to the law of probabilities) between these cells we should get in the developed young just such conditions with regard to the contrasting characteristics as Mendel actually did get in his peas. For 25 per cent. of the pollen grains, representing the dominant character would unite with 25 per cent. of the ovule cells representing the dominant character, 25 per cent. of the recessive pollen grains with 25 per cent. of the recessive ovule cells, and the remaining 50 per cent. of each kind with each other; that is of every four pollen grains and every four egg cells we should get by random pollination 1 pollen dominant $\times$1 ovule dominant, 1 pollen recessive $\times$1 ovule recessive, 1 pollen dominant $\times$1 ovule recessive, 1 pollen recessive $\times$1 ovule dominant. This condition would bring it about that the fully developed young would show the contrasting characteristics (remembering the results, in *appearance* of the individual, of the dominance of one of the characteristics in those cases where dominant and recessive are united) in this condition: 3D. 1R. Which is exactly what occurred in Mendel's peas, and has since been noted to occur in many other cases recorded by post-Mendelian observers and experimentors. These records are of both plants and animals, and are fast multiplying.

Thus the so-called Mendelian laws of heredity refer to two phases of the problem of inheritance, viz., (1) how inherited characters are actually distributed and (2) the fundamental cause, lying in the germ plasm, for this particular kind of distribution. Like Galton's formula, Mendel's law expresses the regularity of heredity based on actual recorded statistics of inheritance, but it also gives a satisfying fundamental reason for this regularity. Biologists, with few exceptions, see in the establishment of the Mendelian principles of heredity in biologic science the greatest advance toward a rational explanation of inheritance that has been made since the beginning of the scientific study of the problem.

Space forbids further discussion of our subject. It must suffice to say that the impetus given to the study of heredity by Mendel's work (which, extraordinarily enough, lay all unnoted by scientific men for thirty-five years until the simultaneous discovery of it in 1900 by three botanists, De Vries, Tschermak and Correns, each of whom was independently working along Mendelian lines and reaching the same results) is resulting in a swift and marvelous advance toward a scientific understanding of inheritance. In the last few years botanists and zoologists all over the world have begun elaborate experimental tests to see how generally Mendelism holds in the animal and plant kingdoms, and results are already being attained by these men that in large measure confirm confidence in those fundamental Mendelian principles of dominance, recessivity and of the purity of the germ cells. Among zoologists von Guaita, Cuenot, Davenport, Darbishire, Bateson and Castle working with mice, guinea pigs, rabbits and chickens; Miss McCracken with certain beetles, and Tōyama, Mrs. Bell and myself with silkworms; all have shown that the Mendelian principles apply to animals as well as plants. But in nearly all of these studies the investigators have found some inconsistencies and have caught glimpses of other principles, which, when finally grasped, will undoubtedly considerably limit the application of Mendelian laws, but will almost certainly not detract from their importance, nor lessen in any degree the high place in science that belongs to the patient, persistent, clear-minded Augustinian monk of the cloister gardens of Brünn.

Stanford University, California.

# Confirmation

BY CHARLES W. STEVENSON

It cannot be!—
This intimate, self-knowing, sentient soul,
That looks in wonder on the gathered stars
And weighs the worth of swiftly passing thought;
That hath no conscious kinship to the brain
Of man, but sees the endless change of cell
And sea;—this soul, that suffers and is glad,
And feels the impulse most divine, a love
That sacrifices life in toil for love;
That recreates dull matter into forms
Of beauty, magical, and helpful use;
That looks upon another soul and finds
It good; and lifting faith to heaven beholds
The source and end of all that souls decree;
It cannot be—
That this imperious presence here shall fall
In rude decay, and be no more than dust
Blowing across the footprints of wise men,
Forgotten by the heart of Him who sits
Behind the veil, the Life of life, the One
Omnipotent, Omniscient, and All-good—
Who, else, were not the Father of his child,—
A child who asks in tenderness and tears
That hope be not a mockery, and trust
A fable of the years, and happy toil
A vague imagined dream, that death, at last,
Shall mingle with the cosmic vapor vast,—
It cannot be!—

Indianapolis, Ind.

# The Persecution and Oppression of Me

BY A HALF CHINESE

THE persecution and oppression of me is very real, tho perhaps not very apparent. The persecution is of such a peculiar character, and such is my demeanor under it, that the majority of those around me are led to believe that instead of being persecuted I am a persecutor. This was the exprest opinion of a good Western woman whose vision was somewhat shortened, and I have reason to believe that it is the opinion also of many Easterners. I am not sorry for this. I confess that I strive to give this impression. The dying game cock raises his head and crows while his foe stands over him. But to those who are not my foes there is more solace in writing the simple truth than in bravado.

I attribute this persecution and oppression of me to a peculiar combination of jealousy and prejudice. It is not the ordinary prejudice of race, I am convinced. All my life, wherever I have been, and wherever I go, I win friends and affection very easily. It is only after people have learned that there is a difference between me and them that the persecution begins. It is the persecution of the "Different." It seems that it is human nature to be cruel to the different. Even in families this is seen. Was not Joseph hated by his brethren because he was a dreamer? And in these days of the laudation of the commonplace, life is peculiarly hard for the "different." Yet none of us chose how we would be born. We are all part of a great plan, and it is pathetic to think that so many who were designed to be "different" are cowed into casting aside their individuality and sinking themselves into the great mass of the commonplace. I remember a clever little girl who used to pretend to be stupid because she wished her schoolfellows to love her. So strong the desire of the human heart for affection.

The temptation which assails the half Chinese who goes out into the world, as I have done, mixing for the most part with the respectable middle class of the community—the class which is the most antagonistic of all to the "different"—is to pass as wholly white. This is a very easy thing to do, particularly if you have the Caucasian features. Dark hair and dark complexion are not peculiar to the Chinese. There are dark people of other countries. Many French Canadian people are as dark and darker than the Chinese. There is a cast over the countenance of all persons who have Chinese blood in their veins; but this does not necessarily proclaim them Chinese. They can be of Spanish, Italian or Mexican descent. I know a half Chinese whose features are altogether Mongolian; but as long as she keeps exclusively with the Americans, and is not seen with the Chinese, no one of the Americans among whom she lives would think of her as Chinese.

Because of this temptation, few, if any, of the half Chinese women and men, living in America, save those who live with the Chinese side of the family and are dependent upon it, are known to the world as Chinese. This makes living easier for them; yet it is the exposure of such frauds that makes the name of half-breed a synonym for cowardice and all else that is contemptible.

The Persecution and Oppression of Me in America is because I will not be that sort of half breed, and prefer to reflect honor upon those who are of mixt Asiatic and European nationality. Why not? There is no real reason why any one who is Chinese as well as white should not be proud of the distinction. At the same time, I do not believe in being aggressively Chinese. It is only when, in the ordinary course of conversation, things are said and statements are made, untrue and unfounded, betraying bitter prejudice against the Chinese people, that, in spite of my natural desire to be liked and well treated, I feel that I must proclaim what I am. This, not for the sake of the Chinese, or for any one's sake but my own, and my own honor.

"What is your father? What is your mother?" "From what country do you come?" These are ordinary questions

and can be asked by mere acquaintances. Of course, one can give an evasive or untrue reply, but why should I? So, because I dare to be happy in my "shame," everything has been said and done which possibly could be said or done to humiliate me. I could not undertake to relate even one hundredth part of my experiences in this regard; but I will give a few, and tho some of them have been more amusing than painful, I am convinced they merit record as a protest against American race jealousy and prejudice.

A few years ago as I was traveling over the continent, I made the acquaintance of a man and woman from the State of Massachusetts. The woman seemed a pleasant person and her two year old little girl took a fancy to the seat beside me. That was all very well for awhile. There are times when I like children altho I have no constant craving for them. But when I saw that Mrs. G— began to leave me the entire charge of the child and to slip off the car at every station before I had an opportunity to return the little one to her, I made up my mind that if I was to derive any benefit myself from the trip, I would have to use my wits. I had heard enough of Mr. and Mrs. G's conversation to convince me that foreigners, *i. e.,* Japanese and Chinese, existed only outside the social fences of Massachusetts, which, by the way, Massachusetts people usually carry around with them. So when Mrs. G— returned from a nice little outing at a South Dakota station, I plumped little Kitty into her maternal arms and stated that I expected to meet some Chinese friends at the next stopping place. Had I told the woman that I intended to jump out of the window, she could not have looked more horror struck. "You know I'm Chinese myself," I added, and walked away. Several times during the course of the afternoon did poor little Kitty look my way, but from anything beyond looking, she was restrained. Once I heard the woman say to her husband, "And she came out so boldly with it. Not a bit ashamed!" She mightn't have meant me, but—. However, I enjoyed my stop at the next station.

Out West, prejudice is not nearly so bitter as it is in the East—not against the Chinese. It never was as petty as the Eastern prejudice. Nevertheless, I have had reason to take note of some peculiar manifestations of the untender passion.

I took rooms one time with a widow woman who lived in a little cottage in a suburb of the city, which from all that the widow said, when she persuaded me to pay for a month's rent in advance, would prove to be a peaceful Paradise. At that time I was studying Chinese and was in the habit of giving about half an hour to a Chinese manual every morning. Sometimes I carried the manual with me, sometimes I left it in the house.

On the third day, after moving into the cottage, my landlady knocked at the door and asked me to step out into the hall as she had something to say to me. "Come in," I called. "What is it?" "No, I will not come in," was the amazing reply, "I can't come in, because I'm afraid you will mesmerize me." I thought at first she was jesting, but when I turned to look at her I found her countenance rather too serious.

"I want to tell you," said she, "that you must stop it."

"Stop what?" I asked.

"Stop exercising occult powers over me; compelling me to like you against my will."

As the desire of my soul at that time was peace and tranquillity, I bade the woman close the door, at the same time unwisely remarking that it was a matter of indifference to me whether I was liked or not.

"You do care," she asserted furiously. "You have centred your mind upon me, and are using all your Oriental magnetism to draw me into your power." Then suddenly going down upon her knees, she cried: "I beg of you, I pray of you, to give up your study of occultism."

Naturally I began to think that I had a crazy woman to deal with and got up from my seat to lock my door. But she intervened her foot, and pointing to the table whereon lay my Chinese book, cried: "Can you deny it? See!"

Explanations don't explain in some cases.

I spent a restless night. I believed myself alone with a mad woman, yet I hesitated to call in any one or to say anything lest my suspicions should be unfounded. Also I feared that because

I was half foreign my tale would be pooh-poohed by the authorities.

The next morning I had occasion to pass my landlady in the hall. "It is all around you, all around you," was the greeting she gave me.

"What?" I queried.

"The atmosphere," she replied. "The atmosphere of your magnetism. I dare not come near you, for fear I should be drawn into its influence. It is the atmosphere of the East, of China or Japan —those cursed heathen countries." (The woman was of Spanish descent, but both she and her parents had been born in America. In religion she was Roman Catholic and while she talked, she clutched a cross in her hand.)

"Keep away from me altogether then," I returned impatiently. "When my month is up I shall leave you."

"What," she cried; "You little snip! You little Jap! You little Chinese! Dare to speak of leaving this house and I will spoil your little foreign face and put a knife through your heart."

I am a slender woman and not very tall, my heaviest weight not exceeding ninety-four pounds. My antagonist was a broad-faced, bullet-headed woman, heavily built, with a short neck, high shoulders and large sinewy arms. But even my worst enemies cannot accuse me of cowardice. So, for all the knife which she suddenly flashed out, I did not make any outcry. I simply returned to my room and began to pack. I could see at least that the poor thing really was sincere in her madness and dared not enter the charmed circle.

After packing and locking my trunk I again went into the hall, and was again accosted by my landlady, who seemed to have been doing some thinking. She informed me that landladies have certain rights and privileges as well as lodgers, and that as I was leaving her of my own accord, and not because she had put me out, I could not claim the month's rent in advance which I had paid, and no lawyer in the land would take my case. Furthermore she assured me that if ever I were to say or write a word against her, or reveal what had taken place, she would follow me to the ends of the earth and my life would pay the forfeit.

After playing my part in this thrilling drama I went to the house of a friend and stayed awake some nights in memory of it.

S. Y. J., a public school teacher, professed profound admiration for the Chinese, as a nation, and almost gushing affection for myself, as a friend. She was a bright and interesting woman and I liked her well for over a year. Yet, when we had a difference, in which I got the better of her, she revenged herself upon me by telling me that a relative of hers, who was also a teacher, was very much annoyed with her, because she would persist in being my friend, and cooingly added: "Isn't it mean of her? I tell her you are such a dear little thing. But she won't listen, only says: 'I'm sure she eats rats. All those Chinese do. And you needn't bring her to dinner because I don't know how to cook rats.'"

Altho the two women quoted are public school teachers, they are the daughters of laboring men, and I have seen them eat fish with a knife (not silver either). It is the educated sons and daughters of uneducated parents who are the most bitterly prejudiced against the Chinese. I have yet to meet a man or woman from a home of refinement and culture who, when worsted in an argument, resorts to the vulgar and cowardly weapon of race prejudice. I have noticed, however, that common people who wish to appear aristocratic and superior are usually the greatest race ranters and patriots: probably because that is the only way in which they can distinguish themselves.

When I last returned from the West I took up my residence in an Eastern town of some note. The house in which I lived was kept by a public school teacher, who was not teaching regularly. One day this teacher, who declared that she had taken a special liking to me, began a tirade against the negro race, and concluded it with: "But tho I despise and have the utmost contempt for the negroes, yet I hate worse the Chinese, who have such horrible ways." "You do, do you," I retorted; "Well, I am Chinese!" She gasped a little and said: "You're jesting, aren't you?" "No," I replied, "I am half Chinese." She told me she would never have guessed it, which she expected me to take as a great compliment. Then she begged me not to en-

lighten any one in the house as to the fact of my nationality, as she had said it would ruin her business should they know. I suggested that I leave her and take a room elsewhere; but she almost cried at the thought, and so as I do not like to grieve people I agreed to remain quiet; but at the same time reserved to myself the right to speak the truth should they ask me any questions.

As, when lodging around, I like to keep to myself, and dislike gossiping with neighbor roomers, it was no difficult matter to keep my nationality a secret from the other lodgers; but I soon discovered that my landlady, while begging me to keep quiet on the subject, made it her own business to inform certain persons, telling them as I subsequently learned, that she was allowing me to remain in the house out of pity, and because I really did seem like a white person, in some respects. I also began to observe that whenever she came into my room or I ran across her, if alone, she was very friendly and intimate. But when I met her in the company of others, she was a different person altogether, congealed, dignified and remote. I have very sharp ears and once I heard her say to a teacher from the South, "I'm polite to her, but would not think of treating her as an equal," and the teacher from the South returned, "The only way is to keep them down and order them about. That's how we manage the negroes, even the whitest blooded."

Unlike my landlady, the woman from the South was true to her principles. I can say that much for her, if nothing else. The following morning I met her in the hall, and tho I had never spoken a word to her or she to me, without any preliminary, she gave me this peremptory order: "Run upstairs and bring down the green cardboard box which I have left on the bureau in my room." Needless to say, the order was not obeyed.

Among the lodgers were several men teachers and professors. These, to whom my nationality had also been whispered, were in the habit of talking about me sotto voce. I heard that they could not understand how a person of inferior race could earn her living in America, thru the exercise of her mental faculties, while native born daughters, lectured, schooled and colleged, were sweeping out rooms and making beds for a living. The whole street in which I lived and many other streets around were full of lodging houses kept by such women, and bitter and warped indeed were the majority of the poor things. I call them poor things, tho there was not one of them but was better off in this world's goods than was I. But to return to the men. One of these told me that there were a couple of them who considered it an honor to be in the same house with me; but I have an idea that that speech was meant for my ears alone. You must understand that I was not supposed to know that any of the lodgers were acquainted with my nationality.

One day my landlady inquired if I did not think that the reason why I was brighter than the ordinary Chinese was because I had white blood in my veins. I answered that I hadn't the slightest doubt that the reason why I was superior to a great many *whites* was because I had *Chinese* blood in my veins. She repeated this at an indignation meeting which was held that evening, and one of the learned Ph. D.'s remarked that I was evidently of Tartar origin. Next day my landlady came up primed:

"Don't you think," said she, "that you owe it to the white people who are your friends to refrain from associating or having anything to do with the Chinese?" I said that I could not see things that way. I then informed her that a Chinese relative of mine was coming to visit me, and, of course, would stay in the same house in which I lived. She appeared very much perturbed and inquired if the said relative looked Chinese. I assured her that she was Chinese. "Well," said she, "it will ruin my business to have her here. I have not allowed it to be known that you are Chinese." "Then," I replied, "I will have to change my rooming house." She suggested that I find some other place for my relative. It was not necessary that we should live together. But no; where I was, there should be my Chinese relative. She almost cried. I was a permanent lodger, and permanent lodgers are very desirable. The teachers, after all, were only transients. "Oh," she declared, "I have liked you so well and hidden from all the fact that you are

a Chinese." The tone of her voice was that of one who says: "You are a thief and a criminal; but for personal reasons I have shielded you."

I could stand it no longer. I said: "I need no screen. I will not live where I have to be afraid to say what I am proud to be." Proud! She couldn't get over that, and, of course, the tale went around, and many curious eyes were leveled upon me as I passed thru the hall that evening, and in a voice loud enough for all to hear, said that I was going out to visit some Chinese relations.

It being an assured thing that I would move away, my landlady had no scruples about speaking her mind for the rest of the time I was there. One of the most would-be cutting things she said to me was: "Do you know what that negro woman who cleans the house every Thursday said to me? She said, 'I wouldn't be seen speaking to a Chinese.'" This was immediately after I had received a call from people socially and in every other sense above the criticism of landladies.

Furthermore, I cannot help feeling and believing that jealousy is at the root of much which I have had to endure.

I live alone, and as my means are limited, entertain not at all. When I go out it is to the library, the art museum, or to the parks or beaches. I am never lonely when I am alone; but have reason to know that my affection for the human family is as warm and perhaps truer than that of many of those who cannot find any pleasure in themselves or away from some social circle. But my work and my double nationality make me an object of both friendly and offensive interest to many. I am the recipient of many calls, invitations, letters and communications, sometimes by 'phone and sometimes by card, from persons seeking my acquaintance. Most of these would-be friends and acquaintances are absolute strangers, and it is seldom that I pay any attention to their communications; but occasionally some person who is really interested in my work inspires me to return the courtesy—when I am assured that it is a courtesy. It is only natural that one's heart should glow to know that one's work, tho insignificant in itself is being recognized for what it is worth or what it may lead to. On the other hand, it is oppressive and embarrassing to a woman of mature years to have to be the recipient of letters from men who pretend to entertain sentiments for her which are beyond the bounds of common sense or reason, seeing that the writers do not even know her. It is even worse to be called upon by such persons.

But some women can never forgive another woman for attracting any notice, either from the high or the low. Not even when the notice she received is only because of her nationality, which they claim to despise.

I cannot, however, blame any one for being jealous of and persecuting me for having inspired the following, chosen out of a bright variety of such effusions. The picture drawn is so true of me and so flattering to my vanity that I give it to the world with my high regards to the author:

*"Love, To Miss Confucius*

"How cold and irresponsive is this Chinese:
Of all the Shes
I've pled to—Maid Confucius—
Thou art most curious,
That Love quite fails to touch thy wisdom;
There does not come
A word responsive to its plea. Farewell, thou coldness!
As bloodless as thy China's oldness."

Doesn't that put the finishing touch to the persecution and oppression of me?

There is also directed against me a jealous persecution which is even harder to combat and much more subtle than the jealousy already complained of. This is the jealousy of those who call themselves the *friends* of the Chinese. I have experienced this only in the Eastern States.

It is well known that tho there are many good and earnest women teaching religion to the Chinese in America, there are also many who are unfit for teachers in any sense of the word, and who adopt religion as their profession because it is the only profession open to all, and no examination as to qualification is required. These women are usually amiable and easy-going females, who, having no particular interest in life and advancing in years (tho some of them are young), take up with the simple Chinese, and no doubt make things, for a while, brighter and pleasanter for the exiles. In return for this they receive and sometimes exact a good part of the

Chinaman's earnings or business profits, if not in cash, at least in presents and money. The time they devote to the Chinese, and their constant attentions to them, also, in some cases, their staunch defense of the Chinaman against the persecution of the whites, entitle them to what they receive, and more, in a material sense. But all who have at heart the true welfare of the Chinese must take exception to these women, both as teachers of religion and as constant companions to the Chinese men. It needs no abnormal perceptiveness to realize that such teachers of religion make mockery of what is sacred; also that their association with the Chinese gives the Chinese a bad reputation, and causes the unthinking mass of whites to look upon them as beguilers of white women; whereas, the fact is, it is the Chinese who are the beguiled. Hence, the persecution of the Chinese by the Eastern Americans.

The intimate friendship of white women with Chinese men is the chief cause of the troubles of the Chinese in the Eastern States. In the Western cities, where the white women do not associate familiarly with the Chinese, there is no persecution to speak of and the Chinese name is not held in contempt, as in the East.

Thirdly — and this is the gravest reason of all to me why the state of affairs described above should not be —is because nearly all the Chinese in America are married men, and their wives and children in China, looking forward for their return, often have to wait much longer than they otherwise would because of this friendship between the Chinese and the white women, who, tho not by any means bad women, work much mischief in the families of the Chinese.

Now, these things I have pointed out to some of my Chinese friends, and the result has been that several of them are now devoting themselves strictly to business, while others are making preparations to return to their homes in China. It has been hard for me to do this. It makes life so much pleasanter for yourself if you will smile at wrong and call it right, as many good people advise us to do. Everybody will love you then, and you will have all kinds of good things showered upon you. But the love of everybody is no temptation to me, and I have never had any desire to accumulate riches. All my ambition is to make myself useful, known, heard and admired by the wise and the brave. "Naked we came into the world, naked we go out of it." So, when I see my friend about to drown, I do not stop to think whether holding him by the hair will hurt him or not.

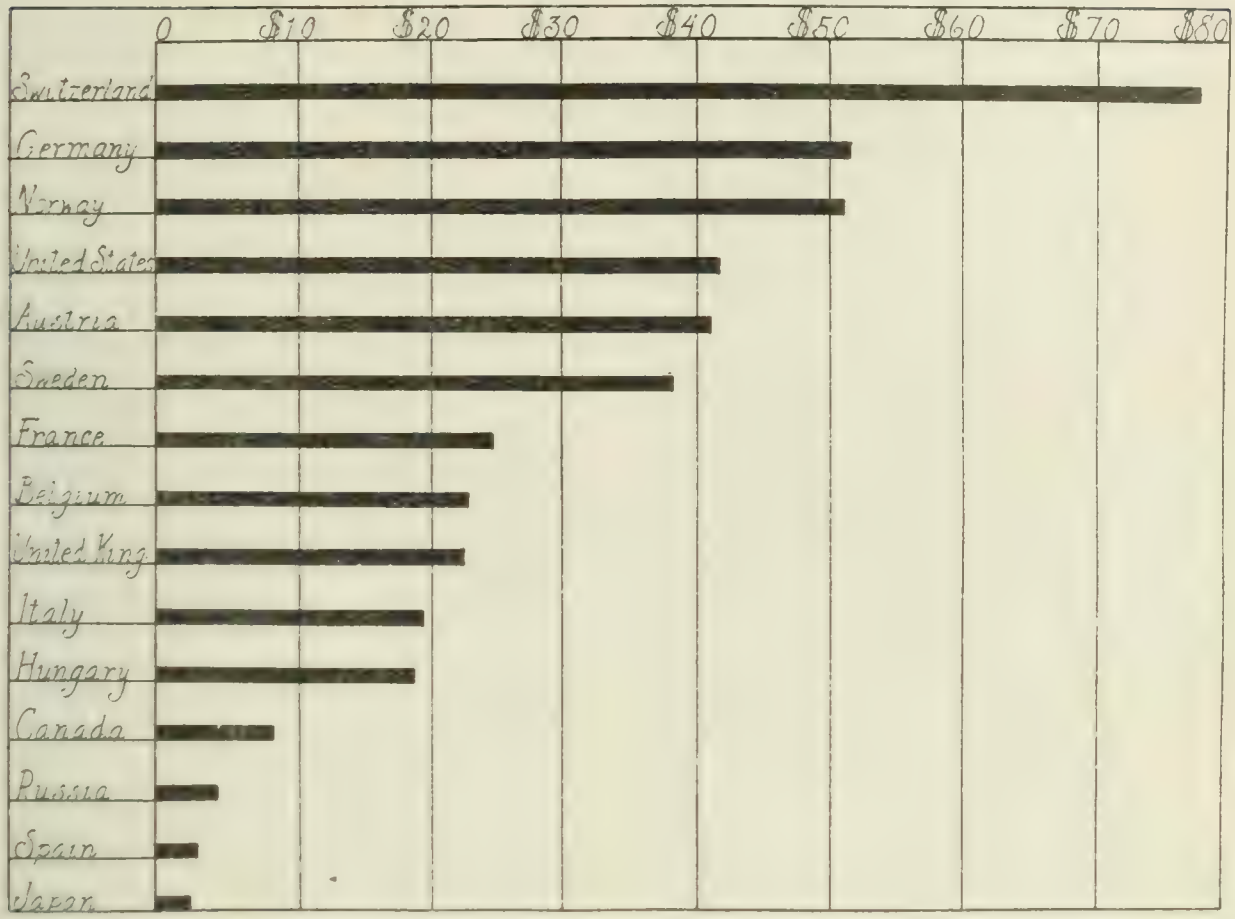
Yet these women, failing to see things as I see them, are consumed with a foolish antagonism toward me, and, as I am told by some of the Chinese, are endeavoring with all their might and main to undermine what little influence I have. In more than one case of the more ignorant Chinese they have succeeded. This, of course, is to be expected under the circumstances, and what I complain of is not so much the success of their campaign as their methods and means. For instance, in their jealous prejudice, they will tell the Chinese that altho I am just as much Chinese as white, yet I live among the whites and associate with them on much more intimate terms than I do with the Chinese; that I am ashamed to be seen on the streets with the Chinese, save those of the higher class, and consider myself above them in every sense. Naturally the Chinese become worked up, and it is hard for me to explain to them that there are class distinctions as well as race, and that it would be quite beneath my dignity, and certainly be of little benefit to them, for me to tramp around with them to 10-cent shows and Chinese banquets, as do these women, who have nothing better to do. Also, that tho my left half is Chinese, yet I have been brought up entirely among Europeans, and for many years my circle of friends and relations embraced no Chinese save one parent. They will say (these are the exact words of one): "You have the Chinese hands, the Chinese voice, the Chinese hair. Back of your head you look just like a Chinese, and you have the Chinese little figure. You are more Chinese than white. You know more about the Chinese than the Chinese know themselves. But you live with the white people and you must like them best."

So I stand. It is all very amusing, of course; but at the same time, very distressing.

# International Savings

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY, Ph.D.

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POSSIBLY one of the best pictures of the well-being of the working-class of a country can be gained from the number and size of the savings bank deposits. In this diagram the length of shaded line represents the average deposit per inhabitant in specified countries in 1909, or the most recent year for which reports have been published. For most of the countries the amount includes the deposits in savings banks and postal savings banks. The splendid showing by Switzerland is to be attributed not to the large size of the average deposit so much as to the fact that the number of depositors is half as great as the total population of the country.

Germany leads in number of depositors with 18.6 millions, followed by Japan with 14.5 millions; but while the average depositor's account in Germany is $171, that of Japan is only $6.89. France and the United Kingdom have each 12.8 millions depositors; the average deposit in the United Kingdom is $80.70, and in France $74.83. In the United States there are 8.8 millions depositors, but the average deposit is over $400. The only country beside the United States to have over $300 in the average deposit account is Canada, with $306.32. Hungary with $232.52 is the only other country with more than $200 per account.

The total number of savings bank depositors in all the countries to issue reports upon this point is 104,806,535, with a sum of $13,483,386,593 to their credit. Some idea of the magnitude of this last figure can be gained from the fact that the estimate by the Director of the Mint of the world's production of gold and silver from 1492 to the present has had a value of about $26,000,000,000

# Literature

## The Collusion Between the Supreme Court and Buchanan

It was a tense moment in the United States Senate when, on March 3, 1858, Mr. Seward, of New York, uttered his scathing denunciation of the august tribunal which guards the Constitution of the United States. Men of little importance and no political fortune here and there over the country had launched their diatribes against Chief Justice Taney and his colleagues who concurred with him; but now a responsible Senator from a great commonwealth, openly and without reserve, in language which admits of no misunderstanding, charges the President of the United States and the Supreme Court with deliberately entering into a conspiracy to fasten slavery forever upon the country. With almost brutal directness, Seward said, "Before coming into office Buchanan approached, or was approached by, the Supreme Court of the United States. . . . The day of inauguration came, the first one among all the celebrations of that great national pageant that was to be desecrated by a coalition between the executive and judicial departments, to undermine the national legislature and the liberties of the people." Then with flashing indignation he turned upon the court and pictured the judges as cringing sycophants like those tools of Charles I who did his bidding and then fawned upon him! The effect of this great speech was electric and news of it was quickly carried to every hamlet in the country.

Conservative and respectable men stood aghast at the rashness of the Senator from New York. Representatives of the slave-holding oligarchy declared the charges to be unfounded and wholly unbelievable—the vaporings of a disordered imagination, the outpourings of a mind destroyed by partisan and malignant hatred. Many of the best men in the country deplored this brutal assault upon the Supreme Court, declaring it to be not only without warrant, but also an attack upon our sacred institutions and a violation of the great principle of the separation of powers—an attempt of the legislature to browbeat the judiciary into obedience to the Republican party in Congress.

The ground for this dramatic outburst was the statement made the year before by President Buchanan in his inaugural address of March 4, 1857. In this address he said, speaking in regard to the point of time when the people of the territory may decide when they will accept or reject slavery:

> "This is happily a matter of but little practical importance. Besides, it is a judicial question which legitimately belongs to the Supreme Court of the United States, before whom it is now pending and will, it is understood, be speedily and finally settled. To their decision, in common with all good citizens, I shall cheerfully submit, whatever this may be. . . . May we not then hope that the long agitation on this subject [slavery] is approaching its end? . . . Let every union-loving man therefore exert his best influence to suppress this agitation."

At the time of Seward's speech it was supposed that he gratuitously assumed from Buchanan's inaugural address that the President had previously been in communication with the court and knew when he uttered this solemn pledge to abide by the constitutional decision, exactly what that decision would be. Seward, in his attack, declared that Buchanan "announced (vaguely indeed, but with self-satisfaction) the forthcoming extra-judicial exposition of the Constitution and pledged his submission to it as authoritative and final. The Chief Justice and his associates remained silent."

Men who believed in the integrity of the court would not accept Seward's declaration that there had been previous collusion between the two. They explained it on the ground that the rumors concerning the decision of the court had been spread in Washington, and that Buchanan in common with other politicians of the time had shrewdly anticipated the action of the judges. This is the view taken by that distinguished historian of the period, Rhodes (vol. II, p.

269), who argues that Buchanan must have known from the rumors and statements in newspapers what would be substantially the decision of the court on the territorial question. In common with the temperate men of that time, Rhodes holds that there could have been no direct communication between the President and the court on the subject, for he says, "However Buchanan got his intelligence, his character and that of Taney are proof that the Chief Justice did not communicate the import of the decision to the President-elect. That either would stoop from the etiquet of his high office is an idea that may not be entertained for a moment; and we may be sure that with Taney's lofty notions of what belonged to an independent judiciary he would have no intercourse with the executive that could not brook the light of day."

That Seward's wild charge that the President had approached the Court, or the Court had approached the President, is true, and that the replies of men of sober judgment were false, we now know from letters published in the *Works of James Buchanan*,* edited by Prof. John Bassett Moore. This great work contains the result of an exhaustive research into the Buchanan materials. Nothing has been withheld. All Buchanan's correspondence as Secretary of State, including all his papers relating to the Mexican War, is fully set forth, in addition to the documents relative to his Administration. And with that devotion to the principle that science demands the truth and the whole truth, Professor Moore has published without elision, and with proper editorial reserve, the materials which will be vital in the reconstruction of that period of our history and which will help to give Buchanan a higher place in many respects than has been hitherto accorded to him by partisan Northern histories.

Among these papers, as footnotes to the first inaugural address (volume X, pp. 166-7 ff.), Professor Moore prints two letters addressed to Buchanan, one from Justice Catron, of Tennessee, and the other from Justice Grier, of Pennsylvania, which show that the Court *had* approached Buchanan some time before his inauguration; that Buchanan had brought some kind of pressure to bear upon the Court; that the Chief Justice and Justice Wayne (the latter of whom had been chiefly instrumental in forcing the judgment upon the Court) were fully aware of and approved the negotiations between the Court and Buchanan; and that when Buchanan made his statement in his inaugural address that he would abide by the decision of the Court he knew definitely what the important point in that decision would be.

In the first of these letters, under the date of February 19, 1857, Justice Catron writes to Buchanan suggesting what he might safely say in his inaugural address about the Dred Scott case and asking him to write to Grier and endeavor to bring him to terms:

> "Will you drop Grier a line, saying how necessary it is—& how good the opportunity is, to settle the agitation by an affirmative decision of the Supreme Court, the one way or the other. He ought not to occupy so doubtful a ground as the outside issue—that admitting the constitutionality of the Mo. Comp. line of 1820, still, as no domicile was acquired by the negro at Ft. Snelling, & he returned to Missouri, he was not free. He has no doubt about the question on the main contest, but has been persuaded to take the smooth handle for the sake of peace.
>
> "Sincerely yr. frd.,
>
> "J. CATRON."

Whether this letter from Catron was drawn by a previous letter from Buchanan it does not appear; but we do know that Buchanan wrote to Grier, for in a letter of February 23, 1857, from Grier to Buchanan, the former says:

> "Your letter came to hand this morning. I have taken the liberty to shew it in confidence to our mutual friends Judge Wayne and the Chief Justice. We fully appreciate and concur in your views as to the desirableness at this time of having an expression of the opinion of the Court on this troublesome question. *With their concurrence* [italics mine] I will give you in confidence the history of the case before us, with the probable result."

This is followed by a story of the case and a statement as to how the final result was reached. Grier also says, "I am anxious that it should not appear that the line of latitude should mark the line of division in the Court"—in other words, he did not want to help discredit the Court by showing that it was a pure slave decision rendered by judges from slave States. So Grier, of Pennsylvania, in his own language, "in conversation

with the Chief Justice, agreed *to concur with him*." Grier in this letter also adds, "There will therefore be six if not seven (perhaps Nelson will remain neutral) who will decide the compromise law of 1820 to be of *non-effect*. But the opinions will not be delivered before Friday, the sixth of March." Then Grier concludes:

"We will not let any others of our brethren know anything about *the cause of our anxiety* to produce this result, and though contrary to our usual practice, we have thought due to you to state to you in candor & confidence the real state of the matter."

As Professor Moore justly remarks, these letters "are obviously inconsistent with and tacitly refute the charge that the Dred Scott case was the result of a conspiracy in which the 'Kansas-Nebraska Bill was the first step.'" But they do prove that President Buchanan, Chief Justice Taney and other justices of the Supreme Court were not above entering into correspondence for the purpose of reaching some adjustment of the slavery issue that would be wholly acceptable to the slave power. They proved that the charges made by Seward and afterward repeated by Lincoln in milder form were true, altho these men apparently had no direct evidence warranting their statements. In view of these facts we do not wonder that, as Rhodes says, "Taney was so incensed at the speech of Seward that he told Tyler, who was afterward his biographer, that had Seward been nominated and elected President in 1860 instead of Lincoln he would have refused to administer to him the oath of office." That the far-seeing politician from New York had penetrated so deeply into the relations of the executive and the judiciary was enough to have incensed all of them.

**The History of the Great American Fortunes.** By Gustavus Myers. Volumes II and III. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. $1.50 each.

The second volume of Mr. Myers's history deals with some of the fortunes gained from railroads, particularly the fortunes of Vanderbilt and Gould. Cornelius Vanderbilt is treated as the "foremost mercantile pirate and commercial blackmailer of his day." His career is traced from its beginnings to its close, and the means whereby he gained his supremacy are related in detail. The curious contrast between the public's view of Vanderbilt and its view of Gould is treated at some length. Gould was generally regarded as a buccaneer, Vanderbilt as a man of probity, even if somewhat stern and ruthless. Mr. Myers shows from authentic records that the methods of the two men were not dissimilar and that if the term buccaneer could be applied to Gould it could with equal measure be applied to Vanderbilt. The latter had the shrewdness or the good taste, which Gould did not have, to direct some of his benefactions to popular institutions; and thus the public was led to overlook or condone the acts of one which it condemned in the other. Two chapters are given to a consideration of the seizure of the public domain, and an incidental treatment of the frauds practised upon the Government during the Civil War is given. The history of land frauds is a mournful record of gigantic theft upon theft from the time of the foundation of the Government to the present—a record almost incredible but for the mass of documentary evidence which Mr. Myers cites. The Civil War frauds, which were the basis of so many respectable fortunes of today, have never been adequately treated. Mr. Myers shows that the men who supplied the Government with rotten ships, shoddy clothing, decrepit horses, worthless ammunition and condemned firearms were as much an enemy to be feared as were the Southern armies. In the third volume of his series Mr. Myers deals with the fortunes of Russell Sage, the Gould family, J. Pierpont Morgan, the Pacific Quartet—Collis P. Huntington, Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker and Mark Hopkins—James J. Hill and a few others less notable. Even allowing for over-emphasis, for occasional inaccuracy and for evident bias the book must make a patriotic reader sick at heart over the failure of the people of the United States to prevent or to punish the Brobdignagian sacking of railways, looting of Federal, State and city treasuries, swindling of investors and creditors, corruption of legislatures and defiance of laws which the author demonstrates. In literary effectiveness the book would have been improved had its tone not been

so bitter and vituperative and had the numerous digressions from the main topic of each chapter been avoided and the history of each fortune been more succinctly and consecutively narrated.

**Old English Instruments of Music.** By Francis W. Galpin. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $2.50.

**Dictionary of Musicians.** By W. J. Balzell. New York: Oliver Ditson Co. $1.25.

"The cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltery, dulcimer, and all kinds of musick," are familiar words to Bible readers, but how many Bible students even in this day and generation have any idea of what the sackbut, or the psaltery, or the dulcimer, was like? or of what sort of music was made with those quaint old instruments of King James's time?—for the translators rendered the names of ancient things which they did not know into English names of things with which they were familiar. In Shakespeare also and the other Elizabethans more or less read and studied today there are many names of obsolete musical instruments. Not only descriptions and historic accounts, but also pictures of all these old instruments are given in the Rev. Mr. Galpin's book, which is a rich mine of information about the various types of musical instruments that preceded those now in use. The author is a zealous student and collector of old English instruments, and he writes about them authoritatively and well. In illustration many valuable reproductions, here made for the first time, from medieval paintings, illuminated manuscripts, sculptures and carvings, light up clearly many points which have been heretofore vague or uncertain. The author notes with sorrow that England has no such national collection of musical instruments as the great Crosby Brown collection in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, which he places at the head of all such collections in public museums.——Those who want a dictionary of condensed biographies of musicians, past and present, will find a fairly satisfactory one in Mr Baltzell's work. It contains concise sketches of not a few contemporaries too new to fame to have been mentioned in older compilations.

**Mysticism.** A Study of the Nature and Development of Man's Spiritual Consciousness. By Evelyn Underhill. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5.

Of the many recent books which mark the revival of interest in theoretical and practical mysticism, this is the most thoro and comprehensive. The exposition of the characteristics and methods of the mystics of ancient and modern times is supported by abundant quotations from original sources and a long bibliography. There is a certain advantage in treating the subject topically instead of biographically or historically. It shows more clearly the persistence and similarity of the mystic type in all lands and ages in spite of the fact that their theology and imagery are molded by the conventions of the times. The author's own theories and preferences, tho earnestly presented, are never carried so far as to suppress discordant exceptions or to ignore opposing views. The style is fluent and the immense weight of learning is carried easily and without pedantry.

**Behind the Screens in Japan.** By Evelyn Adam. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

It is, perhaps, significant that the Englishwoman whose impressions of the new Japan we have here, originally intended to name her book "Behind the Shoji——" for the author interlards her English prose with as many Japanese words and phrases as eighteenth century travelers thought it incumbent upon them to use of French phrases when they wrote letters home or compiled their stodgy memoirs. The writer of this book about the Flower Kingdom has known her subject long enough to lose that first surface glow of traveler's enthusiasm for a land so wonderful; she says hard things about certain modern tendencies and traits developed thru the sensationally rapid adaptation of that people to Western conditions and habits. Here she adopts Hearn's point of view. But her book is undistinguished by the genius for color and beauty of line and depth of suggestion that the author of "Kwaidan" and "Kokoro" had. She does not, however, attempt "literature." She rightly thinks that

there is room for mere "impressions"—and she is a six years' resident who is essentially British in spite of that residence.

**Richard Henry Dana, Jr.: Speeches in Stirring Times and Letters to a Son.** Edited with Introductory Sketch and Notes, by Richard H. Dana (3d). Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1910. $3.

The author of "Two Years Before the Mast" died in 1882. For the lucid story of a boy's life as a sailor nothing has ever been written that better deserves immortality than that first book. It has in it not only the tale, admirably told, of a young sailor getting his early experience with the ropes of an old-fashioned sailing vessel, but the story of a pioneer in unknown seas, of a trader whose adventures are on strange coasts. Written at a time when pioneers, discoverers, frontiersmen, were near the end of their romantic days, it appealed strongly to its generation. The number of editions published marks but poorly the multitude of readers who have found joy in its pages. For it was a healthy book—full of sentiment, yet not sentimental; written in terse Saxon English, and yet filled to the full of the real life of the sailor. The material of it was gathered by a boy; its sentiment by a man of action; its aim steadied by a budding statesman. The later work of the statesman deserves also a prolonged life. One need not dwell long on some of the matter supplied by the son in this revival of his father's literary product. The *Letters to a Son* make but a trifling addition to the vast bulk of educational literature to be digested by fathers. Some of the legal arguments quoted out of the abundant pleadings of a lawyer, while showing clear reasoning and courageous action in face of a deadening public coldness and inaction, are yet easily matched by many a plea left to the silence of the ages. There are left, however, and worthy to be remembered long, half a dozen speeches and pleadings, like those dealing with the old "Usury Laws of Massachusetts," with the definition of "Enemy's Territory" and "Alien Enemies," in connection with the treatment of prizes taken by our ships blockading the Southern coast during the Civil War, and the notable "Grasp of War" speech, delivered in 1865. These are all clear deliveries on long-contested points of economics and on international questions by no means fully settled yet. They will serve to clear up some misunderstandings as to the Monroe Doctrine and as to fishing rights over the free swimmers of the ocean.

**The King's Customs.** Vol II. 1801-1855. By Henry Atton and Henry Hurst Holland. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Pp. xi, 506. $3.50.

Customs tariffs have created more criminals than any other code of laws ever enacted by man. Smuggling, undervaluation of imported goods, and collusion of customs officials are all as old as the attempt to raise revenue by means of taxes collected on imports, and they are as modern as the latest records of our courts. There are many picturesque incidents in the second volume of Messrs. Atton and Holland's *The King's Customs*—enough to furnish outlines for innumerable boys' stories of desperate adventures. There is also much about the venality of the officials set to guard and collect the King's customs, and, without making any reflections on the stories they relate, there are also graphic pictures of the costliness of customs house methods of collecting revenue. In 1844, when England was on the eve of free trade, there were twenty-eight ports in England, Scotland and Ireland where the cost of collecting the customs equaled or exceeded the revenue collected, and in many of the British colonies at this time the cost of the customs service exceeded many times over the receipts. As in their former volume, which was published in 1908, Messrs. Atton and Holland make no effort to arrive at any economic principles, nor do they attempt to give a connected history of customs taxation. Their work is largely in the form of annals. They have gathered from the immense volume of records within their reach at the customs house the outstanding changes in customs laws, administration, and the principal events, such as criminal trials or reports of smuggling seizures. These

they have woven into a somewhat continuous narrative, rarely allowing any personal expression of opinion to escape them or making any comment on the trend of opinion and legislation as regards customs duties.

**Narratives of Early Carolina. 1650—1708.** Edited by Alexander S. Salley, Jr., Secretary of the Historical Commission of South Carolina. With two Maps and a Facsimile. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

The *Narratives of Early Carolina* is the eleventh in the series of "Original Narratives of Early American History." The volume covers the first fifty-eight years of the story of the coast settlements, the trips inland, and the tribulations of the men who penetrated the forests and the lower hill country. From Edward Bland's statement, made to that regicide judge, Sir John Danvers, of the discovery of New Brittaine in 1650, down to the alluring arraignment by Daniel Defoe, in 1705, of the harsh reign of the Established Church over the Dissenting body of early settlers, and the subsequent historical account, in 1708, given from the same point of view, in John Oldmixon's history, we have a fair presentation of the pioneer difficulties of "founding a state and bringing the gods" to the Carolinas. They were a God-fearing people—those early pioneers. Says Bland to his reader: "Whoever thou art that desirest the advancement of God's glory by conversion of the Indians, the Augmentation of the English Commonwealth, in extending its liberties; I would advise thee to consider the present benefit and future profits that will arise in the well settling Virginia's Confines, especially that happy country of New Brittaine, in the Latitude of 35. and 37. degrees." "God's glory" and "future profits" were thus kept clearly in sight. Bland took the initiative in 1650; but, four years later, Francis Yeardley followed with "an ample discovery," finding a "most fertile, gallant and rich soil." Robert Horne, in 1666, bestowed his blessing on all who would go there to settle. By this time, Charles the Second, "whom God preserve," had become Lord Paramount, and certain "Honorable Persons" offered inducements to "such as are here tormented with much care how to get worth to gain a livelihood, or that with their labor can hardly get a comfortable subsistance." All such are assured that they "shall do well to go to this place, where any man whatever, that is willing to take moderate pains, may be assured of a most comfortable subsistance, and be in a way to raise his fortunes far beyond what he could ever hope for in England." Moreover, "if any Maid or single Woman have a desire to go over, they will think themselves in the Golden Age, when Men paid a Dowry for their Wives; for if they be but Civil, and under fifty years of Age, some honest Man or other will purchase them for their Wives." There is spice in these early stories. We see the eager eye of the trader; we almost hear the trap snap on the left foot of the furtive beaver. We learn the virtues of tobacco and timber, as we go along with an eye on the unconverted savage, whose spiritual state we deplore, even while we are exploring his temporal estate for the pot of gold presumed to be concealed there.

**Medieval Sicily.** Aspects of Life and Art in the Middle Ages. By Cecilia Waern. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.

The unsophicated tourist in Italy when he crosses to Palermo is surprised to find about him architectural remains for which his reading has not ordinarily been sufficient to account. Byzantine mosaics he has become accustomed to further north, but how did Saracenic mosques and Norman churches get here? This large and handsome volume of mingled history and archeology is admirably adapted to relieve such ignorance, whether complete or partial. The condition of society under the two centuries of Arab rule and after the Norman conquest of 1061 is described in detail and enlivened with quotations from contemporary Arabic narratives, not accessible in English. It is interesting to read of the time when in what is now the most Catholic of countries, Christians were not allowed to appear upon the streets unless their clothes bore the badge of a pig, while Jews were indicated by an ape.

## Literary Notes

....A funny story that is really well written is rare nowadays. One is to be found in the September Century. *Perhaps It Didn't Matter,* by Chester Bailey Fernald. It reads well aloud.

....Aspinwall's *Pocket Guide to the West Indies* (Dutton; $1.50) is intended for the English tourist and is chiefly devoted to the British possessions, Jamaica, Barbados, British Guiana, Trinidad, Dominica, etc., giving maps, historical data and hints to the traveler.

....Norman Douglas's *Siren Land* is an exceedingly well written and altogether authorative book about Capri (Dutton; $2). It is a learned work, but not too heavy to offer excellent entertainment. The illustrations are numerous and show great variety.

....The average American has been talking a good deal about Mexico recently, but knows very little about it. Consequently the handbook of *Mexico* prepared by the Pan-American Union ($1) is much needed. It is packed full of facts and figures, chiefly commercial, with numerous diagrams and maps.

....Almost attractive enough to persuade us that its attractiveness will be appreciated by the schoolboy himself is A. W. Leonard's edition of *Irving's Sketch Book,* published by Holt. Five of the essays are omitted from this reprint. There are a brief biography, criticism, and bibliography, an appendix, and a few notes. Yet the appearance is not that of a textbook.

....Dr. F. Stuart Chapin in his essay on *Education and the Mores* (Columbia University; 75 cents) comes to the conclusion that education remains as formerly, the conserver of tradition and that the majority of the pupils never get to the point where notions and facts of genuine scientific value and real human interest come in.

....Somewhat disappointing is Dr. Frederick Augustus Braun's *Margaret Fuller and Goethe,* with its jaw-breaking sub-title: "The Development of a Remarkable Personality, Her Religion and Philosophy, and Her Relation to Emerson, J. F. Clarke, and Transcendentalism" (Holt; $1.50). One feels the essay to be wanting in balance and proportion.

....Una Birch has brought together four contributions to British reviews under the title *Secret Societies and the French Revolution, together with Some Kindred Studies* (Lane; $1.50). Besides the secret societies, the Comte de Saint-Germain, Religious Liberty and the Revolution, and Madame de Staël and Napoleon come in for examination

....From George Bell & Sons we receive a copy of *Some Supposed Shakespeare Forgeries* by Ernest Law, in foolscap quarto (3s. 6d.), with facsimiles of documents. This is the story of the Books of Revels at Court, which has a bearing on the problem of Shakesperean chronology, and brings before scholars, in convenient form, material of high interest.

....The reminiscences of H. M. Queen Elizabeth of Rumania are entitled, in the English translation, *From Memory's Shrine* (Lippincott; $2.50). In her own phrase, she "throws open the sanctuary." This is, however, something of an overstatement, for the autobiography is reserved. Yet those who love Carmen Sylva's gentle personality will find the book a pleasing and sentimental narrative.

....A recent Columbia doctor of philosophy has been more successful than most graduate students in finding a new field for his thesis. Hawkling L. Yen, in his *Survey of Constitutional Development in China* (Columbia Univ.; $1) gives first the political theories of Confucius and other classical teachers and then tells of the new popular movement which suddenly developed after twenty centuries of inert absolutism.

....The body of William Blake was buried in a "common grave" in Bunhill Fields, for the poet and painter died penniless and unappreciated. Tho the cemetery is not an undistinguished spot (near Blake's final resting place lie the remains of Daniel Defoe, John Bunyan and Isaac Watts), some of the great mystic's admirers of this materialistic age are planning the erection of "an appropriate memorial."

....To read Protheroe's *Handy Natural History,* published by Richard G. Badger of Boston ($4), one would think it was written in the early part of the last century. It is in the pietistic style of the Bridgewater Treatises and untainted by the faintest suggestion of Darwinism. But it is abundantly illustrated by color plates and photographs, including one of a stuffed okapi, so the book has a specious appearance of modernity.

....The man who has led the choral revival which has stirred England to a new interest in good music in recent years and who in this summer of 1911 is taking his Sheffield Choir of 200 singers on a "round the world tour" (chiefly of the British dominions, but in the course of which concerts are scheduled for several American cities) is the subject of an enthusiastically appreciative little biography in *Dr. Henry Coward: The Pioneer Chorus-Master,* by J. A. Rodgers (John Lane Co.; $1).

....The collaborative *Short History of the United States Navy* newly issued by J. B. Lippcott & Co. ($3) "owed its origin to the need of a work suitable in scope and treatment as a text-book for the midshipmen of the United States Naval Academy." It is a volume of almost 500 pages, well indexed, well illustrated, and thoroughly attractive. The work seems authoritative, and is signed by Captain George R. Clark, Professor W. O. Stevens, Dr. C. S. Alden and H. F. Krafft, of the Naval Academy.

....The master cooks of Paris are demanding copyright for their inventions. They wish to form a national institute with the same prerogatives as the existing academies. The mission of the "Sixth Academy" will be to watch over the national cuisine as the Académie Française watches over the language. The cooks complain that when a master mind creates a new dish after years of study and experiment a host of imitators spring up and the recipes are printed, generally inaccurately, without permission or payment to the author.

....There will soon be no part of the inhabited earth, and perhaps no uninhabited part either, without its travel-literature. The volume which J. E. Crawford Flitch calls *Mediterranean Moods* and, in a subtitle, *Footnotes of Travel in the Islands of Mallorca, Menorca, Ibiza and Sardinia* (Dutton; $4) affords this difference from most travel books, however: it is the production of a discriminating traveler, and one who realizes that "Travel involves a double journey—one forward thru space, the other backward thru time." His book is illustrated from photographs.

....The world needs inspiration and failure in self-development doubtless accounts for a great deal of the inefficiency noticeable on every hand. Out of the veritable flood of books written to set the world right in these respects one selects those of Mr. Orison Swett Marden, the forceful editor of *Success*, as having special value and power. If one desires to know the part played by mental altitude in the success or failure of his cherished projects he may turn to Mr. Marden's clear and sensible presentation of the subject in *The Miracle of Right Thought*. To learn ways of wisdom in business and social pursuits the young man could scarcely do better than absorb the high principles and purposes so carefully expounded in *Getting On*. And no one can keep himself up to a high degree of efficiency in his work or secure the pleasurable fruits of his labor, to which he is justly entitled, unless he puts into practice much of the wholesome advice included in Mr. Marden's *Be Good to Yourself*. Each of these volumes is to be commended for its plainness of speech and insight into real difficulties and possibilities (Crowell; $1 each).

....The Parisian impresario, Schurmann, has just published his memoirs under the title, *Secrets de Coulisses*. He tells a good story of Suzanne Després, who presented "A Doll's House" and Jules Renard's one-act "Poil de Carotte" (the English version, "Carrots," was given here by Miss Barrymore) in a provincial town. The enthusiasm was tremendous. A society woman was particularly emphatic in her expressions of pleasure. But before she left the actress's dressing room she spoiled it all by addressing the heroine: "May I ask you a question? Why were you dressed as a little boy with a red wig in the fourth act of 'Norah'?" She had taken "Poil de Carotte" to be the sequel of the Ibsen drama. Madame Després was so disgusted that she could never be induced to revisit the locality.

....Of Maeterlinck, M. Schurmann draws a picture quite the reverse of that popularly imagined: he describes him as a benevolent giant, with a Belgian accent, who asks what there is for lunch as he gets out of the train and whether there is any good beer in the place. The impresario says he has never known an author more indifferent to the stage performance of his plays. When Maeterlinck visited the Gymnase a week after "Joyzelle" had been staged, he left before the end, remarking to the manager: "After 10 o'clock the best place is bed."

....*The Suffragette*, by E. Sylvia Pankhurst, is a straightforward account of the Militant Movement in England, from the formation of the Women's Social and Political Union, by Mrs. Pankhurst, October 10, 1903, to the present. This inside history, with its passionate partisanship of the woman's cause, does much to explain, if it does not quite extenuate, the extreme tactics adopted by Mrs. Pankhurst and her followers, in order to get a hearing for their measure. However distasteful those methods may be, the Suffragettes cannot be denied courage, resourcefulness and heroism in their mistaken martyrdom. (Sturgis & Walton; $1.50.)

....Students of the English Bible will find a valuable collection of documents relating to the translation and publication of the version of 1611 in *Records of the English Bible* Frowde; 5s.), edited with notes and a scholarly introduction by Mr. A. W. Pollard, of the British Museum. The original texts of letters, proclamations, prefaces, etc., are reproduced and those in Latin and French are either translated or summarized. Altho some of the documents have little bearing on the main history of the English Bible, they throw much light on the political and religious back-

around whence the work of translation springs and give many a hint as to the character and purpose of those engaged in the work.

Three of the plays presented during the last season at the Abbey Theater lie before us in the sixpence (and shilling) editions of Maunsel & Co., Dublin. Johanna Redmond's *Falsely True* is "an incident after the Rising in 1803." The scene is a cottage near the town of Wicklow. The characters are an Irish peasant, his wife, and his son Shaun. The latter has been freed from prison (where he was placed after a riot in the town) in return for testifying against others—including his own brother. The revulsion felt by the parents upon the return of their weak and now remorse-stricken son is well depicted. The piece ends with his going out "into the night" (a recurrent phrase in these Irish dramas) The play is in one act.

....*Birthright,* by T. C. Murray, is a two act drama. Here again there are two sons. The one typifies the solid qualities—tho he wants all manner of generosity in spirit; the other the more imaginative traits of Irish character. Their father is a hard man, and is doubly hard on his more gifted son, whom he disinherits. A quarrel between the brothers ends in murder—and the murderer, like the informer of the earlier play, goes out "into the night."

....The third play, *Mixed Marriage,* by St. John G. Ervine, is scarcely more cheerful. Here there are four acts and a more complicated action. The characters are well depicted, especially that of the stern but futile parent, a kind of Orangeman John Shand, whose weaknesses are comprehended and pitied by his wife, roughly corresponding to the little lady of Barrie's play who lacked "charrrm." But the comedy is only incidental. The scene seems to be Belfast. An idealistic Irish Catholic, Michael O'Hara, sees his hopes of uniting the suspicious and warring religious factions utterly defeated. Nora, who was loved by the John Shand's son Hugh, is shot by a bullet fired in the course of a riot that her lover's father might have averted. But if the conclusion is depressing, the work of this playwright is notable in its flashes of understanding and of humor. He is even less violent, on the whole, than most of the writers now providing dramas for the Irish stage. Tho he has not proved himself the equal of the late John Synge, whose work THE INDEPENDENT has called to the attention of American readers as vivid, and rarely vital, we await his next play with genuine interest. It is only a few weeks now before American audiences may judge for themselves the quality of the contemporary Irish theater, and the acting of the Abbey players, whose tour will open in Boston early in September.

## Pebbles

TEACHER—Bobby, give an example of the double negative.

Bobby—I don't know none.—*Boston Transcript.*

"WON'T you come into the parlor,
Where the light is burning low?"
"No, I thank you, Mary, darling;
I don't like mush-rooms, you know."
—*Columbia Jester.*

THE Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon was fond of a joke and his keen wit was, moreover, based on sterling common sense. One day he remarked to one of his sons:

"Can you tell me the reason why the lions didn't eat Daniel?"

"No, sir. Why was it?"

"Because the most of him was backbone and the rest was grit."—*Youth's Companion.*

PLAYWRITING IN FRANCE.

The French playwright had begun the third act of his latest problem drama. It was to be a great act, an act that required expression, repression, even suppression.

The heroine had just fallen across the threshold she had disgraced, and was about to utter her first impassioned speech, when the playwright's valet appeared in the doorway.

"M'sieur no doubt remembers that he has to fight M. René Slosh at three o'clock?"

The dramatist threw down his pen.

"No; I had forgotten."

Casting a look of poignant regret at his manuscript, he sought the field of honor and almost immediately jabbed his rapier thru the wristband of his opponent.

Then he returned home. Again he took up the pen. The valet reappeared.

"M'sieur fights the Duc de Mushead at 3.40."

Sighing heavily, the goaded playwright stalked back to the same field of honor and promptly shot the little duke thru his title.

Once more he took up the pen—only to throw it down. At 4.20 he had to fight the Marquis de Weeshbon; at 4.45 he met the feuilletonist, M. Guille Gazook; at 5 o'clock he shot up the Count de Bute; at 5.30 he perforated the pompadour of the Prince of Poompernique.

Then he spent the entire evening at the clubs and cafés, giving and receiving insults.

At midnight he was free again. Once more he raised his pen—and dipped it recklessly in the mucilage pot, being too sleepy to note the difference.

"Playwrighting in France," he drowsily murmured, as he slipped from the chair to the hearth rug, "is no idle pleasantry, believe me!"—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

# The Independent

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## The President's Vetoes

PRESIDENT TAFT deserves only the warmest commendation for his veto of the bill for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as States of the Union. It seems a great pity that the two States should have been united in the same bill, so that when Arizona is excluded by the veto New Mexico has to suffer also. The average citizen cannot see the reason of lumping together two States which rest under different conditions, particularly when it was well known that the President was likely to veto the bill admitting Arizona under a vicious Constitution. The President's argument against Arizona's Constitution is unassailable. He makes it clear that the recall applied to judges is a rod of terror put over them to compel them to follow, not the law as written, but the temporary and very possibly blundering feeling and passion of the people. For judges men are appointed who are supposed to be possessed of cool judgment and absolute impartiality. Such men should not be swayed by the popular storm. If they are all that an ideal judge would be they would decide according to their soundest judgment irrespective of the wishes of the people and heedless of any danger that they would be removed for doing their duty. But even judges are human, and they might in certain cases be influenced by the threat of removal. The two States ought to be admitted, but under conditions that do not threaten to defile the very fountain of justice. The judicial department of government is really chief of all, and must be kept above all political influence or control.

But the veto of the woolen bill and of any other tariff bills is rather one of politics. We doubt not that it is better to construct a tariff bill after the best of information from a commission of experts. But that has not been the way in the past. We did have one such, the Hayes Tariff Commission of long ago, which was not much considered in the final enactment of law; but usually the House of Representatives has called manufacturers and others to give it information.

The concocting of this present bill, as of the farmers' free list bill, has been wholly a matter of politics and not of science, and the veto of it is politics, and good enough reason or excuse is given for it. The Republicans praise the veto, and the Democrats and their allies abuse it, and say that it will be the political death of President Taft. This is not true. Before the nominations for President next fall tariff acts will be signed by the President which will do what these hasty bills have proposed, and most intelligently, and these vetoes will be forgotten. The tariff vetoes are good enough, but they have not the quality of that veto which has required a new bill for the admission of these two new States.

## The Shame of Pennsylvania

THE prevalent and distinctive crime of this country is murder. No other civilized country—for we have all the material civilization that the arts and sciences and wealth have to bestow—murders so many people. To be sure, the far larger proportion of these murders are in the South. Yet in the Northern States we

kill more people than does any European country. But in the most heinous forms of murder, and particularly murder by a mob, and murder by burning alive, we are alone and sole. No other country, civilized or uncivilized, is guilty of this extreme of horror. We have read that a cruel bigotry used to think it right to burn Jews and heretics at the stake, but that ended centuries ago. This special horror of murder we have made our own, and we carry it on now in this twentieth century since Jesus came to bring the love of God to men. We have added a new terror to it by depriving it of the forms of law and giving it over to irresponsible mobs maddened with passion. This is America's shame, that makes us hang our heads before the better nature of Europe.

Hitherto this form of murder, by a mob and by fire, has been local, and the victims have been negroes. The murders, with their added horror of burning alive, have been inflicted by members of a race which thinks itself superior, and the victims have belonged to a race which was called inferior. They don't burn white people alive even in the South; and murders by a mob have been very few in the North, and murder by burning alive has seemed impossible and unthinkable in these old Free States.

But now we have occasion to discover the infectiousness of evil. In Pennsylvania, close by the city of Penn and Brotherly Love, in the very seat of the Friends who hated slavery and believed in the Christ equally for all men, who have believed in the foundation of our liberties, that God has created all men equal, a furious mob has seized a wounded negro murderer from the unguarded hospital, tied him to a stake and burned him alive. A shuddering pen fears to tell the fact, but truth requires it. It is a terrible disgrace to the country, but most to the State of Pennsylvania, which has never before endured such guilt.

How could it be that such an inhuman crime could there be committed? They have laws fairly well observed, except when a spirit of lawlessness and violence has seized a less trained and educated portion of the people. To the spirit of Molly McGuire murders, to the violence of strikes, to the tolerance of industrial disorder reaching the limit of the destruction of property by dynamite and the assassination of those against whom a class feeling is aroused, we may attribute a portion of this aggravated excess of bitterness and lawlessness. Then it must be added that the reports in the daily papers of the burning of negroes in the South have made the vicious element familiar with the idea of such a crime. It naturally occurs to them, if violence is their purpose. In other places negroes are killed in this way; why not here? Thus an evil grows by the spreading poison of its own atrocity. It is of no use to say that the people were so angry with one who had killed a popular officer that he would have suffered just the same if he had been white. That is not true. It is only negroes that are so killed. If the felon had been a white man the mob might have hanged him to a tree, but they would not have burned him to death.

What will be done with these murderers? Such murderers have usually if not always suffered nothing, not even the twinges of conscience. They have rather boasted of their deed and treasured its mementoes. United States Judge George C. Holt has estimated that there are at least three hundred thousand of these murderers at large in this disgraced country. But this is in Pennsylvania, and we may at least hope that the Governor and the other officers will make most thoro investigation, and that a number of the guilty ones will be properly punished. This is the only atonement that can be made to outraged law. The guilty ones can be known, doubtless are already known. Punishment should be sure. There must be ringleaders, possibly dirty politicians, who ought to suffer. Justice will not be satisfied unless more than one is hanged, and the community is rid of a dozen others by terms of life imprisonment. Only by such stern measures can the repetition of the crime be prevented. What we fear is that it will spread like the cholera or the yellow fever. Now it has reached Pennsylvania. Next it will come to New York and Massachusetts. It must be quarantined. We show no tenderness to

infectious diseases, but we stamp them out. For the sake of humanity, of endangered civilization, let Pennsylvania do its duty to these barbarians.

## The Five British Dominions

"To be or not to be" was Hamlet's dilemma. A harder question is agitating the South African Dominion just now, namely how at the same time to be and yet not to be one of the British Dominions. Let it be understood in passing that they are no longer British colonies; they are five Dominions, and not so much under British dominion as under their own.

The question much discussed in South Africa and Great Britain—and likely to be a disturbing one in the other Dominions—was started by the Pretoria *Volkstem,* which represents the Dutch settlers, and which urged that in case of Great Britain being engaged in war it would be possible and might be proper for South Africa to declare her neutrality, and so take no part in the war. It said such a war might be one in which the Dominion would have no interest, and it might, indeed, be opposed to it. It was understood, it added, that in case of war, with Germany for example, the entire British fleet would be kept in European waters, and the Dominions would be left without any defense except such as they could themselves make; why should they be involved to defend Great Britain which could and would not defend them?

This suggestion appeared in the journal which was supposed to represent General Botha, the Prime Minister of the South African Dominion; but he, who is taking the cure at Kissingen, has hastened to deny that he inspired the article or agrees with it. The inspiration for it is attributed by some to the Canadian Prime Minister Laurier, who hastened to publish the agreement made at the Imperial conference between the Prime Ministers of the Dominions and the British Cabinet on the subject of the navies of the Dominions. The only really important point in it is, that in case of Great Britain being engaged in war "when the naval service of a Dominion or any part thereof has been put at the disposal of the Imperial Government *by the Dominion authorities,*" it will be under the command of the officers of the British fleet; that is, it is at the will of the Dominion whether its vessels of war shall take part in the war or shall remain at home. This right of refusal is not quite the same as the right to remain neutral, but it suggests it. It is clear that the five Prime Ministers, when attending the Conference and the Coronation, insisted on retaining control of their own ships of war even in time of war.

But the proposal to be a part of the British Empire and yet not to be a part of it in time of war is ridiculous and absurd. In case of war, who is to decide whether a British Dominion shall be neutral or not, the Dominion or the enemy? Certainly the latter. If in a war with Germany the latter Power were to be successful and should desire to rectify its boundary in South West Africa by taking in Bechuansland, Rhodesia and the Transvaal as "compensation," as it is now trying to rectify its Camerûns boundary at the expense of the French Gobûn possessions, what would Germany care for the South African "neutrality"? And we may add that no enemy would regard South Africa as neutral, whatever she might say, so long as the Imperial Government has spent $10,000,000 on a dock and dock-yard at Simonston as a base for the British navy. The rest of South Africa cannot be neutral so long as Simonston is British.

Further, it is not true that Great Britain would not and could not defend her Dominions in time of war. To divide her fleet between the Mother Country and the five Dominions in time of war would be to lose everything. Her navy would go where the enemy's fleet was, and fight it there, and there protect her oversea Dominions. South Africa can be attacked only by ships of war, and the British Admiralty would try by destroying the enemy's vessels to prevent their going there. Lord Selborne well says:

> "There is only one way in which any part of the British Empire can make sure of remaining neutral when the British Empire is at war, and that is by severing its connection with the British Empire in time of peace."

The bond which unites the five Domin

tions with the British Empire is a very loose one. It is mainly sentiment. They are separate and distinct for all practical purposes except those of war. They make all their own laws; they even make their own tariffs; they control their own navies. But they cannot make war, and they cannot escape a state of war if the British Empire declares war. To that extent—and it is a serious one—sentiment is effective. Perhaps it is worth while now; but how long?

## What the Automobile Stands For

THE latest statistics estimate the number of automobiles in use in the United States at nearly 400,000, while the vehicles that are drawn by horses are reckoned at 7,000,000. In automobile plants there are said to be invested $400,000,000, and in the operation of these plants and correlated trades 200,000 persons are kept busy. The builders of these 400,000 vehicles pay $60,000,000 annually for constructive material, and $25,000,000 for freight charges to the railroads. These figures are startling mainly because they have climbed up so rapidly.

The effect of the automobile is not readily seen, because its more apparent use seems to be for pleasure, and to gratify a passion for excitement. In reality this application of force has brought about, or is bringing about, a revolution in the more remote districts of the country. The reason why farmers have become eager buyers is because they are located out of reach of the ordinary means of rapid transit. The automobile belongs to the villages and smaller towns, where the railroads cannot reach, and from which they cannot be easily reached for travel or for freight purposes.

The banks, however, are uttering a united protest against what they call the craze of small investors to withdraw their investments, often adding borrowed money, to indulge in the purchase of automobiles. The farmers of the West find these carriages fill a deep need, where long distances are to be traveled. There is this thing to consider all the while, however, that when the farmer has brought his automobile back to the barn he cannot hitch it up for farm work. He must also have his horse or horses for plowing, cultivating, and all sorts of hauling. He is not fully equipped, as the townsman is, until he has both gasoline power and horse power; and this has to be taken into account when he considers the policy of expending several hundred dollars, or a possible $2,000.

What we specifically want just now, or what the countryman wants, who owns a few acres of land more or less, is an easily managed gas or steam motor that can do farm work of the sort we have specified. This will go a long way toward settling the economics of this problem. There are few farmers that can afford to indulge in a power that cannot be applied anywhere but in the streets. They might as well purchase a coach and four, while their income is better adequate to a team of mules. The application of electric power to field work, in a cheap and convenient form, is the thing now needed; and what is needed is bound to come. Indeed, the latest report gives us a motor plow operating a farm of 1,600 acres in Indiana. A gang of eight plows, behind which harrows are hitched, and all drawn by a gasoline traction engine, works at the rate of 3 to 5 miles per hour. The same motor is used for other farm purposes, such as threshing, or hauling the crops to market. The engine is a four-cylinder, 40 horse power, having a radiator and a fan to cool the engine, while it employs a magneto in the ignition. An engine of this sort can draw fourteen plows quite as well as half that number, having a pulling power of 7,000 pounds.

The report from this Indiana farm talks about plowing all night, by searchlights, we presume; while the work of thirty horses and fifteen men was being accomplished for twenty-four hours. The land is plowed to a depth of 10 inches, and an average day's work is 30 acres—at a cost of $2 a day paid to the engineer, four gallons of oil per day, and two gallons of gasoline for each acre plowed. It used to be said that a motor plow could not be operated on a farm of less than 160 acres; but at that rate those who own adjacent farms can work cooperatively. A single engine and a gang of plows could run half a dozen farms. The *Motor Age*, to which we are indebted, insists that the day is not far away

when we shall have gasoline-driven farm machinery of every description needed, and when every farmer's boy will be an adequate chauffeur. The steam engine has already been used for a good deal of farm work; now comes the day of the electric or the gasoline engine. If it becomes, as it promises to be, a world wide movement, the horse will be a rarity on the farm. We shall be compelled to withdraw our criticism of the automobile, or for whatever takes its place; as it can easily be made for traction or for travel, and also for farm work. Whether the same machine can be used in the road and in the field is not the question, but whether the power that is applied for traction can also be applied for work.

Speeding along the highway is not the end of this evolution or revolution of power for which the automobile stands. It is probably an incipient method of applying a power which has already largely displaced steam as an industrial factor and social organizer. We are confident that we shall soon get by the day of motor car display and speed madness, and get down to the construction of something more every day available, and reducible to the law of farm economics. Even if the automobile does not pay as yet, we are not sure that the farmer is making a mistake in getting into alliance with the new forces.

## The Wickedness of Witch-Grass

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER did not half know the deviltry of witch-grass. He did not even know its name. He had to give it a name, and in his "My Summer in a Garden" he called it "bunch, or joint, or snake-grass," and again devil-grass. He gave only about a page to it, called it "original sin, or at least vegetable total depravity," told how it would run under ground, connect with a knot of roots, and if cut up at one place at the top grow up again at half a dozen places. That is true, too true, as every worker in a garden, particularly in a neglected garden, knows, but it is not half the truth about wicked witch grass. So Mr. Warner went to moralizing about cutting of the tops of sins and leaving the roots to grow, and offered the illustration to any clergyman (if orthodox) who wanted to use it, and would repay by a day's hoeing in his garden. Warner knew "pusly," for it is all obtrusive on the surface, but the wickedness of witch-grass is deep. Even our younger readers, who were not educated on "My Summer in a Garden," will know "pusly," for Warner's description of it has made his spelling so familiar that it has got into the botanical easy manuals as a name beside *purslane,* altho a city girl who was asked if she called it *pusly* replied that she always pronounced it *parsley.*

The best known sin of witch-grass which Warner touched on is its deep down depravity in running everywhere out of reach and from every joint ready to send up a shoot, and five for every one that is hoed down. That is a mischievous perversity, but it does not show the full enormity of its cruel nature. Every white-jointed root-stock prods forward with a sharp point, hard as an acacia thorn and merciless as Tamerlane. It goes straight forward and turns aside for nothing. It finds in its way a daffodil bulb and it turns out not a hair, but goes straight thru, with no care for what it may kill. It loves the rich garden earth, and when it finds the thick roots of the rhubarb it shows no more fear than it showed of mercy before. That spear-point is sped right thru, a foot below the surface, and there it has a hold which nothing can dislodge. It is the cruelest of all weeds, the degenerate, the ghoul of grasses. The pig weed grows taller but we can pull it. The rag-weed has its thousands of seeds, but a sharp hoe will scrape it off the surface when it is young, and a yank will tear it out when it is grown. The red-root will overtop any vegetable, but you need not cultivate or even endure the red-root. "Pusly" hugs the surface and grows fat with the sun, but watchfulness will save your beets and onions. But witch-grass is like those other miscreants who hide and spread under the surface of society and send out their blackmail letters and steal your children and blow up your home. There is no good in it, no mercy; it is utterly detestable.

And there are people just like it, people who delight in tyrannous cruelty. The police cannot find them. It is their

pleasure to conceal themselves, and to kill with dagger or dynamite. Charles Dudley Warner was right; it is snake-grass, devil-grass. Petrosino knew the human sort, tried to dig them out, but was stabbed by their stiletto point.

## Clerics as Law Makers

It is reported from Rome that Pius X has ordered all priests who are members of legislative bodies to resign, and also forbids any priest to be a legislator hereafter. This is a papal if unintentional plea for divorce of Church and State, for today lords spiritual still meet with lords temporal in lawmaking assemblies. Keeping up the custom of Catholic days, England gives a score or so—twenty-two, we believe—bishops seats in the House of Lords, where as a rule these spiritual peers vote against popular measures. On the Continent, the Duma has among its members Russian popes, as is clear from the attack recently made by one of them on Tchertkoff, the literary executor of Tolstoy. No doubt the parliament of Hungary has clergy among its members, for Strossmyer, the ablest debater in the Vatican Council, was a member of it. There it was that he mastered the self-control so needful in debate, which he showed amid the jeers and shouts of the Ultramontanes in the Council of 1870. Those present have told us that the Hungarian prelate stood with his hands thrust in his cassock pockets, wearing a smile on his face, while nicknames, insults and outcries of every sort were hurled at him. He only sat down when he had finished his speech.

Of the old prince-bishops, only two, as far as we can recall, still remain—the Prince-Bishop of Salzburg, in Austria, and the Prince-Bishop of Breslau, in Prussia. The former probably sits in the Austrian Parliament, but the latter's title is an empty honor. In Austria and Hungary many abbots still enjoy feudal rights. In a measure so does the Abbot of Monte Cassino in Italy, who is the squire of that hill, but has no seat in the Italian Parliament. In the recent discussions in Spain over the Concordat, the Archbishop of Toledo and the Bishop of Madrid took active part. Both these are members of the Cortes, to which may belong more bishops. In the English House of Lords sat a Catholic priest, Lord Petre, of the same family as the gentlewoman, Miss Petre, the executor of Tyrrell, whom Rome now casts forth. But Lord Petre sat as a lord temporal—the head of his house. He died some years ago. Again, in the parliament of Holland was a Dutch priest a member, but he too, we believe, is dead. There remain but four priests who are members of other European parliaments: the Abate Murri in the Italian, who, however, counts not, as he is by name *excommunicatus vitandus;* that is, under the Church's most direful ban. In the Reichstag of Germany is a priest, delegate from Alsace, and in the French Chamber of Deputies are the two other priests, Lemire and Gayraud. The former is a liberal of the Gratry-Lacordaire school, and a man of exemplary life. The other is an ardent Ultramontane and not much else. The Alsatian priest can hardly be affected by the Pope's order, which again will not concern the various bishops in parliaments, this because of concordats; in the cases of the latter the concordats with their respective countries; in that of the Alsatian in the Reichstag, the Concordat of Napoleon in 1801, for that is still in force for the annexed provinces of Alsace and Lorraine; unless perhaps with the connivance of Wilhelmstrasse the Alsatian may have to go, for not long ago he made a speech not over palatable to the Prussian authorities. Hence the papal prohibition seems to affect only the two French priests who are deputies. Once more a slap at France.

This matter of clerical legislators occasions curious thoughts. With all their influence the priests of Ireland have never sent one of themselves to Parliament. There would be no difficulty whatever in the Catholic provinces—Leinster, Munster and Connaught—of choosing a bishop or priest for the House of Commons. And yet, priests attend conventions, make speeches, and electioneer for the Nationalists. In Canada it is the same. The French clergy there might easily send some of their number to the Provincial and Dominion Parliaments. But we believe they do not.

Here in the United States it is the

same. There are districts where a Catholic priest might be chosen to a city, State or national legislature. Some have been elected school commissioners even in New England. But only one ever sat in Congress—the Sulpician Richard, who was a member from Michigan. His statue, we believe, adorns one of the public squares of Detroit. The present Mayor of New York is an ex-Christian Brother, but such is in the Church's eye a mere layman, for to be a cleric one must receive the tonsure, which the Brothers never get. If we turn to the other Churches in our country it would be an interesting study to know how many preachers and ex-preachers have been elected to office. We remember two, one a Methodist and one a Congregationalist, who were in the Massachusetts Senate together fifty years ago, and we recall a Western minister in the United States Senate. One Episcopal bishop—Polk, of Tennessee—threw aside the staff and took up the sword, as a general in the Confederate army during the Civil War. But he was not a legislator. Clergymen serve on all sorts of commissions. But, on the whole, they count for very little in the executive, judicial and legislative functions of government, and less still in the country's financial affairs. And yet, while the Churches, Roman and the others, retire further and further into the sacristy and vestry, they enjoy and make use of a political activity which not always bodes good for them or the state. The most potent example now is that of the Federation of Catholic Societies suggesting the Government's action in regard to the republic of Portugal. Again it is seen in State grants and State exemptions, which have become almost part and parcel of our civic life.

**The Negro Vote on Prohibition**

The assertion is made that in Texas, where the chief interest was in the State-wide prohibition contest, 85 per cent. of the negroes voted against prohibition. That is an easy assertion to make but we would like to know how the poll was taken. The point made is, that the amendment was defeated by only 5,000 in a poll of 450,000, that an overwhelming majority of the negroes voted against prohibition, and that therefore negroes held the balance of power, which is most unfortunate, and that they ought not to vote at all. We doubt the figures. Perhaps we will be told how many negro votes were cast, and perhaps some blame may be put on the 200,000 white voters who went for liquor, including thousands of Mexicans. If it be true that 85 per cent. of the negroes and all the Mexicans voted for the saloon it means that the temperance people should plow those fields. The negro preachers should be urged to press the evil of the saloon. In fact, already we gather that their religious organs are on the temperance side. The *Nashville Tennesseean* says that in its State an equal 85 per cent. of the negroes are against prohibition. Again we doubt it, and we remember that there were other reasons why Tennessee negroes voted for a Democratic Governor. We have information that in Atlanta there is a large negro vote against the saloon. Let this be understood, that if the saloon politicians cultivate the negro vote and the anti-saloon men hold themselves too high to do it, they will have no right to complain if they are beaten by the negro vote.

**Electric Traction**

The growth of electric traction is rapid, and it seems inevitable that it will replace steam before many years. In Prussia the entire system of railways, belonging to the State, is to be electrified, and governmental appropriations have already been made to that effect. Twelve and a half millions will begin the work. France has a number of short lines electrified, and in England the London and South Coast Railway expects to have its entire lines electrified by 1916. In Norway and Sweden as well as Switzerland and Italy the proposition is simplified by the abundance of available water power, and a good deal of progress has already been made, especially in Switzerland. In this country the suburban branches of the Southern Pacific road are undergoing electrification. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad is extending its work, and the Pennsylvania Railroad has its terminals in New York under operation with electric power. Two or three of the largest

roads, such as the Pennsylvania, are discussing the feasibility of electrifying their trunk systems at once. In the Carolinas the Piedmont Traction Company has decided to electrify 140 miles, in two sections, one of them in North Carolina and the other in South Carolina. There is no question but that the adoption of electric power in the place of steam will largely assist in extending branch systems thru the country, where water power is abundantly furnished from the hillsides.

**County Fairs**

We are coming to the annual fair season, and for the next two months these exhibitions will draw the crowds. These fairs, if properly adjusted to modern times, would be of vast use, but a chaotic crowd, rushing hither and thither, with open mouths for side shows and money to spend on the vaudeville, means little or nothing in the way of social betterment. We imagine that the horse racing is not even intended to make the slightest impression in the way of horse improvement. Dean Bailey, of the Cornell School, has recently recommended a program of reorganization, looking to the creation of a new sort of county fair, something that shall really represent the farming interests and be of service to the people. He would have all concessions to midways and side shows lopped off as soon as possible. Greater effort should be made to secure exhibits of local farm stock and produce; of things pertaining to homes and home life, to school and school life, to farmers' clubs and granges. It is his opinion also that good games and sports and contests, showing the recreational side of farm life, should be made an important part of every fair. Here seems to be something worth the while, something in which every farmer and his family could take part. Coincidentally improved rural schools and rural home life would be likely to spring up. They are coming about anyway, and the fairs should illustrate this progress. The redirection of school work is going to be of great advantage to the farmer, while it doubles his responsibilities. The fair should illustrate the school and school work. Then, to follow out this idea still farther, the dean would have every farm definitely set aside a portion for the young folks; that is where they might plant their own ideas and test their conceptions begotten in the schools. There are few farms that could not give a half acre, where the young folk could plant whatever they chose, test fertilizers and study new varieties. This is a natural way of carrying out industrial education; let it revolutionize the schools, but at the same time revolutionize the farm homes. Growing children is a part of farm work, and a good deal more important part than growing cattle or incubating chickens. The schools and the homes improved, let the fairs specifically exhibit the improvement. Give the schools and the homes a definite part in the exhibition.

**Togo's Views**

Admiral Togo has given a new significance to the colloquial banality which recites the undisputed fact that "we have a good deal to learn from the Orientals." The Admiral has set a new standard for newspaper interviews, so praiseworthy from every point of view that to speak of it in terms of exaggerated compliment would be difficult. Assured that an expression of his views on several subjects would be of interest to the American people, and doubtless wishing to conform as nearly as possible to the customs of the country, he consented to be interviewed by an enterprising reporter, provided the questions to which it was desired he should reply were submitted to him in writing and that he be permitted to answer them in the same way. The questions were thirteen in number. After due consideration the wise Admiral was able to answer seven of them with a single word each. Two of them called for two words each, and one seemed to require three words. His most exuberant outburst of garrulity, in which he summarized his impressions of his reception by the American people and his high appreciation thereof, required seven words. The whole interview, as printed in the New York *Times*, is as follows:

WHAT ARE YOUR IMPRESSIONS OF The President?
Ideal.

The Naval Academy?
Magnificent.
Congress?
Grand.
Mount Vernon?
Beautiful.
American battleships of the "Utah" type?
Excellent.
The new naval 14-inch gun?
Powerful.
The Government Navy Yards?
Very good.
American railroads?
Comfortable.
American hotels?
Up to date.
Reception in America?
Very warm, for which I am grateful.
(1) The effect in Japan of President Taft's complimentary reference to the Mikado. (2) Will it further cement the friendship of the two nations?
(1) Will be very good. (2) Cannot be otherwise.
American newspaper photographers?
Very enterprising.

There is ground for suspicion that the Admiral is something of a humorist; but however this may be he has certainly set an example of lucid brevity which some of our own people might imitate with advantage. The danger to reputations and political aspirations is not in expressing opinions, but in saying too much by way of amplification and explanation. Togo has established a new record for discretion. Evidently he is a great man—even greater than we had supposed. The "golden silence of the Greek" was admirable, but the radioactive concentration of the "Jap" better meets the requirements of this age of voluminous intercommunication.

**Village Histories**

Few are the points of view that possess novelty. Almost a hundred years ago an American missionary, traveler and novelist wrote:

"A fair history of the society of a country village would be a thousand times more interesting than a novel; and, besides the interest of the picture, it would be one of the most useful views of society that can be presented."

The Rev. Timothy Flint exprest this highly modern opinion. Since his day a good many writers have tried to draw such a picture—and there is room for more attempts yet, in spite of the work of fiction writers like Thomas Hardy, and J. M. Barrie, and Mrs. Deland, and the late Sarah Orne Jewett. Men and women make cities, but villages make the men and women

**Politics and Song**

American political campaigns have not furnished food for the Muses in recent years. In Toronto, however, Mr. George L. Waterbury, a disciple of William Henry Drummond, contributes to *The Globe* a poem entitled "Le Habitant Parfait":

"Wan leedle man, ver' cool, ver' calm,
Ees come for spik wit' us.
Have holes for puncture all the tam
Zees annexation fuss.

See heem, so quiet, so collec',
He trus' Canadian sense;
By gar, I laugh to see heem wreck
Zees barb-wire tariff fence!"

"Wan leedle man" is, as it happens, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The Premier is the first French-Canadian to have filled that post. To judge by indications, the reciprocity campaign will only strengthen his hold on the position.

**A School Advertisement**

Reading the school advertisements of the season we have imagined the following to be something of an ideal: This is a school for both sexes, for we believe Nature's arrangement in the family cannot be improved. Our school will be a family in every sense of the word; the pupils for the time being are adopted. We will accept only fifteen pupils of each sex. We will not undertake to fit for college, only for home; and we shall hope that our graduates will be specifically prepared to go back into the family life with better fitness for home making. We shall aim to prepare our pupils for the high arts and for the simpler sciences that enter into modern everyday life. To be scholars of Nature and human nature is our first aim; of books the second. We shall honor culture, but intellectual power more. Believing that a wholesome body is essential to a wholesome mind, we shall aim to educate both body and mind together. We shall live out of doors forenoons, thinking, studying, working and learning of Nature; but afternoons we shall spend with books. Evenings there will be no studying; but there will be music, lectures, debates and reading. Our vacations will extend from Decem-

ber 15 thru the holidays to January 15, and from July 1 to September 1. Our terms will be cheerfully made known to all those who approve our program.

**The Chestnut Blight**

The Superintendent of New York State Forests, C. R. Pettis, is sending out circular letters, to find out all he can about a disease that has attacked chestnut trees. It begins at the top of the tree, shriveling the leaves and giving them the appearance of autumn in midsummer. Then come cankers and swollen spots on the limbs and trunk. Death of the whole top of the tree soon follows, and then the rest of the tree does not survive many seasons. The bark of the dead tree will be found to be covered entirely with reddish-brown bodies. We cannot afford to lose our chestnuts, and here is a case where the public is invited to take hold with the superintendent and come in ahead of the enemy, whatever it may be. We lost our white weeping birches all over the country thru the work of the yellow-throated woodpecker. This elimination of one valuable tree and giving its room over to some other kind of tree has sometimes a tremendous influence on human industries. The pecan industry is threatened in the South, and now the chestnut faces annihilation in the North. Another authority from Pennsylvania claims to have found the chestnut blighter, in the form of a small beetle one-sixteenth of an inch long. These lay eggs inside the outer bark, and the larvæ eat the soft inner bark. The Legislature of Pennsylvania has appropriated $275,000 to aid in exterminating the pest, whatever it may be.

**Premature Protection**

In diplomatic affairs it does not do to overlook the important factor of timeliness. A trifling accidental delay often upsets a predetermined coincidence and produces a reversal of the temporal relations of cause and effect that is disconcerting to the logical historian. The Kaiser's *coup* in Morocco was spoiled by a slip of this kind. The sudden dispatch of the gunboat "Panther" to Agadir to protect German lives and property from Moroccan disorder aroused some surprise, which was natural, because there was not a German in the vicinity and no German property except prospects and no disorder. Who among the three or four hundred natives dwelling at that deserted port had sent to the Kaiser that pathetic appeal for rescue? Now we know that the apparent discrepancy was due to a mere accident such as might happen to anybody. The German pioneer of commerce who was supposed to be there and to be in danger had been delayed on the way so he did not arrive at Agadir until some time after the gunboat and cruiser which the Kaiser with commendable promptitude had sent in response to his cry for help. Here is a case, one of the few on record, where the trade followed the flag. The French and the Spanish movements in Morocco were almost as unfortunate. The only reason the Spanish could find for occupying Larache was that a few natives on horseback had approached the city walls one day and fired off their guns. Since this is the ordinary way of saying "How dy do" in Morocco it is not necessary for us to give credence to the rumor that the party was personally conducted by a Spanish agent. And think how we held our breath all one week and trembled with fear lest General Moinier should not arrive in Fez with his "relief" expedition from Casablanca in time to save that city from fire and sword. But when the brave rescuers got there they found the foreign residents alive and well, pleased tho surprised to receive them. Another unfortunate incident of this kind occurred in December, 1899, when the telegram calling upon the chivalry of England to save the white women of Johannesburg from massacre by the Boers was delivered at the wrong moment. The women were quite unaware of their danger at the time and the mistake marred the perfection of the Jameson raid.

**North and South**

A contributor to the French journal, *L'Opinion*, has recently shown that the capital of France is Paris no longer, but Souillac. It is at Souillac that M. Malvy, of the new cabinet, has a fine château. It is Souillac that is the center of the electoral fiefs of President Fallières, of the Prime Minister, M. Monis, of the Baron

d'Estournelles de Constant, M. Chaumet, M. Jaurès. During the last five years France has had seventy-nine ministers; subtract three Algerians, and, of the remainder, half come from the region to the south of Souillac, from the Gulf of Gascony to the Mediterranean—only about a fifth of France in area, with a population of only six million. *L'Opinion* asks the explanation of this domination by a minority, and M. Henri Poincaré, the mathematician, answers that the qualities of a public man are of two sorts: those which aid him to rise to power and those with which he puts power to a good use. The south of France turns out politicians who have the first set of qualities in an extraordinary degree. The politician from Gascony or Provence is eloquent, prompt to promise, and all the more persuasive of others because he knows how to dupe himself. These are incomparable advantages for a politician, French or American. The south of France has a weak representation in the learned academies of Paris, but at the Palais Bourbon its delegation is as strong as ever. M. Joly, of the Institute, suggests that the success of the Southerner is partly due to his expansiveness, but also to his preparation for the legislative hall in the cafés of his province. Certainly it is true that nowhere is café life more fully developed than, say, at Toulouse, where university student and mayor and lawyer and journalist know every one and are known to every one. It is different with the cold nature of the North: The Northerner goes to the French Chamber knowing no one, and himself harder to know than is his competitor. The hardest word about the south of France and its representation in the Chamber and Senate is spoken by the great geographer, M. Vidal de La Blache. "The less a country is advanced in economic evolution," he says, "the more it is tempted to make a career of politics."

**Is the Papal Election Veto Ended?**

Recent cable despatches announce that Pius X has abolished the veto, enjoyed by certain countries, which gives them the right to bar a candidate for the papacy. As customary in all such documents, the direct question is left untouched. Pius X merely excommunicates any cardinal attending the Conclave who ventures to accept the charge of vetoing a candidate. Now, three nations—Austria, France, Spain—enjoy the right of veto. Probably it is an open question where Separation annuls France's veto; it is, however, more than certain that France will not use it; that is, officially and above board. Austria employed it effectually to shut out Rampolla when Pius X was elected. Austria had sent a veto against Pius IX in 1846; but the messenger reached Rome too late. Both Austria and Spain enjoy the right even today. The Vatican in the new regulations strikes only cardinals in Conclave, and leaves the rights of those two Catholic nations untouched. It all is a cheap bit of casuistry, which will go to pieces before the action of either nation. Or if Austria or Spain acquiesce, it will be for some ulterior motive, e. g., abolishing its Concordat or altering parts thereof. Once Pius X is dead—and his death seems not very distant—his decrees will count for very little. We therefore ask: Is the Papal Election Veto ended? We believe not.

The millionaires are not all Americans, neither are those that leave their wealth for the betterment of the world. It is pleasant to hear of a Greek resident in London who has left a property of about $2,500,000, nearly all assigned by his will for the benefit of Greece, particularly for education, hospitals, draining of marshes, the comfort of the men in the national army and navy, and the embellishment of Athens. There may yet be a great awakening for Greece, as there was for Italy at the end of the Dark Ages

John Hays Hammond, who knows South Africa, says the mines there will produce $200,000,000 of gold next year, and continue to keep up to that mark or higher. A part of that amount will go into the arts, but the most of it will go into circulation, increasing the currency based on gold faster than business increases. It is not strange that prices based on gold are constantly rising, and all employees are demanding higher wages.

# Insurance and Finance

## Trickery Uncovered

Readers of our discussions of "The Poor and Insurance" in our issues of the 10th and 17th inst. will be interested in the report of the examiners representing the various supervising insurance departments of the country on the German-Commercial Accident Company of Philadelphia, Pa. This was recently made public at Detroit, and contains the following significant summary:

"A thoro examination of the claims indicates that over sixty per cent. are compromised or scaled by this company. The correspondence, in a great percentage of claims, is voluminous and of a haggling and bargaining nature. The moment the company is advised of either an accident or illness case, and especially where the cases appear to be of a serious nature, it uses a high-pressure system to adjust claims at once, practically forcing the claimant, by shrewd ingenuity on the part of the agent and the physician, to settle before illness ceases or length of disability is determined."

Here is an extract from the accident company's correspondence with its agents:

"We might say, for your information, that this is the opportunity for you to demonstrate your ability, and also demonstrate that it is your purpose to hold down these claims to a proper figure. You know the man is a foreigner."

Fortunately, the day of this kind of business is gone by, and its managers know it. This Philadelphia company is a small one, its industrial premium income in 1910 being but $21,000.

THE Nineteenth Ward Bank and the Twelfth Ward Bank have been merged into the Fourteenth Street Bank of this city, of which R. Ross Appleton is president. The new name of the enlarged bank is The Security Bank of New York, and the main office as heretofore will be at the corner of Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, with branches in other parts of the city. The resources of The Security Bank are $16,000,000, and it is closely affiliated with the Fourth National Bank, whose resources are $60,000,000, and whose president is James G. Cannon.

NOT long ago we told of George H. Furbeck, of St. Joseph, Mo., and his collection of over $20,000 from the Travelers' Insurance Company, of Hartford, as compensation for the loss of an eye in a somewhat unusual street-car accident. We have just learned that the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York also had issued an accident policy to Mr. Furbeck, and paid him $15,103.58 on account of this same accident. Once more is the proverb of "a stitch in time" exemplified, for if the accident could not be averted, at least some of its worst consequences were avoided.

IT is estimated that there are at present 500,000 licensed automobiles in the United States. The premiums for fire and theft insurance amount to over $17,000,000, for collision insurance $15,000,000, and for liability insurance $22,000,000. The value of all licensed cars is placed at $500,000,000 and the annual tire expense at $50,000,000.

A LIFE insurance company in Tennessee with over $3,000,000 of policies in force reports no deaths during the first six months of 1911. That is rather a different story from the enormous losses our great fire insurance companies have had to pay.

A NEW and ingenious automatic fire alarm has recently been tested. The device consists of a small hollow tube in which the air, expanding by heat, presses a copper diaphragm against an electrical connection and rings the alarm.

THE Great Lakes Steamship Company will hereafter carry its own insurance. Provided there are no losses this will effect a saving of $250,000 a year.

DURING a recent month 2,616 persons were injured on transportation lines in New York City. The seriously injured numbered 164.

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# Survey of the World

**Congress Adjourns**

The special session of the Sixty-second Congress called by the President to consider reciprocity with Canada ended at three o'clock on the afternoon of August 22. Before adjourning, the House of Representatives received from the executive a veto of the cotton bill passed at the last moment by the Democratic House and by the insurgent Democratic coalition in the Senate. Mr. Underwood, the House leader, remarked that since he could not command a two-thirds vote he would move that the veto be referred to the Ways and Means Committee, where it will lie till Congress reassembles in December. Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, states that at the extraordinary session his party has made a record which surprises its friends and dumbfounds its enemies:

"It has put heart and hope into Democrats everywhere. . . . We are more thoroly united in the House at the end of the session, if possible, than at the beginning. . . . We passed thru the House more constructive legislation, and better, than has passed thru any House in the same length of time in twenty years."

The minority leader in the House, Mr. Mann, on the other hand, said in part:

"The Democrats in the House would have been wise if they had confined the special session to the consideration of the reciprocity bill only. Instead of that they set out to show how they could bungle legislation. They prevented the passage of the constitutional amendment for direct legislation of Senators by insisting upon coupling with it another amendment to the Constitution to deprive the general Government of one of its necessary powers."

*

**What Congress Did**

The special session added four important measures to the statute book. These were Canadian reciprocity; the law which obliges candidates for either branch of Congress to file statements of their expenses whether in general election, primary, or nominating convention, not more than fifteen days nor less than ten days before the election or nomination, with the expenses of candidates for the Senate limited to $10,000, and those of candidates for the House limited to $5,000; the reapportionment act, by which the House membership is extended to four hundred and thirty-three; and the act granting statehood to Arizona and New Mexico. (A conference of House and Senate committees prepared, after the President's veto of the original statehood bill, one which omitted the recall-of-judges feature: this was signed by Mr. Taft.) A New York newspaper's Washington correspondent writes: "'Put Taft in a hole,' was the cry of both Democrats and insurgents from the very beginning of the special session, and thruout the tedious six months of legislative effort." The Democrats believe that they have done so, in making reciprocity with Canada possible, and in putting bills for the revision of the wool, cotton, metal and chemical schedules, as also the farmers' free list bill, before the President, to "draw" his veto. The question arises, however, whether the Democrats have not committed themselves to the protection policy in accepting the La Follette bill for wool revision, for the President has announced that he will recommend a revision of this and other schedules at the next session, and if he should recommend wool revision based on a 35 per cent. duty for raw wool (Senator La Follette's rate), can the Democrats very gracefully refuse to accept it? It is even possible that the President's Tariff Board may recommend a more drastic reduction than that demanded by the junior Senator from

Wisconsin. A Washington correspondent hostile to the Republican insurgents writes of their record at the special session:

"The President has had the satisfaction of seeing the inconsistencies of the insurgents in the Senate exposed in such a way that even their own supporters have ridiculed them. Not only on Canadian reciprocity, but on the tariff legislation of the session just ended, were the insurgents smoked out and their inconsistency established as a matter of public record."

——An important incident of the session was the repudiation of Mr. Bryan by the House of Representatives. The Democratic House leader, Mr. Underwood, openly made war on the Commoner, and the House gave him its support. Mr. Underwood as leader has eclipsed Mr. Clark as Democratic Speaker, one may add.——The numberless "investigations" undertaken or planned by the majority in the House have not "panned out." They were designed to furnish campaign material for 1912. The steel and sugar investigations have turned over a vast deal of recorded history, which not even the journalistic mind has made much of.——The investigations of Senator Lorimer's election will be continued at the next session, and Senator Stephenson's will be reported upon.——No conclusion of the Wilson-Wiley-McCabe case has been arrived at. ——Three treaties were ratified by the Senate. These were with Great Britain, Russia and Japan, providing for the protection of fur seals; an extradition convention with Salvador, and one relating to the pecuniary claims between this country and Great Britain. The Honduras and Nicaraguan treaties and the general arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France have gone over until the next session. The resolution providing for the direct election of United States Senators suffered a similar fate.

**What Congress Cost**

The special session was, according to a statement made by John J. Fitzgerald, of New York, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, one of the most frugal in our history. Mr. Fitzgerald points out that no new jobs have been created by his party, while sixty-five have been abolished. Hitherto an extra month's pay has been voted to the officers and employees of the two Houses. This the Democrats have refrained from doing.

"The present session," said Mr. Fitzgerald, "has lasted more than four months. During that time Congress has appropriated $301,052.20. Of this amount appropriated, $141,000 was necessary to meet the expenses incident to the session of Congress. Of the other $160,000, $150,000 was to meet contract obligations for the rebuilding of the army supply depot at Fort Mason, Cal., which must be met by October 1, 1911. This should have been appropriated by the last Congress."

"The net result is," concluded Mr. Fitzgerald, "that Congress has appropriated $301,052.20. It has repealed appropriations aggregating $347,650, a saving of $46,597.59. In addition it has declined to appropriate $140,795 as extra compensation for employees of Congress, and a Democratic House has reduced its payroll in the sum of $111,443.28, so that the total saving in money as a result of the enforcement of Democratic policies during the present session of Congress is $308,836.67."

**Mr. Fisher in Alaska**

The Secretary of the Interior is visiting the Alaska coal fields. At Cordova a memorial was presented to him asking that the coal lands be sold in the same manner as other Government lands. The memorial sets forth that the withdrawal from entry of the coal lands has paralyzed progress in the Territory. Mr. Fisher answered by assuring the Cordovans that he would give Alaska the fair treatment accorded any other part of the country that came under his jurisdiction. The Secretary of the Interior has inspected the Guggenheims' and Mr. Morgan's mines at Kennecott, said to be the richest copper mines in the world. A dispatch from Tacoma to a New York newspaper friendly to the Morgan interests says:

"Three days spent at Katalla convinced Secretary Fisher that injustice has been done the people interested in that region both in long deferred action touching the claimants' rights and in the gross manner in which the coal fields have been misrepresented. Secretary Fisher saw coal measures and heard of others, but he did not see a single piece of solid coal as large as a hen's egg, because all accessible coal in the Bering River field has been ground to powder by some contortion of underlying and overlying strata."

**The Campaign in Canada**

Reciprocity is regarded as the winning issue at Ottawa. "Let the farmer have his turn," is the Liberal slogan. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior, says, however:

"There is no doubt that the Eastern manufacturers must benefit by reciprocity. If the Western producer has more money to spend . . . the Eastern manufacturer must inevitably benefit by the pact."

President Taft is scarcely less prominent a personality in this campaign than Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Conservative leader, Mr. Borden. His declarations in favor of reciprocity, especially the statements, "Canada is at the parting of the ways," and Champ Clark's breaks, are used by the opposition as campaign ammunition. The opposition tries to read disloyalty into reciprocity, but the liberal press only bids Mr. Borden to "go to Halifax," and tell his own constituents that free trade in fish is treason. Sir Wilfrid himself has gone to the Maritime Provinces, having finished the campaign in his home Province, Quebec. In one of his speeches he has promised to quit public life if he is defeated. "Rest to me is very sweet," he adds. Annexation talk is not taken seriously as an argument by all appearances. Popular interest in the approaching general election is indicated by an uncommonly heavy registration. An exceedingly stormy debate between Mr. Lemieux, of the Liberal ministry, and Mr. Bourassa, leader of the Nationalists and grandson of Louis Papineau, lately occurred at St. Hyacinthe. The general election is not a mere referendum on reciprocity. If it were that the voters of Canada would have only one question to answer. In the campaign now opened there are several issues alien to reciprocity which the opposition exploits to the full. Graft is one of them; the navy and what Mr. Bourassa calls "ultra imperialism" another; the census and reapportionment, with the Government's alleged injustice to the Western Provinces, constitute another issue. Redistribution would greatly strengthen the West politically. But reciprocity is so manifest a benefit to the West that the Government hopes the farmers will not show impatience. Quebec and Ontario provinces are regarded as likely to decide the contest. Each side charges the other with being subsidized by the Americans. The polling day is September 21. The twelfth Canadian Parliament will be opened October 18 or 25 by the new Governor-General, the Duke of Connaught.——The Canada British Association has been organized to fight reciprocity. It proposes to flood the country with literature presenting arguments against reciprocity. The Canadian National League and the Manufacturers' Association are equally active. ——The *Berliner Tageblatt* protests against the United States admitting duty free certain Canadian products prior to the ratification of the reciprocity treaty by Canada. It characterizes such action as a direct infraction of the German-American trade agreement.——Steps looking to the establishment of news paper and pulp mills in Canada are being taken by the International Paper Company of America.——Venezuela has contracted with a representative of the Canadian-Venezuelan Ore Company, of Montreal, ceding to the company the Imataca iron mine, which was part of the famous Fitzgerald concession. The Montreal company will immediately exploit the mine on a large scale. The contract with the Government compels the company to deepen the bar of the Orinoco River and build a lighthouse. The Orinoco company, which formerly held the Fitzgerald concession, forfeited it in 1909 under the protocol signed by the late William I. Buchanan, then Special American Commissioner in Venezuela.

**Disasters**

Thirty-seven persons were at first reported to have been killed in the train wreck near Manchester, N. Y., on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, August 25. Up to Monday, however, there had been only twenty-eight deaths, with several more of the seventy-four persons injured likely to swell the death roll.——On Sunday many persons were injured in a wreck on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, near Middletown, Conn. This wreck was brought about by the loosening of bolts by persons unknown. Only the engineer suffered serious injuries in the derailment of a passenger train near Kirkwood, Ohio, on the same day.——Twenty-six lives were lost in a moving picture show fire panic at Canonsburg, Pa., on the night of Au

gust 26. Others suffer from serious injuries. The steps leading out from the Canonsburg Opera House were only 6½ feet wide, and were the scene of a brutal battle between theater-goers who had lost all self-control.

**Aviation**

Harry N. Atwood, the young Boston airman, landed at Governors Island at 2.38 on the afternoon of Friday, the 26th, having covered in his machine the distance between St. Louis and New York City. Here are some particulars of his trip:

Distance covered in air line, 1,265 miles.
Total distance, including detours, 1,365 miles.
Started from St. Louis 8.05 a. m., August 14.
Finished at Governors Island 2.38 p. m., August 25.
Flying time for entire trip, 28 hours 31 minutes.
Number of flights en route, 20.
Average distance of each flight, 63¼ miles.

This trip beats the previous world's record by 101 miles, even if we do not credit Atwood with the extra 100 miles for detours. The best previous cross-country records are as follows: Herr Koenig, German circuit race, 1,164 miles; André Beaumont, European circuit, 1,073 miles. Atwood declares that "flying is too risky" and that, after the Boston meet is over, he will practise no more of it. He made the St. Louis-New York trip for a $10,000 prize.——From St. Louis it is reported that plans for an aeroplane flight of at least 1,500 miles down the Mississippi River in September, to eclipse the world's record just established by Harry N. Atwood, are well under way. Two courses are under consideration. One is from St. Paul, Minn., to Vicksburg, Miss., 1,511 miles. The other is from Dubuque, Ia., to New Orleans, 1,555 miles. The purpose of the projected flight is to focus attention on the Mississippi on the eve of the deep waterway convention at Chicago, and to promote aviation interests in the Middle West, as well as to establish a new world's record for distance.——The second Harvard-Boston aero meet opened at Squantum Field August 26. Claude Grahame-White, the Englishman who won last year's meet and later won the Bennett Cup at Belmont Park, took two first prizes. For the first time he used a Nieuport monoplane. He ascended 3,000 feet in some seven minutes and did eight laps of the mile-and-a-half course in 12 minutes 6⅕ seconds, winning both the altitude and speed events. Thomas Sopwith, the Englishman who carried off many prizes at the recent Chicago meet, won the quick-starting test in 11⅘ seconds, and was second in bomb-throwing. Miss Genevieve Leonard, of Boston went up with Sopwith in this event, handing him the bombs. Howard W. Gill, a Wright flyer, with a Burgess-Wright machine, was first in the bomb-throwing. ——A young airman named Helles has broken the long flight (Michelin) record scored by Vedrines, who covered 800 kilometers (496.8 miles) in 7 hours 56 minutes and 36 seconds. M. Helles flew over the Marmelon course, landing at Chalons-sur-Marne, France, traveling 1,200 kilometers (746 miles) in fifteen hours.

**Latin America**

As a result of the mustering out of General Zapata's rebel troops at Cuatla, nearly two thousand dynamite bombs, several hundred modern Winchester and Mauser rifles, with hundreds of antiquated firearms, have fallen into the hands of the Mexican government. As a result of the raids upon haciendas and the looting of stores in Jojutla, in the southern part of Morelos, the Spanish plantation managers and owners have appealed to their Minister, Señor Don Bernardo Cologan y Cologan, to demand protection of the Mexican Government. The stores of Spanish merchants are said to have been looted when property of Mexicans was left untouched. Francisco Mendoza, one of the leaders of General Zapata's revolutionary army, and a band of followers are said to be responsible for the depredations.——The Ecuadan Congress has declared Gen. Emilio Estrada to have been legally elected President of the Republic, having received 100,000 votes more than Gen. Flavio Alfaro. Order has not yet been wholly restored.——It is said that satisfactory arrangements have been concluded between Colombia and Peru to prevent further encounters between the troops stationed at the frontier near Caqueta. Colombian residents in Panama

have offered their services to their Government in case of war.——Again a plot against the Government of Honduras is declared by General Bonilla to have been unearthed. Agents of Zelaya are held responsible for it.——José Maria Villaverde, the general manager of the Conservative organ *Cuba,* and his nephew Manuel, a member of the editorial staff, were deported on board the steamship "Alfonso XIII," which sailed from Havana for Spain August 20. This was done by virtue of a decree issued by President Gomez, declaring them to be pernicious foreigners prejudicial to the permanence of the Cuban republic. The elder Villaverde has lived forty-five years in Cuba, and his nephew was born a Cuban. Their expulsion is denounced by most of the newspapers. It may now be annulled, there being rumors at Havana of a Spanish protest. The newspaper *Cuba* has been criticising the Government, tho less aggressively than has *El Dia.* But André, the editor of *El Dia,* is a native Cuban and a member of Congress, and cannot be expelled, altho the suppression of the journal is rumored to be imminent. It is alleged that there is nothing in the Cuban Constitution warranting a deportation of this nature, tho it has precdent.——In all, the remains of twenty-three men have been taken from the wreck of the "Maine."

**The English Strikes**

In accordance with the agreement arranged by Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd-George, the strikers returned to work pending an investigation by a special commission. The Government appointed as representatives of the railroad companies Sir Thomas R. Ellis, secretary of the Mine Owners' Association, and Sir Charles G. Beale, vice-chancellor of the University of Birmingham; as representatives of the men, Arthur Henderson, Labor member of Parliament, and John Burnett, chief labor correspondent of the Board of Trade, and as the chairman of the commission Sir David Harrel, formerly Under Secretary for Ireland. The commission is authorized to investigate the working of the conciliation and arbitration agreement of 1907 and report what changes, if any, are desirable, with a view to a prompt and satisfactory settlement of differences." When the announcement was made in Parliament James MacDonald, the leader of the Labor party, assured the House that if the spirit shown on both sides in the course of the negotiations prevailed in future relations the country had heard the last of railway strikes in this day and generation, but he denounced Home Secretary Churchill for his "reckless display of military force" and said that he hoped to hear no more "of these fussy interferences by persons who do not understand the nature of the circumstances with which they are dealing, but who desire to find themselves in the newspapers day by day." Mr. Churchill, in reply, said if the authors of the strike had succeeded in their intentions they would have brought about a catastrophe compared with which the effect of a blockade by a foreign enemy would have been almost negligible, and that if the Llanelly rioters had been left to themselves they would have wrought more damage and misery in two or three hours than the whole 50,000 troops employed in strike duty. Everybody had heard, he said, that four or five persons had been killed by the military, but had not seen how many had been saved by the troops. Kier Hardie, the Socialist leader, was still more violent in his denunciation of the Government, asserting that the men shot down during the strike "were murdered in the interests of the capitalist system" and that if the Government had brought the same pressure to bear on the directors as it had on the men there would have been no strike. Mr. Lloyd-George replied that there was not a syllable of truth in the charges of Mr. Hardie and that such language was likely to fan into flame the smoldering embers of the great conflagration that had just been put out.——The railroad companies according to the terms of settlement agreed to reinstate the strikers without prejudice, but when the men went back to work they found that in many cases they could not get their former positions because men who had remained loyal to the company had been promoted to fill them. This caused hard feeling and in some places the men refused to return on these conditions.

[illegible] difficulty occurred on the municipal tramways of Liverpool, where 250 men went out in sympathy with the strikers on the railroads. The municipality discharged them, filled their places, and when the strike was called off refused to make room for them. All of the other strikers in Liverpool, some 68,000 men, declined to go back to work until the 250 tramway men were reinstated, and this for a time threatened to bring on another strike of the whole railroad system. But finally the municipal tramway committee was persuaded to agree to take back the strikers as rapidly as they were needed.——The loss to the railroads from the two days' strike is estimated at $2,500,000.

**Anti-Semitic Riots in Wales**

Great Britain has hitherto congratulated itself on its freedom from the outbreaks of anti-Semitic violence which have disgraced other European countries, but the past week has shown that it is not immune to such disturbances. In consequence of the general disorder of the strike period rioting broke out in several towns in southern Wales, which soon came to be definitely directed against the Jewish shopkeepers. The prejudice seems to have been more economic than religious, as most of the retail trade and business of the mining towns is in the hands of Hebrews, who are alleged to be extortionate in their charges for goods, especially when sold on the instalment plan, and in their rentals of houses. At Tredegar, Rhymney, Bryn Mawr, Ebbw Vale and other towns in Monmouthshire, the Jewish shops were attacked and looted. Troops were ordered to the locality and succeeded in checking further damage. Many of the Jews deserted their homes and fled with their families to Cardiff.

**Portuguese Affairs**

The new constitution of the republic, as drawn up by the first parliament, went into effect on August 25. President Theophile Braga and the other members of the Provisional Government which assumed power at the time of the overthrow of the monarchy last fall retired in favor of their successors, elected by parliament. The first constitutional President is Manoel de Arriaga, Procurator-General in the Provisional Government, who received 121 votes, while his nearest competitor, Bernado Machado, Minister of Foreign Affairs, received 86. President Arriaga is a lawyer and former professor in Coimbra University. He served as instructor in English to the late King Carlos and the Duke of Oporto, but retired from this position on account of his republican principles. He will endeavor to unite all parties in support of the Government, but it is already obvious that this task is a difficult if not an impossible one. The radical republican wing, under Alfonso Costa, Provisional Minister of Justice, are strongly opposed to the adoption of conciliatory measures, particularly any concessions to the Church. The new Government desires to pursue a policy of moderation and to revise the separation law on lines which proved so successful in Brazil, where the connection between Church and State was amicably dissolved and none of the Church property or revenues confiscated.——The strike of the cork cutters in the villages near Lisbon is assuming serious proportions, on account of the sabotage connected with it. Two factories at Villarinho were set on fire by the strikers, who would not allow the firemen to save the buildings. The troops could not be sent across the Tagus for their protection because of a strike of the dockers and lightermen.——In the north of Portugal, where the population is monarchistic and clerical in sentiment, large numbers of the men have gone over the border into Spain to join the force collecting for the invasion of the republic under Captain Paiva Couciero. The exiled King is supposed to be backing up the movement for his restoration and the Government has stopped his monthly allowance, claiming that he owes the country $10,000,000, while his property is valued at only $5,000,000. A small steamship, the "Foam Queen," loaded with arms and ammunition, presumably intended for the royalist forces, has been seized at Gravesend by the British Government.

**The Morocco Qustion**

There is some prospect that the dispute between France and Germany over Morocco, which has threatened to involve Europe in war, may be amicably settled next week. Ambassador Cambon has returned to Berlin and will resume the pourparler with the German Foreign Minister, Baron von Kiderlen-Wächter. He carries with him the final instructions of the French Government as to what concessions may be made to secure the withdrawal of Germany from Agadir. A Cabinet meeting on the 25th determined the limit to which France was willing to go to preserve peace. The calmness and firmness of French public opinion is in marked contrast to the agitation manifested in the former Moroccan crisis six years ago. Preparations for war have been actively pushed during the past weeks in both countries, and French and British warships have been dispatched to Moroccan ports. Germany seems to have abated its demand for the whole of the Atlantic portion of French Kongo and is willing to accept a strip adjoining the Kameruns, leaving to France the important port of Libreville. Germany is also thought to be willing to cede to France the northern triangle of the Kameruns, thereby withdrawing from Lake Tchad. France will doubtless not agree to any settlement that does not insure the complete withdrawal of Germany from political interference in Morocco, even in the event of the French annexation of the country. Since the Algeciras convention stipulates the independency of Morocco and the sovereignty of the Sultan, this involves the consent of the Powers signatory to that instrument, including the United States.

**Foreign Notes**

Jules Verne's "Around the World in Eight Days" has now been reduced by half thru the enterprise of the Paris *Journal*, which dispatched André Boas-Schmidt July 17 on a race against the record of "Phileas Fogg." He went westward by the shorter northern route, taking the Trans-Siberian Railroad from Moscow to Vladivostok, thence to Yokohama, where he sailed to Vancouver. Crossing the continent he took the "Olympic" at New York City, which landed him at Cherbourg, whence he was conveyed by automobile to Paris, completing the circuit of the globe in a little less than 39 days and 20 hours. His railroad and steamer tickets cost $596 and he gave away $600 in tips.——The New York *Times* sent a commercial message around the world in 16½ minutes without any special preparations in advance. The route followed by the message was overland to San Francisco, thence to Manila, via Honolulu and Midway Island, to Hongkong; Saigon, Singapore, Madras, Bombay, Aden, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Gibraltar, Lisbon and the Azores home. The message was relayed sixteen times during its journey of 28,613 miles.——Count Katsura has resigned his position as Premier of Japan and Marquis Saionji will form a ministry in which it is expected that Baron Uchida, now Ambassador to the United States, will have the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.——The Russian Government has taken another step in its policy of the Russification of Finland by preparing a bill to be submitted to the Duma cutting off the parishes of Kivinebe and Nykirka from the Viborg Province and annexing them to the Province of St. Petersburg. The territory comprises nearly a thousand square miles and contains a population of 30,000. The Finns are greatly excited over this partition of their country and a meeting of prominent men from all parts of the Province of Viborg has been called to protest against the measure.——The strike and lockout of the metal workers of Leipzig and Thuringia has led to similar trouble in Dresden and Chemnitz, where the employers have locked out 60 per cent. of their men.——According to the official reports there were 1,612 cases of cholera and 635 deaths from the disease in Italy during the week ending August 19. The epidemic continues in Constantinople, where the deaths have ranged from thirteen to thirty-four a day.——The latest census returns give the total population of Greater London, including the area of 693 square miles within eleven miles of Charing Cross, as 7,252,963. The population of the administrative area of 1168 square miles under the London County Council is 4,522,961.

# The Constitutional Objection to the New Arbitration Treaties

BY SIMEON E. BALDWIN, LL.D.,

[illegible] of Connecticut, Ex-Chief Justice of Connecticut, Ex-President of the American Bar Association.

THE issue between the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the President as to the constitutionality of the pending arbitration treaties is a very narrow one. It may be stated thus: Can the Senate agree in advance to abide by the decision of some outside authority, as to whether a particular claim is justiciable in its nature?

It is unfortunate that no better word than "justiciable" (which the printers generally insist on making "justifiable") could be found to express the idea of the parties to the treaty. Few people understand its meaning without a lengthy explanation, and any explanation leads toward the borders of obscurity. The treaty tells us that one reason for holding a claim justiciable may be that its validity can be decided by applying the principles of law or equity. But what is equity, as distinguished from law?

Here, again, is a call for definitions. Does "equity" mean that branch of remedial jurisprudence which, by the old law of England, was kept distinct from what pertained to legal remedies? Certainly it cannot, in the French treaty, be intended that "equité" should be thus understood. France, and the world generally, know "equity" as that which is fair and just, tho perhaps not sanctioned or required by strict and technical rules of ordinary law. It is the *jus æqui et boni* of Roman law.

But few long documents have ever been framed in which words are not so used as to give rise to some controversy as to their precise meaning in that particular connection. A large part of the time of courts, in all countries, is taken up with determining the true construction of written papers.

It may well be anticipated that controversies will arise under these treaties as to the classes of cases which are "justiciable in their nature." How then should they be decided? In the natural course of things, such a dispute would be referred to some designated tribunal for its decision. The President and Senate could certainly agree to this, after the dispute had begun. Why should they not agree to it before the dispute arises?

It is not delegating, but rather exercising their treaty-making powers.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in 1892, made these observations, as to quite analogous action by Congress:

"It is no new thing for the law-making power, acting either through treaties made by the President and Senate, or by the more common method of acts of Congress, to submit the decision of questions, not necessarily of judicial cognizance, either to the final determination of executive officers, or to the decision of such officers in the first instance, with such opportunity for judicial review of their action as Congress may see fit to authorize or permit."*

Nearly forty years ago an Act of Congress was passed and is still in force (U. S. Revised Stat., §398) providing that

"the Postmaster-General, by and with the advice and consent of the President, may negotiate and conclude postal treaties or conventions, and may reduce or increase the rates of postage on mail-matter conveyed between the United States and foreign countries."

Here the Senate, the House of Representatives and the President concur in giving a full warrant to a Cabinet officer to conclude any treaty or convention on an important subject, on obtaining the further consent of the President, but without obtaining the further consent of the Senate. Numerous and beneficial conventions with foreign Powers rest on the foundation of this statute.

So Congress has given the President power to decide whether the legislation of a foreign country is such as fairly

*Fong Yue Ting v. United States, 149 United States Reports 649, 714.

brings it within the scope of a reciprocity tariff act, or a treaty of reciprocity.

The Supreme Court of the United States has said, in a leading case, with regard to a statute of this character, that the President's making such a decision was not legislation, nor an exercise of the treaty-making powers; but that he was acting as "the mere agent of the law-making department, to ascertain and declare the event upon which its exprest will was to take effect."*

So here, the treaty, if ratified by the Senate, would indeed authorize the Joint High Commission of Inquiry by a decision that was unanimous or nearly so, to determine absolutely whether a certain claim was or was not justiciable; but the discharge of the function by them would be simply the execution of an authority to see that the treaty is carried out, according to its true intent and meaning. The distinction is between, on the one hand, a power to make—or join in making—the law (which necessarily calls for the exercise of discretion, and a choice between different policies), and, on the other hand, acting under and pursuant to the law, that is, carrying out an authority conferred by the law-making power in order to secure the proper execution of the law.

The door to the negotiation of treaties of this class was opened wide by Congress in 1890, by a concurrent resolution requesting the President

"to invite from time to time, as fit occasions may arise, negotiations with any government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two governments which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration, and be peaceably adjusted by such means."

It seems ungracious for the Senate, after uniting in this overture to the world, to insist on so rigid a doctrine as to the delegation of the treaty-making power. At bottom, it is the not unnatural outgrowth of the fact that the Senate, under our constitutional system, stands for the several States, and is really a diet of deputies from different political sovereignties, meeting on a footing of equality.

It was given this position to make sure the rights of these States respectively, as against any exercise of the powers of the United States as a whole. It was not given it to reduce the treaty-making power of the United States by forbidding them either to agree in advance to what they would do in a certain event, or to agree in advance to make the decision of some independent tribunal in effect, their decision, in determining whether that event had occurred.

HARTFORD, CONN.

*Field v. Clark, 143 United States Reports, 649, 692, 694.

# To a Star

BY GEORGE KLINGLE

When I am free, fair Star, when I am free,
Shall I wing out across immensity
Where thy winged sandals go
Shall I the far stars know
When I am free?

Can it be true, O Star, that even I
Shall sing the rapture song, some by and by,
Across the plains of light,
Beyond the realm of night,
When I am free?

Can it be true that I, a waif of time,
A spirit spark breathed on a mystic clime
Clad in this clay, shall go
Midst star worlds to and fro
When I am free?

Tho there be graves, fair Star, you look upon;
Tho there be graves, aye, more than one
Of comrades, loved and lost,
Who o'er the bar have crossed
And so are free,

I can be glad for them tonight and dream
Of joys they find beneath the untamed beam
Of some fair world, and know
I, too, with them shall come and go
When I am free.

SUMMIT, N. J.

# Home Rule for Ireland

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY

THE peers have had the whole front of the political stage all to themselves. Yet the task imposed upon the House of Lords was not that of extinguishing altogether the hereditary chamber as a legislative assembly, but merely that of restoring it and in perpetuity to its original functions—those of exercising a controlling influence over those functions of the representative chamber which have nothing to do with the taxation of the country. It is this fact which renders the whole discussion so bewildering even to those whom long experience of parliamentary life must have made quite familiar with the functions and even the phraseology of the two Houses.

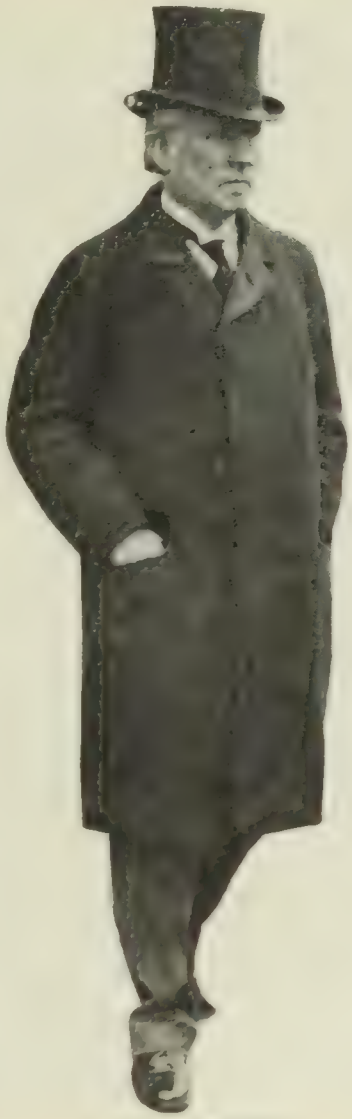
Meanwhile the Conservative party in general appear to have thought that the whole confusion gave them a convenient opportunity for returning to the leadership of Mr. Balfour. Now, it had long been my strong conviction, and it impresses me just now even more strongly than it ever did before, that in the present crisis awaiting and inciting the Conservative party the best hope they could have would be from the guidance of Mr. Balfour. I can well understand that the sturdy old Tory whose political faith is made up of chimney-corner traditions must refuse to trust himself to the absolute guidance of one who, like Mr. Balfour, is prepared to give full hearing and a patient consideration to every political claim which can be stated without actual exposure. I was at one time much in the habit of holding personal communication with Arthur Balfour when he held the office of Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in a Tory Government and I was a member of the Irish Home Rule party under the leadership of Mr. Parnell. Balfour had official rooms of his own in the House of Commons at that time, and there I was always free to consult him on any political question which was fairly open to his official consideration.

The question submitted for the consideration of the House of Lords was what they would do with the bill which the House of Commons had passed by a very decisive majority, depriving the hereditary chamber of what I may fairly describe as all its hereditary and especially characteristic powers, and offering to join in converting itself into a second chamber, surrendering at discretion every vestige of its power of control over the legislation which owes its very existence wholly and absolutely to the will of the electing people. It was my fortune to watch the opening of this most momentous constitutional struggle, not in the capital itself, but in the great seaport of Folkestone, where one looks straight across the narrow little channel to the seaport cities of France.

The peculiar and the marvelous characteristic about this English revolution, for it cannot be described by any less emphatic phrase, is that England has invited or rather summoned the hereditary house of peers to take the leading part in making the preparations for that great change which deprives it of all positive and actual share in the government of the kingdom. Ireland, as my American readers well know already, is deeply and directly interested in this constitutional crisis. The Government of Mr. Asquith was completely pledged, as were the two latest Governments of Mr. Gladstone, to the policy of Home Rule for Ireland. I may take it for granted, therefore, that the vast majority of my American readers in the United States, and practically the whole of my American readers in the same regions, will readily assume that this is one of the considerations which gave me reason for the hope that the Conservative party would accept the leadership of Mr. Balfour during this most critical chapter of British constitutional history.

The cause of Irish Home Rule has al

ready accomplished the conversion of the great majority of the English; it is growing every day more distinctly and more admittedly to be recognized as part of the faith—I do not mean now merely of the English Liberals, but of the English people. I hold it to be perfectly evident that the struggle now forced upon the English electors, and to be resisted only by a minority of them, is a struggle for the concession of self-government to long misgoverned Ireland. Of course, I need hardly tell my American readers that the change of English opinions with regard to the rule of Ireland has not yet undergone any proclaimed exposition of faith as regards that which has always been up to this time a subject island. But the evidences are all showing themselves rapidly and unceasingly that the time is fast approaching. Many years ago I asked a distinguished Scottish Liberal why he and some of his friends who were representatives of the Scottish parliamentary party in the British House of Commons did not stand out and insist upon having a Scottish assembly of their own to manage their own affairs, and not compel themselves to lose the votes which they gave in that House on every question relating to Scotland which dealt with the interests of Scotland alone, and not of both countries alike. Then he told me that the reason he had given me was one which he thought must well justify the proceeding, the reason that the English members in their House of Commons always left the majority of Scottish members to dispose finally of every subject relating to purely Scottish national affairs, and never endeavored to secure a settlement of it by a majority of Caledonian votes. In other words, he meant to say that if the English members had endeavored to deal on the same principle with the votes of the members for Scotland as they had dealt for so many generations with the votes of Irish members, they would have found themselves compelled to deal also with so many Scottish national rebellions in succession, and if they could with success. The answer was not what one might have anticipated from so conscientious a statesman as John Bright when dealing with the cause of Ireland, but we know that at that period it was the recognized and regular practice of the British House of Commons that its members should abstain from giving any votes upon purely Scottish questions and should leave those subjects to be dealt with habitually by the votes of Scottish representatives only.



H. H. ASQUITH

I think, however, I have set forth enough to show why there should always be seen ample reason for drawing a clear and practical distinction between the claims of Ireland and the claims of Scotland for separate parliamentary rule. But I think enough has been said here to show already what a great and a deeply planted distinction is also to be made between the systems of government which would have satisfied the Scottish people and those which might once have contented the people of Ireland. We have had no Scottish rebellion during the present generation or during any recent generation, but we had a very serious Irish rebellion in 1798; another rebellion, less dangerous but as distinct and proclaimed, that led by William Smith O'Brien, a member of the Irish aristocracy and closely related to several Irish peers, and since that time the Irish people have had several movements which seemed to bring them to the very verge of rebellious disturbance. My desire is

to shew, and my duty I feel as a writer of history is to show, that Ireland has during all these years been crying out for the right of self-government. I also want to make it clear that no slighter concession could suffice for such a purpose and that those statesmen saw well into the future who saw that the way of making Ireland a peaceful and patriotic part of the British Empire must be to realize for her her own definition of Home Rule.

This is in fact the new chapter of British statesmanship toward Ireland which is being celebrated in London just now, and which will I think come to be regarded as the greatest celebration of Ireland's modern years. It comes at the present time with a singular felicity of occurrence. We inhabitants of the three kingdoms, as we are habitually called, must now look forward to a close bond of union during succeeding years, of a union which would have to be provided for by the utmost care and good will, even if we were all alike inhabitants and even born children of Ireland. Most of us know—of us Irishmen I mean—how many true and devoted friends we have found among Britons during our subjection to what is called the common rule. Whenever we are recognized as a people entitled to a separate legislature we may rely on having our legislative chamber adorned with the statues of British friends and supporters set into lifelike form before us by the art of Irish sculptors and living in the grateful hearts of Irish devoted admirers. All the peculiarities which help to give life and interest and character and merit to THE INDEPENDENT are qualities which make her more and more conformable with her title. It will not be the least one of her claims to that characteristic name if she proved to have the article especially written to commemorate the concession of Home Rule to Ireland. During the present year we have over and over again heard the announcement made, and made on the highest official authority, that Home Rule is to be the work of the present Government. It will, of course, forever rank as one of Ireland's greatest honors in history that the first Englishman who was won over in great eloquence and great statesmanship to the cause of Ireland's Home Rule was England's greatest statesman during modern times. If he did not himself live to accomplish its full success, yet at least he died bequeathing the task to his more fortunate successors, and it is that task which we now expect to see them accomplish.



LORD ROSEBERY

The former leader of the Liberals has not held ministerial office since 1894, when he laid down the Foreign Secretaryship. Since then he has held himself aloof from party strife.

To those Irishmen who like myself have lived thru the successive failures of the Young Ireland movement and all the other movements that followed for the rescue of the island from the state of mere political subjection, it must seem as if the existing indications and auguries carried with them every hope that the next chapter of our common his-

tory will be a chapter of common and genuine affection between Great Britain and Ireland. I should always like to see that Britain was conquered by the patient endurance of Ireland, by the devotion with which Ireland clung to her mission and her duty of acquiring Home Rule, and never for a moment gave way to any contention to yield to a compromise on the question of her domestic government. We have still for Ireland the second King who has been known to be in full sympathy with the Irish national claim for self-government. The first was King Edward. The present sovereign, King George, has as we know actually identified himself with the resolve of the existing English Ministry to devote their term of office to the carrying of Home Rule for Ireland along with their other statesmanlike reforms. No Irishman has ever lived during a time so full of hopeful and happy augury for his country, and it must indeed be some utterly unimaginable catastrophe which could now all of a sudden bring those seemingly certain promises to mere frustration. Ireland is living a life entirely new to her—a life bringing nothing but hope and promise. The Irish people will soon have set clearly and decisively before them the task great enough to call for the noblest qualities of the noblest race, and at the same time not beneath the capacity of any people capable of appreciating the value of freedom. The world has seen comparatively lately how Holland was able, by the mere force of resistance maintained until it had proved itself positively resistless, to set herself free forever from the mastery of Spain, and it will be a happy omen for the world in general when England, at the period of her greatest strength, is found willing and ready to grant to Ireland the gift of perpetual self-government. It will be a period, therefore, of noble men and of pride for England as well as for Ireland. We may therefore well regard the coming of the year when Ireland celebrates her accomplishment of Home Rule as one in whose triumph all peoples that love freedom may conscientiously join and the celebration of which shall be an era in their history.

[illegible], ENGLAND.

# Vardamanism

BY JOHN M. MECKLIN, Ph.D.

[Professor Mecklin, of Lafayette College, has just returned North from a protracted trip thru the South, much of his time being spent in his native State of Mississippi, where he studied the campaign of Mr. Vardaman, as a candidate for the United States Senate.—EDITOR.]

THE recent political campaign in Mississippi that will result in sending ex-Governor Vardaman to the United States Senate was, perhaps, the most bitterly contested since the famous campaign of 1875, that overthrew "carpet bag" rule, and it may well be asked whether this campaign, like that of 1875, does not mark a new era in the political history of the State. Certainly there does seem to be some necessity for explaining why a State that has honored itself by sending to the Senate such men as Lamar, Walthall, George, Money and the present worthy incumbents, Senators Williams and Percy, should now elect as its representative one who has all the hallmarks of the demagog and few or none of those of the statesman.

A study of the election returns shows that Mr. Vardaman's support in the past has not come from the intelligent and cultured planters of the Yazoo Delta, nor from the professional and business men of the towns and cities, but from the small farmers of the hill counties. They form by far the largest part of the white population of a State that has a larger agricultural element than any other State in the Union in proportion to the total of population. Mr. Vardaman, who is past master in the art of creating

sectional and class feeling, owes his political power primarily to the assiduous and successful cultivation of the prejudices of these poor whites of the hill country, sometimes contemptuously called "hill billies" or "red necks." The lack of lofty sentiment and great principles of statesmanship, by which his speeches are conspicuously characterized, is offset by appeals to the passions and prejudices of his followers and outrageous abuse of opposing candidates. His greatest talent seems to be an unlimited command of opprobrious epithets, of which he makes free use in his speeches and in his paper, *The Issue*. They are often so brutal and coarse as to forbid repetition.

In the black counties, where the land is divided into large plantations and tilled entirely by negroes, the whites are a minority, composed of the planters and their families, the managers, the keepers of the supply stores, the plantation physician, etc. They all belong to the intelligent and property-owning class; the poor white of the hills is almost unknown here. There is no friction between the whites and the blacks, since each occupies a well-defined social status which they mutually respect. In the hill counties, where the whites cultivate their small farms on the hill sides and in the creek bottoms, the situation is entirely different. From the train window one may observe these poor whites, often entire families together, working side by side with the negroes. The two races are here reduced to an economic level, where the white feels keenly the competition of the negro. He sees the children of the negro enjoying practically the same school privileges as his own children. He must also see the more thrifty of the negroes acquiring property and independence, and the unacknowledged feeling that perhaps his assumption of racial superiority which he shares with the rest of the whites is belied by the actual facts makes him a fit subject for the demagog's appeal to race prejudice.

In his earlier campaigns, Mr. Vardaman made use of this racial antagonism of the poor white and the negro with telling force. He advocated the distribution of the school fund according to actual taxation, which would have meant practically no education for the negro. To be sure, this never became law, but the moral effect of Mr. Vardaman's teachings upon the cause of negro education in the State has been noticeable in the decrease of interest in and the actual neglect of the negro schools. Another sop thrown to the prejudices of this class was Mr. Vardaman's proposed repeal of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. It may seriously be doubted whether Mr. Vardaman ever believed this possible, and certainly it is neither deemed feasible nor is it desired by many of the intelligent whites of the State, but it served Mr. Vardaman's immediate purpose of feeding the prejudices of the poor whites and welding them together as a class under his political dictatorship. Most disastrous and dangerous of all have been Mr. Vardaman's inflammatory utterances against the negro, advocating the use of physical violence to keep him down. The writer was informed by reputable citizens of one of the counties of Central Mississippi that the lynching of negroes that took place there several years ago was traceable to an inflammatory speech made by Mr. Vardaman in that community only a short time before. He certainly has created in the minds of the property-owning and law-abiding negroes of the hill country a feeling of uneasiness, not to say of terror, lest they, together with their families and property, may fall a victim to this negro-baiting spirit instilled by Mr. Vardaman into the minds of the ignorant whites. Honest and thrifty negroes have told the writer that if they could possibly dispose of their properties they would leave the State. They do not ask for the franchise; what they do want, as one said, almost pathetically, is—peace. Many feel that practically the only thing standing between them and racial extermination is the intelligent and conservative element of the whites, and we may be thankful that these are to be found in every town and village and even upon the farms of the hill country. Words fail us when we try to express our condemnation of the demagog who thus, for the sake of selfish political aggrandizement, stirs up the racial antipathies which the true statesman should seek to allay. It is like playing with a firebrand

in a powder magazine. It has undoubtedly alienated the races in Mississippi. They are living more and more apart, and there is scarcely a point in the social order where they now meet and exchange ideas.

But Vardamanism is not identical with negro-baiting. It so happens that the small farmer of the hills, from the very nature of his position in the social order, is made to feel the onus of the negro problem more acutely, so that a demagogic appeal to his racial antipathy receives a ready response; but on the fundamental question of white supremacy the Vardamanite and the conservative do not differ. The real essence of Vardamanism appeared most clearly in the recent campaign, when the negro was dropped and a point-blank appeal was made to class feeling. Early in the campaign one of Mr. Vardaman's opponents was supposed to have alluded to the farmer following of Mr. Vardaman as "red necks" and "cattle." With all the skill of the demagog, Mr. Vardaman seized upon these epithets, and they have proved to be his best campaign material. Every means was exhausted to keep these offensive terms before the farmer. The henchmen of Mr. Vardaman have drawn him thru the towns and villages of the State with long lines of cattle, with the most farcical lack of dignity, to symbolize his championship of the human "cattle," the poor whites. On one occasion he was hauled to a political meeting by a single ox decked with flags and streamers bearing the favorite epithets "cattle," "red necks" and "low brows." He addresses his audiences as "we cattle," "we red necks" or "you bullies."

This cheap demagogery and fulsome appeal to class feeling was received with such enthusiasm as to lead us to suspect that the significance of it all lies deeper than at first appears. It is almost impossible not to see points of similarity between the triumph of Vardamanism in Mississippi and the movement in South Carolina headed by Tillman. Vardamanism, like Tillmanism, may mean the political apotheosis of the poor white. He has been long coming into his own. In ante-bellum days, fettered as he was, socially, intellectually and politically, by the institution of slavery, he followed blindly the leadership of the slave owner. During the war he took arms to perpetuate the system that was slowly but surely degrading him. It was from his ranks that the Ku Klux gained their readiest recruits in the Reconstruction period. The sufferings of this time and the long struggle for white supremacy made him loyal to the old leaders until the practical results attained under the "Mississippi plan" in 1875 were given legal sanction by the Constitution of 1890. Since then it is not hard to trace a gradual political disaffection among the poor whites of the State. It was inevitable, once the negro had been made politically innocuous, that social and economic differences should begin to threaten the political solidarity that had heretofore characterized the whites. The small farmers of the hills, differing fundamentally in their environment and interests from both the wealthy planters of the black counties and the professional and business classes of the towns, and constituting the bulk of the white citizenship of the State, must in time come to realize their power and, given a leader, seek to make themselves effective in the affairs of the State. This explains, perhaps, their amazing devotion to Mr. Vardaman, in spite of his demagogery and lack of those traits that mark the great statesman. This may explain, too, their blindness to the dark blots upon his political career and the weakness of a leader who will not meet his opponents in public debate. They are ready to excuse anything in a leader who will make them the dominant political element in the State.

EASTON, PA.



FRANCISCO LEON DE LA BARRA,
Provisional President of the Republic of Mexico

# The Present Situation in Mexico

BY LEO S. ROWE, Ph.D., LL.D.

[Professor Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania, has had large experience in Latin-American affairs. He has been an official delegate of the United States to the Pan-American Conference in Rio de Janeiro, and to the first Pan-American Scientific Congress in Valparaiso. Last summer he was adviser to the Mexican Government in regard to the establishment of the University of Mexico. He has just returned to Mexico City again and forwards us the following article, which admirably explains the present situation there.—EDITOR.]

THE triumph of the Mexican revolutionary movement was so unexpected and took place with such bewildering rapidity that even those who were deeply interested spectators seem unable to give a clear and satisfactory explanation of the downfall of the Diaz Government. In fact, the revolutionary leaders themselves are bewildered by the rapidity with which events have moved and by the heavy responsibilities which now confront them. The feeling of uncertainty as to the future is not confined to the adherents of the old régime. Amongst the more thoughtful leaders of the revolutionary movement there exists a feeling of deep concern as to the possibility of holding in check the passions and factional feuds which recent events have engendered. Another factor which promises to be of even greater importance in adding to the difficulties of the situation is the extravagant promises with which the people have been fed. The free distribution of land, lower taxes, higher wages and lower cost of living have all been pictured to the people as the immediate result of the overthrow of the Diaz Government.

The time is now rapidly approaching when these promises must either be fulfilled, or non-fulfillment will be interpreted as a confession of failure, and will be followed by a feeling of resentment against the revolutionary leaders.

It would be difficult to imagine a more anomalous situation than that which exists as a result of the overthrow of the Diaz Administration. Under the terms of the agreement between the Govern

ment and the revolutionary leaders, Francisco Leon de la Barra was designated President, pending the new elections to be held in October. Altho occupying no official position, the offices of the revolutionary leader, Francisco I. Madero, are overrun with office seekers, for it is well known that no important appointments are made by President de la Barra without consulting Madero.

Of all the changes that are taking place as a result of the new order of things there is none more significant than the formation and rapid multiplication of political parties. During the entire period of the rule of President Diaz nothing approaching party organization existed. Many of those formed since the triumph of the revolution are merely factional groupings which are certain to disappear as soon as normal political conditions are restored. Five of the parties recently formed are likely to play a part in the approaching Presidential election.

The party which now occupies the most prominent position is known as the "Partido Constitucional Progresista," or Constitutional Progressive Party. Francisco I. Madero, the leader of the revolutionists, is the recognized head of the party. In fact, the new party was given its name in a manifesto issued by him on the 9th of July, 1910, in which he declared that in view of the triumph of the revolution, the old Anti-Reëlection party required reorganization, and as the principle of non-reelection for which the party had struggled would soon be incorporated in the national Constitution, he proposed that the new party be designated the "Progressive Constitutional party." The platform and details of party organization were entrusted to a national committee appointed by Madero.



DR. FRANCISCO V. SOUZA GOMEZ,

Secretary of Public Instruction and leader of the Anti-Reëlection Party.

The leaders of the old Anti-Reëlection party, dissatisfied with the treatment of Emilio Vasquez Gomez, brother of the candidate for the Vice-Presidency, issued a manifesto on August 10, dissolving their allegiance with Madero, and declaring Francisco Vasquez Gomez the leader of their party. This dissension in the ranks of the revolutionary party is due primarily to the fact that President de la Barra, dissatisfied with the administration of the Department of Government by Emilio Vasquez Gomez, dismissed him from the Cabinet. This step was taken in full accord with Madero and aroused the bitterest opposition on the part of the followers of the Vasquez brothers. It is altogether likely that Francisco Vasquez, instead of being a candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the Madero ticket, will be made the candidate of the Anti-Reëlection party for the Presidency.

Another recently organized party, which is not likely to play an important part in the approaching election, but which may become powerful after the country has resumed its normal condition, is known as the "Popular Evolutionist Party." The intellectual father of this party and its present leader is Jorge Vera Estanol. Recognizing the dangers of the radical changes which the revolutionary party advocates, he proposes a platform under which a new order of things will be brought about gradually. With this end in view the following platform was accepted at the organization meeting of the party, held in Mexico City on July 9, 1911:

*First.* Recognition of the political and administrative sovereignty of the States of the Union permitting the free election of State and local authorities, without intervention on

the part of the central Government. The organization of a national guard and of military zones thru the States in order to assure such sovereignty.

*Second.* The organization of a Federal legislative power thru the free election of its members, without intervention of the Federal executive.

*Third.* The complete independence of the judiciary to be accomplished by tenure for life and thru the substitution of a system of executive appointment for the present elective system.

*Fourth.* The extension of a system of popular primary education to all classes. Where such extension is not immediately possible, especially where certain of the native races are concerned, the development of a system of instruction which will include at least reading and writing, elementary arithmetic and such manual training as will contribute to the development of the agricultural, industrial and commercial advance of the localities concerned.

*Fifth.* The development of a civic spirit which shall tend to bring about closer social co-operation and thus counteract the tendencies toward anarchy and social disintegration. The gradual development of a system of obligatory military service as one of the means toward this end.

*Sixth.* The abolition of all capitation taxes and of all fiscal burdens of a purely personal character as a means of emancipating the people, and especially the native races, from the tyranny of local political bosses.

*Seventh.* The reform of the laws relating to real property and to the use of streams for irrigation purposes. These reforms should be undertken with a view to favoring the small landed proprietor and of assuring to the native races the undisturbed possession of the lands now occupied.



EMILIO AND FRANCISCO VASQUEZ GOMEZ

The former is on the right, and he it is whom President De La Barra dismissed from his Cabinet

The "Evolutionist" party has not as yet decided upon a candidate for the Presidency. This step is to be taken at a national convention to be held in Mexico City. At present the leaders of the party are endeavoring to persuade President De la Barra to be their candidate, but he has steadfastly refused to allow his name to be used.

A third party which is likely to play an important part, if not in the approaching elections, certainly in those of the next five or ten years, is the Catholic party. Altho formally organized, this party is at the present time quiescent, awaiting a clearer definition of the attitude of the leaders of the revolution toward the Church and its interests. In spite of the fact that Madero is a high degree Mason, he has received the indorsement of this party.

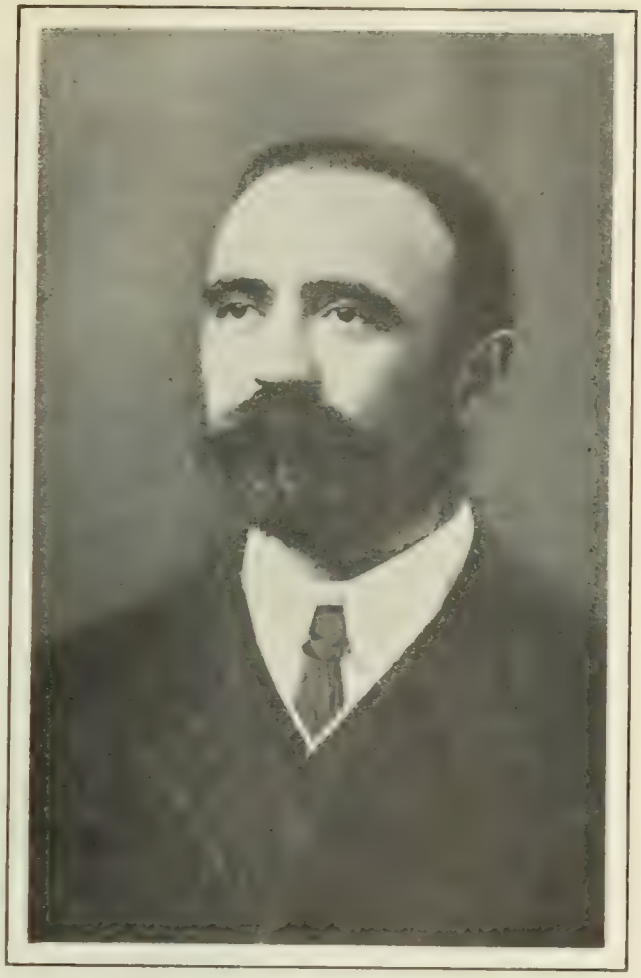
During the latter years of the administration of President Diaz there was a marked tendency to soften the rigors of the "Laws of Reform" of 1859, which confiscated the property of the Church and sought in other ways to curb its temporal power. It was generally stated that this change of policy was due to the influence of the wife of President Diaz, who is a devout Catholic. However this may be, it is certain that since 1900 there is evident a marked extension of ecclesiastical influence. Under the new order of things created by the revolution it is likely that the Church will again enter the arena of militant politics, developing a strong party, which, if not dominant in the political affairs of the country, will at least force all other parties to heed its demands.

On the 4th of August a new Presidential candidate, in the person of Gen.

Bernardo Reyes, appeared in the field. His opposition to General Diaz in 1909 led to his expulsion from the country under the polite form of a military mission to Europe. After the downfall of President Diaz the Provisional Government gave him permission to return on the express condition that he would not become a candidate for the Presidency. The agreement was that upon the accession of Madero to the Presidency he should be made Minister of War. To this agreement many of the revolutionary leaders took exception. They made no effort to conceal their dislike of Reyes and determined to eliminate him from any participation in the Government. On the 23d of July General Reyes issued a statement releasing Madero from his promise to make him Minister of War. This declaration was interpreted as the first step toward his candidacy for the Presidency. On the 4th of August he issued a manifesto to the nation announcing his candidacy.

With two avowed candidates in the field and three political parties whose candidates have not as yet been determined, the political situation has assumed a bewildering complexity. Thruout the country there is a growing body of opinion in favor of the present Acting President, Francisco L. De la Barra. In assuming the office immediately after the retirement of General Diaz, he announced that under no conditions would he become a candidate. From this decision he has refused to swerve. The remarkable ability which he has shown in the conduct of public affairs during the trying period thru which the country is now passing has strengthened the conviction in the best element of the population that he should be made the national choice in the October elections.

The interval which now remains prior to the Presidential election is fraught with many dangers to the country. The failure immediately to disband the revolutionary forces has created a feeling of uneasiness thruout the country. Clashes between the Government forces and the insurrectionists are taking place in several sections of the country. In a number of instances local revolutionary leaders have refused to recognize the author-



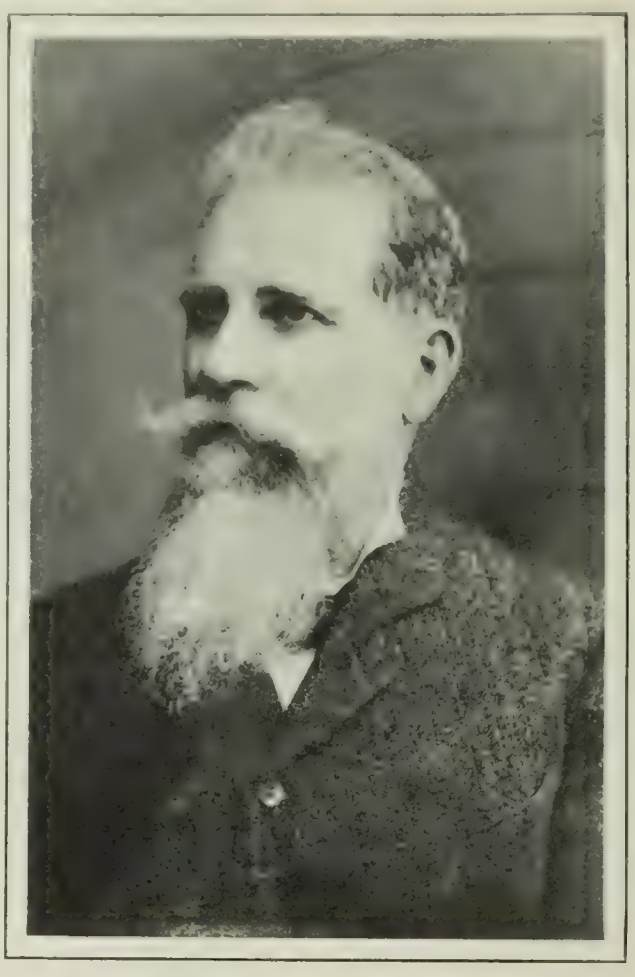
FRANCISCO I. MADERO
Candidate of the Progressive Constitutional Party for the Presidency

ity of the State governments and have issued decrees signed "Chief of Arms" (Jefe de Armas), which they are prepared to support by all the forces at their command.

Furthermore, the uprising has brought to the surface some of the worst elements of the population. Brigandage, from which the country suffered for many years until it was suppressed by General Diaz, has again made its appearance, altho as yet only in the most isolated sections of the country. This is probably an inevitable incident to the period of unrest thru which the country is passing. The Government is now making a vigorous effort to suppress every outbreak with much the same vigor that characterized the Diaz Administration.

Another serious danger confronting the country is involved in the widespread desire for radical and revolutionary changes in legislation. With the downfall of President Diaz discontent ex-

tematically suppressed for so many years has burst forth with such force that it threatens to carry before it some of the mainstays of social order. The Provisional Governors in some of the States have already begun to issue decrees abolishing existing laws. Thus, on June 30, 1911, the Provisional Governor of the State of Morelos issued a decree abolishing the office of "Jefe Politico," and transferring the powers of this office to the municipal authorities of the State.* It is true that in many sections of the country the "Jefes Politicos" grossly abused their powers. Nevertheless, the usefulness of this office, both in restraining the inexperienced and ofttimes visionary municipal councils, and in summarily suppressing outbreaks of lawlessness, was repeatedly demonstrated. Instead, therefore, of directing attention to the appointment of a better class of incumbents, the revolutionary leaders, in a moment of blind passion against the Diaz régime, are pursuing a course which will make the maintenance of order increasingly difficult.



GENERAL BERNARDO REYES,
Candidate of the Reyista Party for the Presidenc

In spite of all the dangers involved in the present situation, the crisis thru which Mexico is now passing possesses many of the inspiring characteristics of the opening of a new era. For a period of thirty years—almost an entire generation—political activity was systematically suppressed. The younger men of the country were denied active participation in public affairs. Suddenly, almost without warning, the gates are thrown wide open, and as a result a new civic spirit has manifested itself which, if properly directed, will be of great service to the country.

For the first time in the life of the present generation every one feels the thrill of the new political opportunities. With this civic awakening there has come a greater sensitiveness of the people to their social and economic rights. The success of so many of the recent strikes means the possibility of a higher standard of life in a class in which the standard has been lamentably low.

Furthermore, as a direct result of the revolution, the Government gives evidence of a sensitiveness to the slightest stirring of public opinion, which is something entirely new in the history of Mexico. In fact, in this closer relation between public opinion and governmental policy is to be found the real advance toward democracy which the revolution has effected.

The country is now approaching a Presidential election which promises to be the most momentous in its history. When the revolutionary leader, Francisco I. Madero, entered Mexico City early in June the belief was universal that he would be the next President. The absence of any other candidate was in many respects a happy circumstance. The country was not accustomed to orderly political agitation, and the more conservative element of the population, therefore, welcomed a situation thru which the Presidential succession would

*The "Jefe Politico" is an administrative officer the representative of the state government in the locality and appointed by the governor.

be effected without the unrest and political agitation of a real campaign.

During the last six weeks, however, the attitude toward Madero has changed considerably. Mexico is a country in which the people have been accustomed to a strong government for so long a period that they have no respect for an official, high or low, who shows the slightest indication of weakness. Personal courage and unrelenting firmness are the two qualities which appeal most strongly to the people. No one who lacks these qualities can remain a popular leader for any considerable length of time.

In dealing with the situation created by the revolution, Madero, in his desire to conciliate all factions, is gradually alienating the support of some of his strongest followers. Furthermore, new candidacies are looming up on the horizon, at least one of whom may become a serious rival for the Presidency.

To add to the difficulties of the situation, the election will be held under an antiquated and totally inadequate election law which lends itself to abuses of all kinds, and which may become the cause of serious conflicts at the polls. President Diaz, in his final message of April 1, 1911, to the Mexican Congress, called attention to the necessity of a thorogoing reform of the election laws. The downfall of the Government prevented the execution of this plan.

With political parties unorganized and with an antiquated election mechanism, the country approaches the Presidential election under conditions which are none too favorable. The greatest danger is that the defeated factions will refuse to accept the result, in which case, unless a strong President controls the situation, a long period of internal disorder may ensue.

Mexico City.

# Ecclesiastical Insurgency

BY THE REV. JOHN C. GRANBERY

[How the questions involved in the late ecclesiastical action of the Presbyterian General Assembly appear to a young minister of the Southern Methodist Church appears in this article. Mr. Granbery's father was a distinguished bishop of that Church.—Editor.]

YES, there are ecclesiastical insurgents, just as there are political insurgents, and there always have been. Every student of history knows the phenomenon of insurgency within the Church itself. The Hebrew prophets "insurged" against both Church and State. From the point of view of the priests their philippics against the efficacy of ceremonial, and their insistence upon social righteousness as constituting the heart of religion put them quite outside the circle of the holy, while their bold, defiant and universalistic attitude toward the state was sufficient to brand them as traitors. Paul was for a time a mighty insurgent, until the Jerusalem standpatters—the authorities "who," as Paul says, "were reputed to be somewhat"—lost out, and the new and more liberal type of Christianity for which Paul stood, prevailed. Luther "insurged" against Roman standpatism, and Wesley insurged against Anglican regularity.

The student of ethics or sociology knows the social meaning of insurgency. In primitive society morality is determined by custom. Now and then strong personalities arise who call in question this group or corporate morality. Of course, such persons must suffer for their audacity, but as a result of this collision progress is secured and humanity moves forward. Socrates drinks the hemlock and Jesus dies on the cross.

Let us attempt to characterize further the insurgent and the standpatter. What distinguishes the one from the other? The language is almost the same in the

political and the ecclesiastical fields. Wickersham, standpatter, cries "treason!" while the ecclesiastic calls it "heresy" and "disloyalty." Even a man of the admirable balance and sincerity of Mr. Taft is betrayed into saying "Hypocrisy!" and ecclesiastics use the same word of those who see fit to remain in the same communion with them, but differ in opinion. Ballinger calls the civic uprising "a mirage," but the ecclesiastics use much more unsympathetic and opprobrious terms of the spiritual uprising.

We ought to present the case for the standpatter and the case for the insurgent. That of the standpatter is easy, simple, plausible. As it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be. If you can't stand by your party, your caucus, the organization, the party leaders, the traditional policy, then get out and go where you belong. If you don't like the Church of which you are a member, then join one that suits you better. Don't stay in and criticise. You may be a minister of a certain denomination. By the most solemn obligations personally and deliberately assumed you are bound to support the doctrines and polity of that communion. The moment you find you cannot consistently do that, your only honorable course is to take the proper steps to sever your connection. I heard a prominent Roman Catholic official, a handsome and earnest young Irishman, addressing a club of Catholic students in a university on "Modernism": "The Church has laid down its articles of faith," said he. "If you find that your scientific studies make it, as you say, impossible for you to accept the dogmas of the Church, then get out of the Church. You cannot be honest and remain in, and the Church will be much better off without you."

Now, what have the insurgents to say to all this? "When it is said that I betray my party, that I fight against the Republican party," cried the lamented Dolliver, "I deny it. I fight for the Republican party, and propose, with millions of other people, to do what I can to make it more than ever the servant of the great community which it has represented for so many years." Then he told how, in the Fiji Islands, a tribe was walking barefoot in single file over a difficult mountain path, their chieftain at the head. His foot slipped. Thereupon each member of the tribe fell at the place in like manner, except one man, who did not understand, and he was pounded to death as disrespectful to the chief. "The insurgents and the men who stand with them," said Gifford Pinchot, "are the Republican party."

Ministers of the communion to which I belong promise to drive away strange and erroneous doctrines, if my memory serves me, and that I have steadfastly sought to do. But there is a distinction of great importance to be made. The Jews said: "Our father is Abraham." Christ replied: "If ye were Abraham's children ye would do the works of Abraham." As St. Paul put it: "For he is not a Jew who is one outwardly; neither is that circumcision which is outward in the flesh: but he is a Jew who is one inwardly; and circumcision is that of the heart, in the spirit, not in the letter; whose praise is not of men, but of God." And again: "For they are not all Israel, that are of Israel: neither, because they are Abraham's seed, are they his children." When Prof. G. B. Foster was expelled for heresy from the Baptist Ministers' Association of Chicago, he maintained: "But I am as good a Baptist as you are. I hold to that which is great, spiritual and essential in the Baptist communion." Early Christianity distinguished between the literal and physical Israel on the one hand, and the true, spiritual Israel on the other. So to be a Republican, or to be a Democrat, today may mean different things. For example, I happen to be a Democrat in politics, but I utterly repudiate the two alleged Democratic United States Senators from this State. I do not belong in the same party with them; one or the other of us has got into the wrong crowd.

Apply the same to present day ecclesiasticisms. What is a Lutheran, an Anglican, a Methodist, or a Catholic? There are strict constructionists of the legal type, and there are liberal, prophetic souls. And I repeat that there always have been. Any Church will serve for an illustration, but suppose we take the Roman Catholic. The insurgent in that

communion is called a Modernist. In the words of one of them, the Abbé Loisy, a Modernist is one who desires "to adapt the Catholic religion to the intellectual, moral, and social needs of the present time." He is simply a child of the modern age within the Roman Catholic Church. Now those who look at Catholicism as a compact and unchanging body bound to the ancient past say that he ought to get out and "go where he belongs." But the Modernist is sure he belongs in the Roman communion, and he intends to stay where he belongs. He claims that his sympathy with the modern spirit has made him more truly Catholic, and the Church needs him and his new light. Many Protestants wonder why he does not declare himself a Protestant and unite with some branch of Protestantism. Roman Catholic authorities call him a wolf in sheep's clothing, a Protestant in disguise. Just so a Protestant liberal in one of the great evangelical denominations is criticised by the orthodox for not "being honest and getting out," for not "joining the Unitarians," and so on, while radicals on the outside wonder why they do not get out and "be free." But these Modernists feel that they are loyal, faithful, devout Catholics. They are not mere followers and imitators of liberal Protestants. They get their message directly, and by virtue of their temperament, training and associations they see and feel things differently from Protestants.

George Tyrrell, that most winsome Irish Jesuit, is a good example. He was passionately devoted to the Catholic ideal of a Christian society with its roots in the past, with its branches stretching widely in the present, with its union of persons of different nationalities and races, with its saints and thinkers, with its great art in architecture, painting, sculpture and music, with its wide range of appeal and unifying force. "The very word Catholic is music to my ears," said he. "If the Roman Church still holds me it is because, in spite of the narrow sectarian spirit that has so long oppressed her, she cannot deny her fundamental principles; because, as a fact, she stands for the oldest and wisest body of corporate Christian experience; for the closest approximation, so far attained, to the still far-distant ideals of a Catholic religion." He is chilled by Protestantism. It seems to him to feed one-half of the soul and to starve the other. As represented by its official documents and favorite spokesmen, Protestantism is committed to just that attitude toward creeds and dogmas from which the Modernists would liberate their own Church. Tyrrell compares St. Francis of Assisi with "a typical Puritan or Bible Christian," and finds the latter outwardly more in accord with the New Testament, but "St. Francis's spirit is unmeasurably truest to the spirit of Him whose consciousness of divine sonship lit up the whole world for Him with a joy that no sorrow could quench, whose delight was to be with the lilies of the field, with the birds of the air, with little children, and with the sons of men."

But how can these Modernists remain in the Church when their belief is so different? With them a dynamic conception of the universe has taken the place of the static. Development takes the place of fixity. The dualism of the natural and the supernatural is transcended. All mechanical and external revelation is abandoned. It is thru human experiance that the immanent God reveals Himself. The Bible has no infallibility or dogmatic authority; it is a record of religious experience and awakens faith in us. Of course opposition to absolutism in religion involves a repudiation of Roman Catholic ultramontanism. Can persons believing all these things be consistent Roman Catholics?

Let us see their point of view. These men are opposed to "intellectualism" in religion. We cannot arrive at the reality back of phenomena by mere rational processes. The only value of dogma is found in its practical bearing on the moral and religious life. Life and action do not wait upon knowledge. Father Tyrrell says that if theological intellectualism be right, yes, the Modernist ought to separate himself from the communion of the church. On the other hand: "No, if Catholicism be primarily a life and the church a spiritual organism in whose life we participate, and if theology be but an attempt of that life to

formulate and understand itself—an attempt which may fail wholly or in part without affecting the value and reality of the spiritual life."

The very fact that the insurgent elects to stay within the party or church brings into existence the phenomenon of insurgency. If he got out there would be no controversy. If the Modernists had recognized an incompatibility between the modern view of the world and Catholic Christianity, or if under ecclesiastical pressure they had quietly withdrawn, that would have been the end of the matter. Many do go out. So in Protestant communions, worried and harassed by petty ecclesiastical persecutions, having their life work to do and not caring for a fight, many ministers simply walk out and go into more congenial fields. For such I have no word of criticism. But if all were like them there would be no insurgency. The insurgent has a work to do within his own church or party, and altho he may not love a fight, he is willing to stick it out and fight it out. The man who steps outside is no longer an insurgent.

Jesus chose to remain. The Jewish Church was certainly narrow, and Jesus did not hesitate to point out its narrowness. Jesus went so far as to set certain great spiritual principles over against imperfect Old Testament teaching. But he was no come-outer. He felt that at heart He was at one with the Old Testament revelation. It was His mission to make full and complete—to fulfil the law and the prophets.

St. Paul had no idea either of leaving the Christian Church or of yielding the great principle of Christian liberty to the at first dominant party of Jewish-Christian literalists. He was fighting a battle for future generations. A lesser man would have compromised the cause for the sake of harmony and on grounds of expediency.

Luther had no idea at first of founding a new Church. It was forced upon him. John Wesley never wanted to establish a new denomination. Personally he never broke with the Church of England; was an ordained clergyman in it to the day of his death. He loved it, but it did not suit him in every respect. When the Methodist societies in this country were organized into a separate Church, at the close of the Revolution, he sent over the twenty-five Articles of Religion which Methodists still retain. He had eliminated from the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England whatever of predestination and sacramentarianism and so forth that he did not like, and made abbreviations in the interest of simplicity. In giving the American Methodists a selection of Psalms for Sunday use he remarked that some of the omitted ones were unfit for use in the mouth of a Christian congregation; he was a higher critic before the higher critics. He says:

> "I subjoined [to a sermon] a short account of Methodism, particularly insisting on the circumstances: there is no other religious society under heaven which requires nothing of men in order to their admission into it but a desire to save their souls. Look all around you, you cannot be admitted into the Church (i. e., the Church of England), or society of the Presbyterians, Anabaptists, Quakers, or any others, unless you hold the same opinions with them, and adhere to the same mode of worship. The Methodists alone do not insist on your holding this or that opinion; but they think and let think."

That is to say, the Methodists of that day. I know of two ministers who were turned out of the Methodist ministry because they had some doubt about eternal punishment. One is reminded of Alexander Campbell, who sought to unite Christendom on an undogmatic basis, but ended by founding another sect, in some places the most sectarian of all.

Of course the man who holds his ground will have to suffer, but that is of comparatively little consequence, so long as progress is secured by his fortitude. No man has a right to complain. It is an honor to be among the noble company of martyrs. The methods of punishment are everywhere practically the same. They used to burn them at the stake and subject them to physical torture. Somewhat more refined methods are now in vogue. The Pope thus addresses the bishops with reference to the Modernists: "Hence, venerable brethren, it will be your first duty to thwart such proud men, to employ them only in the lowest and obscurest offices: the higher they try to rise, the lower let them be placed." That is exactly the method of Protes-

tantism. Heresy trials are unpopular and are to be used only as a last resort. It is much simpler to keep down and in the background, in the backwoods, all young men of progressive ideas. Where there is one great and sensational heresy trial, there are literally dozens of men suppressed and squeezed. The Church exalts regularity and puts a halo about the head of mediocrity. In politics the Administration withdraws patronage and the axe swings. But persecution and suppression never finally decide anything. This world is governed by spiritual forces, and carnal weapons do not ultimately determine spiritual issues.

It is not necessary for liberally disposed Christians to leave their church, and in most instances they ought not to leave. Our churches need them. Of course questions regarding the ethics of ecclesiastical conformity and creed subscription will arise, and they are to be taken seriously. The best course is not that of denouncing and seeking to destroy dogma, but we should seek to understand it. Formulæ may seem to us dead, lifeless, and useless, but they once stood for spiritual realities, and demand on our part insight and sympathy. Every creed is but the convictions of a certain group in a certain age, stated in the thought-forms of that time. It is our business to study sympathetically these stages of development. But we shall not identify essential Christianity with any of its passing forms. Christianity is the spirit of Jesus incarnate in human lives. It is enough that we live for the ends for which He gave His life.

BARBOURSVILLE, W. VA.

# Advice of a Father to a Daughter Entering College

BY CHARLES F. THWING

PRESIDENT OF WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY AND ADELBERT COLLEGE.

MY DEAR GIRL—There has never been any question about your going to college. Your mother's life at Vassar had given her a special eagerness to send her daughter to that or some other good college. But now that the college is decided upon, I can easily see that there were three, among other, reasons which have led us to make our choice.

One reason is that the college is not too big. A very big college for boys is bad, but a very big college for girls is worse. Girls, I take it, have peculiar need of individual care. They are by nature less independent. They are more inclined to go in schools or flocks. This tendency should be met by specially careful oversight of each and every one. When I think, too, of how large a part of your life and work will be individual, I am the more eager that you in your education should not be one of many. A big college, of course, you may say, should give as careful care to the individual as the small. It *should;* but it does not, and, certainly, it is more difficult, and these difficulties colleges do not seem to have the machinery for overcoming. So I am glad you are going to a college big enough for you to find a field of companionship, a variety and richness of studies, and not so big that you will be regarded by the president as one out of a thousand.

I am also glad we have decided to send you to a college near a big city, but not in it. A college for girls in a big city does not give room for play, in both the metaphorical and literal sense, and you girls must have a chance to play, to frolic, to be your free selves; but a college also far away from a big city always seems to me to make the temptation pretty strong to fall into habits of dress and manner which the world does not value highly. I want you to be urbane, and urbane is only urban with the last

vowel left off. But I also want you still to have room and space and time for play.

But there is a third reason, too, for our choice. I have not wanted to send you to a college where there are boys. I wonder if I can tell you just why I am glad. I think the reason is something of this sort. College life has many problems, and some hard ones, for the girl. They are for some girls so many and so hard that they are not able to see thru them, or to think thru them, or even to feel their way into or thru them. I do not want to add to your problems unnecessarily. The presence of boys is liable to make for some girls a problem or a series of problems. The problem which the boy represents had better be deferred for most till graduation, and it is also a problem which the parent would rather see solved under his own eyes. While I believe we ought to have co-educational colleges, and also while I believe that certain girls will find it well to go to them, I am glad you are going to a college where the boy-problem, or the man-problem, will not be presented every hour of every day, and day by day of each of your one hundred and forty-four weeks.

But now having told you, as I have not before, of some of the reasons leading to our choice, what shall I tell you of your college life? The one great thing I do want to say is: get the best for yourself from the college. That sounds very selfish, doesn't it? Well, perhaps it is—but wait a bit. And at the peril of seeming unusually selfish, let me emphasize *for yourself*. For do you know that what in college may be best for one girl may not be best for another. It may be well for one girl to give special heed to her health, thru the gymnasium and long walks and longer sleeps; for another to make most effort to overcome her self-consciousness; for another girl also to do her scholastic work with special excellence, that she may become the most efficient teacher. Let each try to find in the college the supply of her dire direct wants, and the *direness* of these wants differ. It is also plain enough that your education must educate *you*. Does not one derivation of the word indicate that this thing we call education is a drawing out, a leading out of one's inborn tendencies, a development of which the philosophers call the immute? No gardener tries to raise cabbages from cucumber seeds. Your father may wish you had more and better stuff in you, but you are what you are, and education must educate that individual which Nature out of all her material made you. Yet, despite all this, girls and boys are surprisingly alike, and all girls have largely the same needs.

Get the best for yourself, therefore I repeat.

Among the *best* for yourself are several things that I want out of my experience as college man and as your "dad" to tell you about.

One of these things I shall call appreciation. Perhaps I better call what I have in mind a love for the best, if in this big-little word of love I can put in two or three things. I want you to know what is the best, I want you then to love this best, and then I want you to make this best a part of your own dear self.

In this knowing, loving, incorporation I want first to include your teachers. Sometimes college professors say that college life would be very interesting were there no students; students might return the ball by saying college life would be all right were there no professors. But all college people know that each would be "useless without the other." Now you will find your teachers in college, like teachers in school everywhere, and like all other folks, having a great variety of ability, or even of disabilities. You are going to college with the idea, possibly, that each professor is pretty near perfection. Well, keep on thinking so till you are obliged to think otherwise; but you will soon find that they are a bit nearer perfection in certain latitudes and longitudes than in others. What I want you to do is this: Take each one at his best, and leave him as much alone as you can in his not-best. When I was a Freshman I had two teachers in Latin. With them I read Livy and Horace. One of them was a close, accurate, painstaking scholar. The chief impression I bore away from him was that the Latin language was made up largely of a thing called "the subjunctive." Well, it did me good, I am sure.

It helped to make me accurate, I presume. The other teacher helped me to feel the strength of Livy's well-knit sentences and to give me a sense of style thru the well-chosen epithets of Horace's verses. Each did a bit for me. Each did what the other could not do. Take your teachers at their better, their best, and try to forget the weak and unworthy.

I also want you to have an appreciation of the best books. You have the advantage of having been brought up in a library. Books have been so common a part of your furniture and of your home that you may be in peril of now knowing that some books are good, some better and some best. Do you recall Bacon's interpretation? I want you to know, to love, and to make you own the best books of all sorts of literature. You have read novels, many—keep on reading. But remember that Scott is more worthy than Cooper, Thackeray than Dickens, George Eliot than Thomas Hardy. You like poetry, like it more and most; but I need not tell you that Wordsworth is superior to Longfellow, Browning to Whittier, Tennyson to Lowell, Shelley to Emerson. Among books the good is often the worst enemy of the best. Cultivate the best. I must say read what you like, but let what you like be the highest of its kind today, and the highest of its kind today will lead you to a higher kind tomorrow. When I think what a love of the best books will mean to you all your life, in its companionships, its exaltations, its struggles and sorrows, I feel so glad that the chance of making this love large and real is yours.

I should like to say the same to you about music. But I cannot. The best book is always on your table. The best music you must go to hear: it is occasional. Yet hear all you can rightfully. But pictures?—yes, they may be kept before you. It is better to have good copies of great pictures than original second and third rate pictures, even if you could afford them. Have a copy of a Raphael, of a Leonardo, of a Correggio, or some other master, on the wall of your room.

But I do want you to get the best out of your college life. Almost the best thing you can do in college or out of college is to live your life—live your life truly, deeply, bravely, highly, largely. In this life are many, many things. Live each of them. I want you to have a share in all college affairs. If you are asked, as I hope and believe you will be, to join some college clubs, of course accept, but do not belong to too many of them. They won't ask you to join the Glee Club! But take a part in all college fun, parties, charades, festivities. Do your share, and more, from your time and from your purse. College life in many ways tends toward selfishness. The undergraduate activities, pranks, frivolities, and earnest, serious work, will help to keep you large and liberal.

Another best of the college is your friendships. The friendship of a boy in college means much—remember your "In Memoriam"—but I believe that the friendship of college girls may mean more. You will make friends for life and for all of life's experience. From your classmates you will choose your bridesmaids. Now, there are two things you should avoid in making friendships—narrowness and intensity. I know some girls who are seclusive; they shut themselves up in their friendships, they are exclusive; they shut other girls out. This is bad. Women are in more peril of social narrowness than men. They ought, therefore, to seek to cultivate breadth, generosity, and inclusiveness. Have many friends, "and more and more and more," as is said in "Alice in Wonderland." Narrowness leads to a more serious defect, namely, too great intensity in friendship. There is a word in use in some colleges for this type: it is "crush." Ridiculous word, isn't it, yet not quite so ridiculous as it seems, for a crush is sometimes taken too seriously, by either the crusher or the *crushee;* and it may prove to be found that, when the pressure is removed, as the pressure must finally be, that some one is, for a time, more or less hurt. I have no fear for you in either the active or the passive mood. But I now speak of it, for you some time may meet a case of such friendship, and it may be your duty to help the victim or the victimizer to recover. The best way, let me add, for making a cure, is to make the case ridiculous. Keep your friendships sane, healthful, healthy, helpful, natural. Let them be growths, like rose bushes, not

manufactures, like artificial flowers. Do not force them. I do not care if you take all the freshman year for making friends.

Did I not give counsel, with a bit of apology, that you get the best for yourself from the college? This counsel applies to friendship. But do you know the way for getting the very best friendships for yourself? Of course you do. It is to give the best of yourself. And do you know the surest way of giving the best of yourself? Why, of course—it is to find the best in the other girl. That other girl has her best and her not-best, just like you. Find that best, and help her to make that best yet better. In offering to make that best yet better, you will see and she will see, too, that what is not best is being lifted up toward the best itself. Is it not unspeakable to think that a friendship should deprave or debase? How beautiful to find friendships that lift, and enlarge, and inspire both.

But if you are to get the best out of the others, they, too, are to get the best out of you. For others to get the best out of you depends upon those others, and it also rests with you somewhat. With you the responsibility is put largely on your manners. Manners: Manners is the comparative of man, it is the superlative of woman. Good manners are important enough for man, but they are made almost too important for woman. In manners for both men and women the most important words are graciousness, considerateness. Considerateness is both the intellectual and intelligent part of thoughtfulness and thinking. It also includes the emotional part of sympathy. It stands for thinking of the other person, her rights, her conditions, her needs her achievements, and it also means having a feeling for all those rights and conditions. Graciousness is a still stronger application for considerateness; it is doing a favor, showing a kindness to those who have no special claim for such favor or kindness.

May I tell you frankly your manners are not so good as you want them to be or as they really ought to be? They are abrupt, they lack considerateness; and your words, which also are a part of manners, are liable to be supercilious and superficially critical. To speak very frankly, you are not gracious. Good manners are a fine art; the fine arts are designed to give pleasure. There is such a big part of the good and the best in you that I am eager for other folks beside your family to share in it. Your considerateness of them, your graciousness toward them, will enable you to get the best. It is largely on your part a mood, a mood which you can cultivate, a point of view to which you will some time normally and naturally take.

But besides the general interpretation of these special things which will help people to get the best from you are one or two other details. One is, your voice. Your voice is not bad, but it should be positively good. It should give pleasure to one who hears it. You need not fear being too much unlike your fellow-countrymen if your voice is sweet and even. Oh, the *Vox Americana!* Take every means which the college offers for making your voice pleasant.

Another special thing which indicates considerateness is a good handwriting. I do not know as it is a function of a college to teach you writing. The fact is that probably the president of your college writes a very bad hand. I know that one great cause of your and most folks' bad writing is the examination paper and note taking, which must be done quickly. But remember there are two undesirable things in undesirable penmanship; illegibility and uncouthness. Some writing may be illegible and still be the writing of a lady or a gentleman. Some writing may be uncouth, but legible. Too much writing is both illegible and uncouth. It is important that your writing should be easy to read and pleasant to look at.

All this is very personal, but I am going to be still more so. Dress?—yes, your dad is interested in your being well dressed. The impression which you make on others depends largely upon the way you are dressed. Dress makes the man, and makes more of the woman. Good dressing need not be expensive; good dressing is dressing in good taste, and good taste is more a matter of judgment than of purse. Good dressing is being so dressed that no one can tell, half an hour after meeting you, how you were dressed, so complete was the fitness of

the habit to the habitation. Like the best window glass, dress should never call attention to itself. *Sed satis.* Perhaps even a father should venture no further upon such feminine ground.

Now these three things, voice, writing and dress, are, in part, at least, under your own control. Make them each such that they shall give forth the best of yourself to your many friends. You are going to college, not to a finishing school. The finishing school does look after this trinity of graces; the college is in peril of not looking after it. It is liable to regard such externalities as unworthy of notice. I am inclined to think that the college should have regard for such things. I believe I will so write to your college president. But perhaps the reason the college does not take notice is that it believes you are so mature, so wise, that you are able to look after these things yourself. For your education is to make you a thinker, and a person who thinks should be able to look after such things. I cannot better close this part of my letter than by giving you what Matthew Arnold says in the preface to his "Mixed Essays" about the powers which contribute to the building up of human civilization. They are the power of conduct, the power of social life and manners, the power of intellect and knowledge, the power of beauty. Here are the conditions of civilization, the claimants which a man must satisfy before he can be humanized.

I want to say one thing more. It is perhaps the most important, as it is the most serious, of all I have tried to write. Dear girl, get the best and most out of your religion. You are religious, I know, not only by formal act, but by the instincts of your nature. Religion is the greatest thing, one might say, the only thing. The relation which one bears to the Supreme Being is the most important. It is the background of life, the sky of destiny. Now so many people do not get much out of their religion, and religion certainly does not get much out of them. I want you to get much and to give much. Interpret life in the terms of the personal creator; sympathize with life in terms of righteousness; will life as a personal good.

In this interpretation of life I want to suggest to you three things as helps: First, prayer. Emerson somewhere says that every man must pray. The mood of the prayer and the act of prayer belong to the devout soul. Second, the church. Keep up your church life. I have reason to know how poor and unworthy the church is, how stupid much preaching is, but make the service of the church worship even if you cannot make it instruction or inspiration. Third, Sunday. Many college boys and girls study Sunday. It is very foolish; they think they have to. Their belief arises from a lack of forethought or prudent planning. Use Sunday for a time of interpretation, reflection, inspiration. Make each one like George Herbert's day, a bridal of the earth and sky.

Dear girl, be happy in your college life. You are happy by nature; college is happiness, you will be happy; and your happiness will be the happiness of

YOUR FATHER.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.



# Publicity for a State

BY CHARLES MOREAU HARGER

To the average citizen, his school geography lessons dimmed by the cares and duties of mature years, the name of a State may suggest hazily a blue or yellow spot somewhere on the map of the continent, or it may be recognized as a definite area notable for positive accomplishments. It depends on the information he has assimilated. Kansas has been for twenty years working toward the establishment of the latter impression on the world's reading public. It has systematically conducted an unique campaign of publicity calculated to connect its accomplishments and possibilities with its name, and to counteract and correct some erroneous ideas excited by its somewhat spectacular history.

The other day a metropolitan paper said editorially: "A hen in South Carolina is reported to lay two eggs a day. Impossible! If there is such a hen it must be in Kansas." Unconsciously the editor paid tribute to Kansas's advertising.

Given a basis in actual production—and every State has some lines of endeavor in which it excels—publicity is needed to realize dividends in capital and population. Kansas commenced advertising before the modern ideas of exploitation were discovered, before the publicity expert became a part of business life. It has excelled in the effectiveness of its efforts, both in the grouping of facts and in the presentation of startling truths, attracting attention when other commonwealths with claims also to notable achievement failed to interest the public.

For instance: At the end of 1910, the agricultural department issued its annual statement. It opened with the staggering figures of $539,739,034 as the value of farm products and live stock. Then was enumerated the wheat, corn, and animals slaughtered, these three alone making $207,565,404 return to the million and a half dwellers in the State. The stupendous totals give an overpowering sense of Kansas's greatness, making it shine as a particular star in the galaxy of commonwealths.

About the same time Missouri issued its summary of the crop season. It began with the doleful announcement: "The total value of farm crops raised this year is $199,000,000, or $10,000,000 less than last season." After this depressing prelude, which prepares one for news that the people are on the road to the poor house, comes modestly the value of the corn crop, $108,000,000—or $32,000,000 more than that of Kansas! Many of the great products of the rich State are ignored in the report or passed with mere mention, and the effect of the whole is apologetic rather than enthusing.

Such is the difference. Soil, climate and genius have promoted Kansas. The soil and climate have made possible notable accomplishment in raising staple farm crops. The genius is F. D. Coburn, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, thru whose hands go all the facts concerning the State's production. He has been at it eighteen years and has a peculiar gift for putting the best foot forward. He likes his place so well that he declined an appointment as United States Senator to hold it. His optimism exalts the goodness and overlooks the failures. Thru no other agent does the State advertise directly. It spends thus about $17,000 annually. What is done with it?

The secretary and the assistant secretary, J. C. Mohler, with two or three clerks, have offices in the State House. Their business is to collect information regarding crops and to disseminate it. For this latter service are employed many mediums.

Most expensive and most pretentious is the biennial report, containing statistics regarding each of the 105 counties' progress. This has grown to a volume of 1,000 to 1,500 pages, packed full of reports on various methods of advanced farming as well as of figures gathered from the county assessors' reports.

Twenty thousand of these are distributed, mostly to residents of the State, but they are sent world wide, from Alaska to South Africa. It costs $10,000 to $14,000 each edition.

Many copies go to prominent papers, and such editorial mention as this in a New York paper results. "Sonnets on hens, herbs and hogs, odes on alfalfa and dithyrambs on Kansas men and women, are contained in the thousand-page biennial report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. A document full of hog and human nature, more fascinating than any work of fiction, it is infinitely different from the academic dullness expected from an agricultural board, and suggests an uplifted condition of the Kansas farmer that leaves nothing to be desired."

Every three months are issued 15,000 quarterly reports containing the papers read before the agricultural society and articles and information regarding certain farm methods of direct interest. These go to a much wider constituency, and, because they have valuable first-hand information, are in demand by Western farmers generally. In each is a boost for Kansas and its possibilities, adding to the advertising value an appeal to come to the State.

Mimeographic copies of short articles about Kansas agriculture are sent weekly to dailies in the pricipal cities of the country and to all the agricultural weeklies. These are furnished without cost to the recipients, postage excepted, and most of them are used. This, of itself, secures a vast amount of attention to the State as a crop-producing section.

In the secretary's office is a list of over 10,000 names, many of which are of Kansans, but including those of farmers of prominence all thru the Eastern States, to which matter of all sorts is mailed at intervals. This includes reports, booklets and cards as well as the frequent press reports of crop conditions during the growing season.

Secretary Coburn does not believe in "release dates" for news. No matter



F. D. COBURN AND SOME OF HIS AGRICULTURAL REPORTS
Some of these are issued biennially, most of them are quarterlies

how keen is the desire for information or how insistent the demand of the newspapers, all have the same chance. He mails his reports when they are ready—and all are mailed at once and are released for publication on receipt. It may be that the afternoon papers will "scoop" their rivals, or the matter may not be in the office until after they go to press. He plays no favorites.

Particularly striking is a service entirely outside the routine and some of it paid for by the secretary himself. This is a series of cards and booklets, each emphasizing one feature of Kansas crop raising. "The Corns That Kansas Farmers Have" is the title of one, and it shouts, "In Corn Kansas Is a Billionaire! In Twenty Years It Has Produced 2,957,122,161 Bushels, Worth $821,000,000. It Is the Monarch Cereal and Prosperity's Barometer." "Alfalfa's Affinity" is another—and of course the reference is to Kansas soil.

A striking card is entitled "A Difference in Corns." It shows a row of short, half-filled nubbins and a trio of big, handsome ears with the legend:

"If yours are like those on the right you are likely to be left."

"If those on the left, you are right."

On the back of the Board of Agriculture's envelopes, in facsimile of Secretary Coburn's chirography, are such messages as these:

"Did you notice it? Uncle Sam's report says Kansas raised in 1901 more than one-thirtieth of all the wheat in the world!"

"In 1903, Kansas raised one-seventh of the wheat crop of the United States."

"All the world talks about the great wheat crops of Kansas, but wheat is not our foremost product.

"The wheat makes us famous, but it is our *corn* that makes us *wealthy.*"

Little wonder that when a letter was started in New York a few days ago, addressed "To the Man Who Made Kansas Famous, Topeka," it went straight to Secretary Coburn, as intended.

Probably no one feature of the Board's advertising is so widely read and discussed as its 10,000 holiday cards, sent out each year. These are 6 by 7 inches, with a ribbon hanger. On one side is a condensed statement of the crop production of the State for the past season, with some totals for a decade or a comparison with previous seasons. On the reverse is some striking design. Once it was a fac-simile quotation from a classic essay by the Kansas master of prose, John James Ingalls, beginning, "The grassy quadrangle . . . which geographers call Kansas." Again it was some pictures of babies with the legend, "The Race Suicide Problem as Dealt with in Kansas." One of the earliest was a panel reading:

"Kansas—Did you notice it? Uncle Sam's Year Book for 1901 says that Kansas raised in that year almost 24 per cent. more wheat than any State in the Union. Did you absorb it? Uncle Sam's Year Book says that in the five years ending with 1900, the wheat and corn raised by Kansas was worth more by nearly $17,000,000 than that of any other State, while Iowa ranked third, Missouri third and Ohio seventh. Whosoever will may come!"

With the coming of prosperity in more striking prominence appeared on the card a handsomely gowned young woman and this letter in fac-similie of a girl's writing:

"DEAR MARGUERITE—This year's fourth cutting of our alfalfa was so heavy and brought such a good price that Pa says I must have a new auto, a grand piano, or take a trip around the world. Which would you do?

GLADYS.

"The Zephyrs, Paradise, Kansas, November 30, 1907."

As an appeal to feminine readers this was one message:

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

"DEAR MRS. KANSAS—This is to tell you how much you have done for me. I was unable to stand alone, or walk a step without assistance. I could take no solid food; my only diet was a few spoonfuls of milk, and at night my sleep was irregular. I was induced to try your Balmy Air prescription, along with your Vegetable and Cereal Food preparations, and now, after one month, I sleep well, and, as my photograph shows, am stronger than ever before, and can walk anywhere without help. I recommend your treatment to all persons of my age, and especially ladies.

"Yours for health,

GERTRUDE."

Then there was a pyramid, each step a year, with Kansas's wheat yield showing the greatest of any State in the Union four years out of six. Following it was a panel with comparisons favorable to Kansas in wheat and corn, ending with, "Whosoever will may come."

They vary from year to year, and each is interesting and timely. These cards are sent broadcast to every paper and magazine of prominence in the country, and will be found hanging over many

editorial desks because of their novelty and attractiveness.

All this is outside of Mr. Coburn's writing on agricultural topics for farm papers and magazines, of which he does a great deal, each contribution affording publicity of the best kind.

The results of advertising are not always directly traceable, but often is there definite accomplishment. Thousands of letters of inquiry reach the secretary's desk. They come largely from farmers in Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and other States of the Middle States. They ask about the chance for a new settler, the prices of land, the best place to locate. Always they request more literature about Kansas. Once interested, there is a large presumption that the next homeseekers' excursion will bring the writer on a tour of inspection. Foreign officials write asking for reports and occasionally a prospective immigrant from over-seas pleads for more light on the possibilities of the "American Desert."

An influential by-product is in the advertising of firms, banks and municipalities of the State, which include quotations from the society's literature.

Out of it all has been crystallized a sentiment that Kansas soil is marvelously productive, that its farming methods are progressive, and that it offers opportunities for prosperous agriculture. It has convinced the Eastern investor that he can safely buy Kansas real estate mortgages; it has energized the reserve cities toward securing the deposits of Kansas banks; it has brought to the State writers for the press and has produced magazine articles and newspaper stories that teem with enthusiasm. The authors make their first visit to the secretary's office and from Mr. Coburn secure the facts and figures on which to base their contributions.

The more direct and definite effect has been on the restless farm population of the Middle States—such older settled commonwealth as Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin. There land is high, and based on its value the income is not large. The farmer with a growing family seeks a location where with equal advantages in home life he can secure more land. His "figuring" takes some such form as this: "My 100-acre farm is worth $15,000. With that money I can buy 200 or 300 acres farther west, as good soil and with proper tillage as productive. Where shall I go?"

Naturally he turns to the statistics and reports and selects the locality that can present the best argument. So States vie with each other, land dealers overwhelm him with real estate prospectuses, railway companies deluge him with booklets. Lecturers travel from town to town with maps, moving pictures and stereopticon exhibits, endeavoring to convince him of the opportunities offered. His confidence is strongest, however, in official records, and when he receives a bulletin stamped with authority it ranks above those which he suspects of prejudice or financial motive. So the State publications receive a consideration others fail to obtain and he is induced to investigate—which in the end means usually the moving of his family to a new home. This is the strength of persistent, effective State advertising, and its value has been demonstrated in thousands of instances.

Has Kansas's publicity campaign been worth its cost?

In its pioneer period the State was handicapped by failures and disappointments. It was derided as an investment field and had to overcome a prejudice affecting influential factors in development. Yet despite these trials of earlier years, when settlement was new and farmers had not been educated in methods adapted to soil and climatic conditions, Kansas gained in population in the past decade 15 per cent. Nebraska gained 11.8 per cent. Missouri gained 6 per cent. Iowa lost .3 per cent. Conditions were similar in all this group of States.

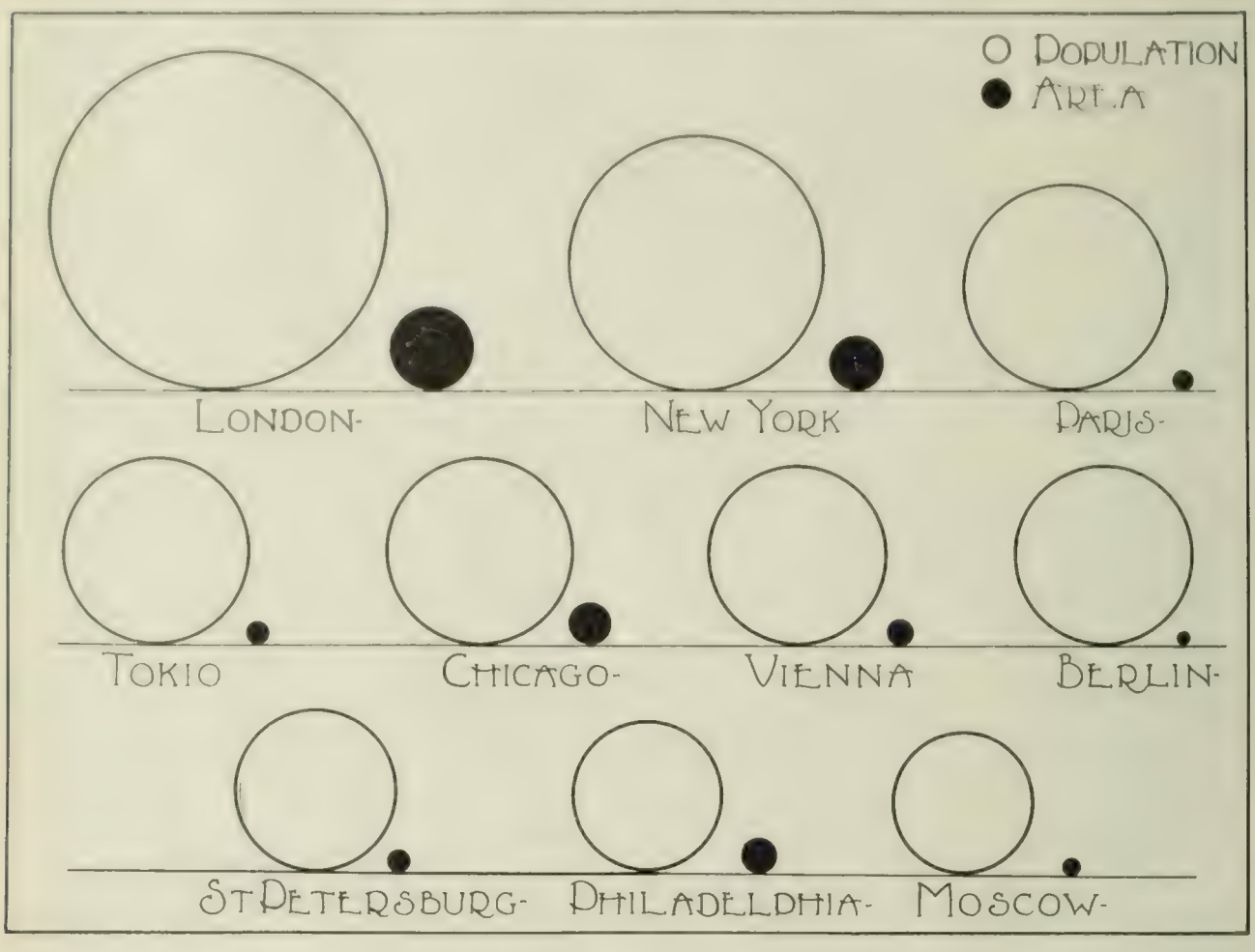
If advertising pays business men or a municipality, why not a State? Every added family means larger sale for products, greater business for railroads, more wages for employees, higher prices for land, and increasing activity for towns and cities. But for its publicity department the success attending Kansas agriculture would today be dimly understood instead of being noted from coast to coast. Wealth and population have followed the heralding of its accomplishments. Kansas believes it has paid.

COLLEGE, KANSAS

# Ten Great Cities

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of Economics in Yale University.




THERE are at present ten cities in the world with a population of over 1,000,000. Of these, three are in the United States. Russia is the only other country to have more than one city of this size.

London leads with a population of over 7,000,000; but its area is over 440,000 acres. The area of Greater New York is less than half that of London. If New York City could annex enough of its suburbs to make its area equal to that of London, it would at present have a population of over 6,000,000. Even without annexing any more territory, New York may, within twenty years, become the greatest city in the world. If it were possible to include suburbs, as has been done by London, it might become the leader within ten years. The area of Registration London, not including the outer ring, is 74,839 acres. On this territory is found a population of nearly 5,000,000, but within the past decade the population of the old city of London has actually decreased. Business is crowding residences from the center.

Berlin has recently annexed suburbs with a population of nearly 1,000,000. It seems likely that when figures are available it will be discovered that Berlin has displaced Paris as the third city in the world. The following are the population and area of the ten largest cities in the world at the latest date for which figures are available:

| City. | Area in Acres. | Population |
|---|---|---|
| London | 441,600 | 7,252,963 |
| New York | 209,218 | 4,766,883 |
| Paris | 19,280 | 2,763,393 |
| Tokio | 27,080 | 2,186,079 |
| Chicago | 117,447 | 2,185,283 |
| Vienna | 30,689 | 2,085,888 |
| Berlin | 15,098 | 2,070,695 |
| St. Petersburg | 22,091 | 1,678,000 |
| Philadelphia | 81,828 | 1,549,008 |
| Moscow | 17,054 | 1,359,254 |

New Haven, Conn.

# Literature

## Browning

Robert Browning, whom an increasing number of admirers delight to proclaim the noblest singer of the great Victorian choir and the master poet of his time, as he is easily the most voluminous English poet since Shakespeare, has been also the subject of more writing by other hands than any other English poet except Shakespeare. And this is not surprising, for he sang new songs in a new way; he wrote (too often for the early growth of his reputation) of difficult and recondite subjects, providing vast material for literary discussion; and, nobly beautiful and joyous forever as are many of his works, the life he lived was as nobly beautiful a poem as any that he wrote. Half a score of *Lives* of the poet have been published, varying in length and scope from the authoritative two-volume "Life and Letters of Robert Browning," by Mrs. Sutherland Orr, who had the advantage of a close friendship with Browning, to Mr. Arthur Waugh's charmingly written little account in the coat-pocket series of "Westminster Biographies." Yet there is room and welcome for another that so abundantly justifies itself as does the recently published *Life* by two English students and lovers of Browning's poetry.*

Prof. Hall Griffin had amassed much material for a biography of Browning, whose career and writings had been for many years a principal subject of his thought and study, and had written about half of his projected work when death struck the pen from his hand. Mr. Minchin, on the advice of the late Prof. John Churton Collins, undertook the completion of the work in accordance with Professor Griffin's plans, and so successfully has he accomplished that difficult task that the book has the artistic unity, both in structure and in style, of a finished and well-rounded whole. The author's purpose was to produce a biography that should be both fuller and more exact than those of his predecessors, and this has been achieved.

The book is not a study of the life of Browning seen thru a temperament, like those, for instance, of the late William Sharp and of Mr. G. K. Chesterton (both brilliant and both charming, in their different ways), but is a record based upon a sympathetic review and interpretation of accepted facts. Numerous errors of fact and of inference, made unwittingly in the earlier biographies, are corrected; for to this end a mass of new material was available. As an example of what this means: Mrs. Orr did not have access to the "Letters of Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett Browning," the four volumes of Browning's letters privately printed by Mr. Wise, or the unpublished diary of Alfred Domett (Browning's "Waring"), which last was practically discovered by Professor Griffin; and further recollections and reminiscences by scores of the poet's contemporaries have been given to the world since her book appeared. Professor Griffin had been at great pains to identify the sites of the poet's early homes in London; thence had followed him to Asolo and Florence; had made pilgrimages to the various regions of Italy visited by Browning and his wife, and had visited La Saisiaz and Venice and other places where Browning had sojourned in his later years.

So this book traces more accurately than any other the life of the poet from year to year. No systematic interpretation of poems is attempted, such as is included in Professor Dowden's "Robert Browning," nor any detailed criticism; but everything that has been discovered as to their origins, their growth and their reception by the public is included. New light is thrown on the ways Browning found or chose themes for his poems, and on his mental processes. Thruout his life he was a lover and student of books as well as of men. He was never

*"The Life of Robert Browning." With Notices of the Writings, the Family and the Friends. By W. Hall Griffin. Completed and Edited by Harry Christopher Minchin. With Portraits. Illustrations. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.50 net.

a literary or historical antiquary. His varied knowledge came to him in the most natural way. As a youth he read extensively among the historical works in his father's library, and thus unconsciously developed that tendency toward historical accuracy which is so singularly combined in him with imaginative power. While his learning was very wide and varied, our author asserts that his "extreme erudition" "is often more apparent than real," and proceeds to show that many of the poet's notes to his "Paracelsus" that seem to savor of "vast research" were indeed copied from an ancient author. But it is no reproach to him that he gathered knowledge wherever he found it. One of the greatest attestations to his genius is that "the most important source" of all his works is Robert Browning.

Many details of a singularly beautiful and happy life are here given for the first time, but none among them detracts in any way from the image the world already had of a virile, noble, pure-minded, lovable man. Browning has long been recognized as a powerful religious teacher, but the exact nature of his personal beliefs has puzzled many people. An interesting sidelight is flashed on this question by Domett's diary. Byron's assertion of the soul's nothingness in comparison with the ocean is attacked "somewhat boisterously" in "Fifine at the Fair" and again in "La Saisiaz"; and when Domett exprest surprise thereat (since his friend had been devoted to Byron in earlier years), Browning averred that he protested against it as a Christian. "I never heard him, I think," comments the diarist, "avow his Christianity distinctly in his own person, except on this occasion."

**Greek Immigration to the United States.** By Henry Pratt Fairchild. New Haven: Yale University Press. $2.

This volume on Greek immigration is the first detailed investigation of the Greek element mingling itself with other foreign elements of the United States. The Greek population of the United States appears to have grown from about 8,000 in 1900 to about 185,000 in 1910. It is therefore becoming more of a so-called problem, as we are wont to call our social groups of nationalities newly arrived. It appears that there are several colonies of Greeks in different parts of the United States, one in Chicago numbering about 15,000; one in Lowell, Mass., numbering about 7,000; one in Lincoln, Neb., and one in New York, less distinctive than the others, numbering about 20,000. The author points out that the Greeks have gone into the candy business, shoe shining parlors, and the peddling of flowers very largely. He concludes that financially the Greek finds his life in America an improvement over the one he left. On the other hand, he deprecates the padrone system, by which Greek boys are brought over here and maintained in crowded quarters and under degenerating conditions. He believes that the Greek can add to American life some of the elements of Greek life, such as "hospitality, courtesy, music love of outdoors and the tempering of business activity with a certain amount of leisure and social intercourse." "On the other hand, America has much to give the Greek in respect of commercial honesty, unselfishness, truthfulness, harmony, stability, regard for women and children, and social virtue."

**Essays in Fallacy.** By Andrew MacPhail. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

In spite of all his oxymorons, this author is a complete conservative. He is that, much more than he is image-breaker, when he declares that "All novels are written for women except the few which are worth writing;" and again: "To speak of the 'American woman' as if she were confined to, or even especially characteristic of, the United States, is as if one were to assume that the common scale which destroys apple trees is found nowhere else than in San José." It is likely, he adds, that the "American woman" was introduced into the States at a very early period; and, finding the environment favorable, throve "with coarse luxuriousness." Mr. MacPhail is singularly ungallant in his images: he even draws an analogy from the case of the "Old English" black rat

and the "Hanoverian" brown rat, Mongolian in origin:

"And yet the analogy is scarcely convincing, since rats increase and multiply by the process of ordinary generation, whilst the type under consideration breeds only very sparingly. By a process of calculated sterility, which eventually becomes automatic, she attains to the illusory reward of childlessness."

Childlessness, divorce, and some other social phenomena not so hackneyed, are emphasized by the Canadian critic. "Previous to the year 1840," he writes, "the increase in population by native reproduction was seven times greater than the growth of immigration." Washington and Jefferson estimated that by 1875 their country would contain sixty million native-born Americans. "As a matter of fact, according to the census of 1900, the numbers were not more than forty-two millions." In reporting upon this situation, the essayist is led astray by no exaggerated affection for our native-born. But the American woman is not Mr. MacPhail's sole fallacy. He scores with brilliancy English as well as cis-Atlantic phases in education. He is very skeptical as to the Oxford experiment in workingmen's "education." As for the traditional program, its main result was, he says, "that boys with minds which were capable of improvement were educated and became leaders of men. The boys without such minds were relegated to their own place without loss of time . . . The aim of the American method is to bring the whole mass up to the same level, with the result that there are few leaders and many uneducated."

**The Revolutions of Civilization.** By W. M. Flinders Petrie. 16mo, pp. 131. New York: Harper & Brothers. 75 cents.

This attractive little book belongs to "Harper's Library of Living Thought," and is half text and half pictures. The aim of the author, who is unsurpassed as an authority in Egyptian excavations, is to prove that there is a succession of waves of civilization, now developed and now degraded, as shown in the products of art, particularly sculpture. This he shows with no difficulty as to Egyptian art. For example, the Hyksos invasion was followed by degradation, and there followed later the higher stage of the eighteenth dynasty. Equally, the better art of Crete was at one time crushed by the Dorian invasion. So far, good; but the author then proceeds to show that for a period of seven thousand years the rise and fall of civilization in Egypt has synchronized with similar stages in Crete, Greece, Italy and the Middle Ages of Europe. Here there is room for the personal equation in judgment and choice, particularly where the materials are scanty, and the scholar is in danger of selecting what will best fit his purpose. In every age there were better and worse examples of art. Then, be it remembered, in those older dynasties there are serious questions of chronology to be considered, and Professor Petrie's scheme adds some thousands of years to that of the German and American Egyptologists. Further, where parallelism between Egypt and Crete is shown, this is only natural, as, quite as far back as 2,000 B. C. there was constant commerce between the two. The evidence for contemporaneity would be more remarkable if it could be shown that the flourishing periods in Babylonian and Assyrian art corresponded with those in Egypt, the materials for the former not being lacking, but entirely overlooked by our author. While he makes the average interval between his eight periods of depression to be 1,330 years, it would be hard to discover anything secular in the causes; certainly China and Japan are not under his law, and the high Babylonian mark of the Elder Babylonian Sargon synchronizes with Egyptian decline, if we are to follow the author's chronology. Barring these points of doubt, the book is full of suggestion and well worth study.

**Incidents of My Life, Professional—Literary—Social with Services in the Cause of Ireland.** By Thomas Addis Emmet, M. D., LL. D. 500 pages; 27 illustrations. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

If variety is the spice of life, Dr. Emmet has had abundance of it, and if spice makes for happiness then he must have been happy. A Southerner born who had to live in New York during the Civil War, a collector of autographs whose reputation is worldwide and whose collection of Americana made

him an authority on the subject, a surgeon who revolutionized his specialty of women's diseases and whose name and book became known thruout the medical world, surely that is a life full enough to satisfy the most ardently strenuous. In spite of its busyness Dr. Emmet is in his eighty-fourth year, hale and hearty, vigorous of mind and active of body except for a badly broken limb hurt two or three times afterward, and is a living illustration, apparently, that having a number of things to do and keeping them all the time so that there is scarcely a moment of relaxation, is the best possible way to prepare for a long life. This busy man has written out many of the incidents of his life in a chatty, personal way that makes them not only interesting, but valuable for the future historian. There is lots of American politics, there is plenty of gossip with regard to Irish affairs, there is an abundance of reference to the women folks and their ways, and to New York and its hospitals, its politics, both medical and municipal, its politicians, its fashionables, all the subjects that are of perennial interest. Twice during an epidemic of cholera in New York, Emmet went over to his immigrant hospital on the Island and found that not only all the patients, but all the nurses in his department, were dead. Twice during epidemics of typhus fever he himself caught the fever. On the last train that left New York for the South at the beginning of the war Dr. Emmet, a native of Virginia, was a passenger, because he felt it his bounden duty to throw in his lot with his State. President Davis sent him back to his wife and family, telling him that they had more physicians than they knew what to do with. He will probably be remembered best for his great collection of Americana, which, under the name of the Kennedy-Emmet collection, is at the Lenox Library.

**Pioneer Priests of North America, 1642-1710.** By the Rev. T. J. Campbell, S. J. Volume III: Among the Algonquins. New York: The America Press. $2.

In the final volume of "Pioneer Priests," entitled *Among the Algonquins*, we find a mass of material valuable to the historian and of deep interest to those of us who know the romantic spell of the French episode in American history. One must confess, however, that the reverend author has failed to knit his materials together into a compact whole—or, indeed, into any kind of whole at all. The two preceding volumes of this series told the story of missionary endeavor among the Iroquois and Hurons; here it is the Algonquins. The Algonquins were, as our readers know, a Northern tribe, counting New England as their country, as also the shores of the Hudson, New Jersey, parts of States as far south as North Carolina and as far west as Wisconsin, and a great part of Canada. The heroism and abnegation of many of the French Jesuits who ministered to these savages is an uncontroverted and glorious fact in colonial history. Among her priests, as among her governors and commanders, France sent out to the New World men of great worth. A combination of circumstances tended to diminish the effectiveness of their labors—even tho the fruits of those labors were not, even in themselves, inconsiderable. Portraits, natural scenery and maps are reproduced, adding to the value of the present study. It is unfortunate, however, that Father Campbell neglects to cite the "uncollected documents preserved in the archives of Canadian Government and private institutions" upon which, in part, he bases his narrations.

**The Pianoforte and Its Music.** By Henry Edward Krehbiel. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Mr. Krehbiel's new book is the concluding volume of Messrs. Scribners' valuable series of practical treatises called "The Music Lovers' Library." It is not too much to say at once that it is the best "popular" work on its subject that has yet been written in English. It should serve to correct many misconceptions, or, rather, some misconceptions held by many people who are more or less fond of good music, concerning the evolution of the most popular of musical instruments, concerning the great composers who have written the best music for it, and concerning the development of the virtuosi who have won fame by

playing upon it. Of the three parts into which the book is divided, the first traces the development of the pianoforte of today from its primitive prototypes and medieval precursors — the monochord the clavichord, the harpsichord, the dulcimer, and illustrates concretely and graphically "the tremendous progress made in the art of pianoforte construction from the time of the invention of the instrument till now." The second, which is rightly the longest part of the book, deals with the composers, from the earliest writers of clavier music, the predecessors of Bach, to such "nationalists" as Saint-Saëns, Paderewski, Rachmaninoff, Debussy, Sgambati, and many others among the living today. The final section, devoted to the development of the art of pianoforte playing, ends with Rubinstein and Hans von Bülow. The whole book is a rare combination of historical learning and critical exposition set forth in a style of distinction, ease and grace.

## Literary Notes

....Paul Goodman signs the little *History of the Jews* in the "Temple Primer" series of E. P. Dutton (35 cents).

....For those who do not object to taking their literature in snippets, *The Essential Poetry of Pope*, compiled and edited by William Walker (Dutton; 50 cents), will prove a handy and attractive volume.

....An effort more ambitious than successful is that of C. E. Wheeler's: the translation of Dante's *Divine Comedy* in rimed verse, the triple rhythm of the original being reproduced. (Dutton, three volumes; $1 each).

...The Rev. Washington Gladden of Columbus discusses *The Labor Question* (Pilgrim Press, 75 cents) in a sane, sympathetic and Christian spirit and points very clearly what should be the attitude of the Church in this crisis.

A most attractive book of essays by Sir George Douglas, on *Scottish Poetry*, from Drummond of Hawthornden to Fergusson comes to us from the Macmillan Company ($1 50). These lectures were first delivered in the University of Glasgow.

In the heyday of the suffrage movement, *The Religion of Beauty in Woman*, by Professor Lefevre P. Fletcher (Macmillan, $1 25), is an excellent *deus ex machina*. The volume is in serious criticism what the sweets are to the roast. The Renaissance and its aftermath furnish his types and documents. The essays are written in a light and entertaining style, and in spite of the wide reading which they show will not repel by erudition nor dismay by philosophical profundity.

....Bees have ever been a species attractive to poet and prose writer. Tickner Edwardes in *The Lore of the Honey Bee* (Dutton; 50 cents) shows himself to be an attentive reader of bee-literature, and to have, besides, personal knowledge of the ancient craft of bee-keeping.

....Florence Holbrook's *Dramatic Reader for Lower Grades* (American Book Co., 40 cents), consists of sixteen simple dramatizations of familiar stories, mostly out of folk lore. The use of the book in the fourth or fifth grade should prove an interesting experiment.

....An acquaintance with Mendel's theory of heredity sufficient to comprehend modern discussions of evolution is not easy for the general reader to acquire. Drinkwater's *Lecture on Mendelism* (Dutton; $1) is useful for that purpose, as it gives a brief and clear explanation.

....Lewis Waller, the English romantic actor, will play the rôle of the runaway monk in the dramatization of "The Garden of Allah" to be produced at the Century Theatre in New York (formerly the New Theatre) under the direction of Liebler & Co. The play is announced for October 20.

....Part One of *Mineral Resources of the United States*, Calendar year 1909, is a volume of over 600 pages, devoted to Metals; Part Two (Nonmetals) extends to 942 pages, if we include the index. Valuable statistics and articles signed by experts make these volumes valuable for reference (Washington: Government Printing Office).

The novelist Myrtle Reed left an estate estimated to be worth $200,000. The estate is to be held in trust till her parents die, when it will be transferred to her husband. Novelists' estates do not vary in proportion with their merit as writers, nor even with their popularity, for Marion Crawford left his heirs, it is said, less than one-fourth as much.

....It speaks well for Italy that a series of popular lectures given at the University of Padua by Achille Loria on *Contemporary Social Problems* (Scribner's, $1) can deal with modern economic difficulties so frankly and tolerantly. The author urges a voluntary and radical reconstruction of our social system as the only alternative to a violent revolution.

Proper it is to fast with him who feeds the needy in the morning." Religion consists alone in the service of the people; it finds no place in the rosary, or prayer rug or tattered garment." "Be lenient with thy slave for he may one day become a king, like a pawn that becomes a queen." These and many other Persian aphorisms and parables may be found in the *Bustan of Sadi*, the latest issue of "The Wisdom of the East Series" (Dutton, 50 cents).

...."Harvard Studies in Comparative Literature" open most promisingly, for volume one is Professor George Santayana's *Three Philosophical Poets: Lucretius, Dante, Goethe.* This is a brilliant exercise in criticism, and deserves extended review, in spite of the author's modesty in describing himself as an "amateur" bringing to his subject only familiar material. Professor Santayana's style is always a delight. (Cambridge: Harvard University.)

"As modern civilized society is organized, at least two fundamental spiritual facts are obvious: First, that the current of modern progress in the various organized activities of men is impelled more largely than ever before by good will; and, secondly, that so far as the individual man is kind he is happy, even if he is not materially prosperous."

This is the essence of William Allen White's *Theory of Spiritual Progress* given as a Phi Beta Kappa address at Columbia University and reprinted by the Gazette Press, Emporia, Kansas, an inspiring message coming from one who has become famous thru his skill at interpreting popular feeling and reading the signs of the times.

....The University of California is publishing the second volume of the series of Spanish and early Californian texts under the auspices of the Academy of Pacific Coast History. The first number contains the original Spanish and an English translation of the *Diary of Vicente Vila,* commander of one of the vessels of the Portola expedition from La Paz to San Diego in 1759. The second section of the new volume gives the names signed to the constitution of the *Vigilance Committee*, and No. 3 the *Diary of Pedro Fages* of the San Francisco expedition of 1770.

....The critic of the *Mercure de France* declares that in D'Annunzio's "The Martyrdom of St. Sebastian" the poet's mastery of the French language is not what the press agent has represented it. The distinguished Italian must not imagine he is writing in French because he uses words out of a French dictionary, he says; "this delusion has given birth to a formless and inane verbiage that is meaningless even in the reading," and adds his account of the rehearsals. Mlle. Rubinstein tries to pronounce "en mangeant le doux fruit de vie" and can do nothing better than "en manchant le du frit de fie," whereat the angry dramatist: "Mais non, ce n'est pas ça, mademoiselle. Il faut dire: *en manchant le doux frroui dé vie*... Parlez donc français, qué diable!"

....The distinctive feature of the *Dictionary of French and English, English and French,* compiled by John Bellows, revised and enlarged by William Bellows, with the assistance of MM. Marrot and Friteau (Holt), is the arrangement of *Français-Anglais* and *English-French* on the same page. Thus on pages 71-2 one may, under the former head, find the verb *assister*, "to be present (*à*, at) to attend (à)," etc., while below one may compare the English verb, *assist*, "assister: aider (*in*, à)." For the student of languages this is a remarkably convenient arrangement, also equally logical and instructive. This edition is an enlarged edition of the Bellows pocket dictionary, godsend of travelers. In its present form (12mo; pp. 689) the work will prove useful in library, class-room and office—as we have already proved it.

....The theories of art and the speculations in science found in Leonardo da Vinci's secret notebook form a tempting theme for the novelist. The latest to utilize them is an American author who in the name of "Guglielmo Scala" writes a romance of *Monna Lisa* (Crowell, $1). He handles his material well in the creation of the Renaissance atmosphere, but the book has nothing of the scope and power of its chief competitor in this field, Merejkowski's "Romance of Leonardo da Vinci." Signor Scala is so enamored with the subtle smile of Monna Lisa that we suspect him of having stolen her portrait from the Louvre. Since the author of the novel is unknown and the purloiner of the picture is unknown what is more likely than that they are the same person? According to his theory the reason why Leonardo spent so many years in painting it is because he found all women in his sitter and had to make her sympathetic and cruel, heedless and tender by turns.

....M. Gémier's National Traveling Theater, which is to bring the highest dramatic art before the villagers of provincial France, was lately inaugurated on the Esplanade des Invalides. The play chosen was a somewhat sensational melodrama, "The Submarine 'Swallow.'" The theater consists of two vast tents, 170 feet long by 80 wide. While one is being used the other is on its way to the next stage, for it requires a day to put it up. The tents, stage, costumes, scenery, etc., are packed in thirty-seven vans, and form eight road trains. When fitted up the inside of the theater is very pretty, with pink hangings sewn with painted garlands. The orchestra seats

are comfortable, and on each side there is a row of boxes, these boxes being the vans which convey the actors on their travels. Other cars are used to support the floor, which slopes down toward the stage, so that every spectator obtains a good view. This theater will visit the farthest nooks and corners of France, and holds about 1,500 spectators.

....*Socialism and Individualism* (John Lane, 75 cents) contains four reprinted tracts of the Fabian Society by Sidney Webb, Bernard Shaw, Sidney Ball and Sir Oliver Lodge. In Shaw's essay on *The Impossibilities of Anarchism* is to be found the often quoted paragraph:

"Most people will tell you that communism is known in this country only as a visionary project advocated by a handful of amiable cranks. Then they will stroll across the common bridge, along the common embankment, by the light of the common street light lamp shining alike on the just and the unjust, up the common street and into the common Trafalgar Square where on the smallest hint that communism is to be tolerated for an instant in a civilized country, they will be handily bludgeoned by a common policeman and haled off to the common gaol."

....Giorgio Vasari is known to readers everywhere as the author of the entertaining "Lives of the Most Excellent Painters, Sculptors and Architects." Robert W. Carden, A. R. I., has made him the subject of a biography and "study of the later renaissance in Italy" (Holt; $4). Vasari belonged to the decadence, but his work as sculptor and painter is none the less of a certain importance, and his life was one of unceasing activity. He was associated in one way or another with a good many men greater than himself. Mr. Carden's book is marked by painstaking scholarship. It is generously illustrated.

...."An Outline of the True Mission of Art" is the sub-title of the *Temple of Life*, by Ernest Newlandsmith (Longmans). The work is essentially theoretical. "General Principles," "The First Essential," "Human Progress," "Art in Its Relation to Humanity," are some of the chapter headings. The failure of modern art, of which this writer is persuaded, lies not in a lack of painting schools, concerts and magazines, but in "the misdirection of energy," "the lack of a sufficiently lofty, sound and powerful *motive principle.*" The only possible restoration lies in a return to the religious ideal as "the one and only motive principle of life and work."

....We know that the "Home University Library" will "fill a long felt want" because we receive more letters asking for just such books than for any others, that is, for books that will give in brief and readable form a modern and competent treatment of some phase of science, question in economics or period in history. If our readers will send to Henry Holt & Co. for a list they will save us the trouble of answering some of their questions, so far as the books published are concerned, and we are willing to recommend in advance the future issues of the series. In our issue of June 29 we discussed at some length the first volumes of the Library. The more recent issues are *Medieval Europe*, by H. W. C. Davis; *Evolution*, by J. Arthur Thomson; *Introduction to Mathematics*, by A. D. Whitehead; *The Animal World*, by F. W. Gamble, and *The Science of Wealth*, by J. A. Hobson (75 cents each).

....In *The Mediæval Town Series, the Story of Padua* (Dutton; $1.75) is told with much detail by Cesare Foligno. A short account is given of the early history, but the main thread of the narrative begins in the eleventh century and ends in 1509 when Paduan history merges with that of Venice. The long record of petty disputes and the struggles between families and officials of state and Church is rather wearisome, but the account of the university and the historical descriptions of the art and architecture of this famous city are very interesting and informing, aided as they are by many sketches and photographic illustrations prepared by Giovanni Vianello.

....George Hamlin Fitch is a newspaper writer who takes pleasure in turning from the thousand and one new books to those which do not depend upon novelty for their appeal. In *Comfort Found in Good Old Books* (San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co.) he discusses anything and everything, from the classics in English translation to "Don Quixote" and Omar Khayyám, from the "Arabian Nights" to St. Augustine's "Confessions" and Boswell's "Johnson." Originally these little papers appeared in a Sunday newspaper. They are well calculated to tempt others than the author away from the ephemeral and unessential. This is an attractive volume, with many illustrations from portraits.

*Fifteen Thousand Miles by Stage*, by Carrie Adell Strahorn (Putnam's; $4.00). A pioneer and joyous spirit must have been the heritage of Mrs. Strahorn. The dear lady tells her experiences of travel thirty-four years ago in the then unconquered West, as gaily and spontaneously as tho she were relating them to a friend in a familiar talk. She has no tragedy to record, but plenty of adventurous rides thru the Indian country, sojourns in frontier towns when they were anything but the quiet, well-behaved communities of today, and wild rushes down steep mountain grades clinging to the cow-catcher of an engine, when she and her husband, whom she calls "Pard," forsook the

trail for the rail. The book has many illustrations, ranging from beautiful color plates by Charles M. Russell to some very poor sketches. This unconventional record of cities that began to be in the seventies has a value out of proportion to its place as a work of literature.

We have heard the complaint raised that it will be impossible for historians of the future to have access to our newspaper files, these occupy too much space in libraries and are not going to last, anyway—they are printed on such wretched paper. The problem is solved by photography. "The complete file of a newspaper for one year," writes a French journalist, can be so photographed that it will occupy the space of an ordinary octavo volume, "and will be better preserved on gelatine than on paper."

....Some literary forgeries are more pardonable than others. Chatterton's seemed justified to the romantics, furnishing as they did the "copy" for melodrama. The Vicar of Morwenstow, in passing off his "And Shall Trelawney Die?" as a Cornish antiquity enriched balladry as well as duped Sir Walter. John Cotton Dana, librarian of the Newark Free Library, and a contributor to THE INDEPENDENT, put forth eighteen months ago "The Old Librarians Almanack," and took in a good many reviewers with it, including those of the New York *Sun* and *Evening Post;* professing to have disinterred an eighteenth century pamphlet. Prosper Mérimée was even more ambitious than the Vicar of Morwenstow and Mr. Dana: and no less successful. A contributor to the *Annales littéraires et politiques* recalls the circumstance that he entered literature by the door of a mystification. One of his first works bore the title: "La Guzla, or a Selection of Illyrian Verses Collected in Dalmatia, Bosnia, Croatia, and Herzegovinia." The volume appeared in 1827, when the rage for the exotic was in full swing. It was even translated into German by a Doctor Gerhart, and into Russian by the great Pushkin. It was, of course, an anthology of Mérimée's own invention. In one of the later French editions, the author explained the deception:

"I was dying to go to observe the *local color* of that province, where it still existed . . . Alas! only one thing was wanting—money."

He discussed his voyage with his friend, Ampère, till the thought came to him, why not write his book first and go to Croatia afterward, on the proceeds? Mérimée it was who wrote the "Théâtre de Clara Gazul." Those who were duped by this second fraud ought to have known better: for Gazul and Guzla come to very much the same thing in the end, as the Baconians would be the first to point out.

## Pebbles

REUTER informs us that part of the expedition which was got ready by the Persian government to oppose the ex-Shah consisted of "500 reformed cavalry." Men, we take it, who no longer swear like troopers.—*Punch.*

"THERE is nothing more unsatisfactory than a boarding-house beefsteak," growled the chronic grumbler.

"Oh, I don't know," rejoined the impressionable young man. "Did you ever get a kiss from a pretty girl over the telephone?"

TO WHOM it may concern: Reports having been circulated that I deserted my wife, I wish to say such reports are untrue, and I was practically kicked out. G. F. Elliott.—*Medina (N. Y.) Journal.*

FIRST trustee—But this ancient institution of learning will fail unless something is done.

Second trustee—True; but what can we do? We have already raised the tuition until it is almost 1 per cent. of the fraternity fees.—*Puck.*

THE Rev. Dr. Fourthly—Brother Loosley, you took your wife and went to see a ball game last Sunday, did you? Do you think that was right?

Brother Loosley—Doctor, that was a compromise. She wanted me to take her to a sacred concert.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A TOURIST in the mountains of Tennessee once had dinner with a querulous old mountaineer who yarned about hard times fifteen minutes at a stretch.

"Why, man," said the tourist, "you ought to be able to make lots of money shipping green corn to the northern market."

"Yes, I orter," was the sullen reply.

"You have the land, I suppose, and can get the seed."

"Yes, I guess so."

"Then why don't you go into the speculation?"

"No use, stranger," sadly replied the cracker: "The old woman is too lazy to do the plowin' and plantin'."—*The Bellman.*

THERE is in Washington an old "grouch" whose son was graduated from Yale. When the young man came home at the end of his first term, he exulted in the fact that he stood next to the head of his class. But the old gentleman was not satisfied.

"Next to the head!" he exclaimed. "What do you mean? I'd like to know what you think I'm sending you to college for? Next to the head! Why aren't you at the head, where you ought to be?"

At this the son was much crestfallen, but upon his return he went about his work with such ambition that at the end of the term he found himself in the coveted place. When he went home that year he felt very proud. It would be great news for the old man.

When the announcement was made, the father contemplated his son for a few minutes in silence; then, with a shrug, he remarked:

"At the head of the class, eh? Well, that's a fine commentary on Yale University!"—*Washington Post.*

# The Independent

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## An Appeal to the Country

THE Senate has adjourned without taking action on the arbitration treaties negotiated by President Taft with Great Britain and France. The whole matter must now go over till next winter's session. The situation is grave, and demands some plain speaking.

When it was announced some months ago that Mr. Taft was actually proposing to negotiate a treaty in which *all* questions, even those supposed to involve national honor, would be submitted to arbitration, the entire Anglo-Saxon world was thrilled with enthusiasm. Here at last the dreams of the poets, prophets and philosophers were about to be realized in practical statesmanship. In England the response was unprecedented. Ratification meetings were held all over the kingdom, culminating in a great meeting in the historic Guildhall of London in which Mr. Asquith, for the government, and Mr. Balfour, for the opposition, pledged the acceptance of United England to Mr. Taft's invitation. In the United States the peace societies were preparing to organize similar meetings to rouse the country, so that the Senate could not again place its "dignity" above the cause of the World's Peace. But those peace leaders who sought advice from Washington as to whether a great popular demonstration would be welcomed by the Administration were told to keep quiet, that the Administration had confidence that the Senate would approve the treaties without cavil and that public agitation was unnecessary and might do more harm than good. The peace leaders naturally deferred to this admonition, despite the axiom that a good cause never loses and a bad cause never gains by popular discussion. Still the press of the land almost universally supported the proposed treaty and the country as a whole signified its approval, tho naturally with no such degree of enthusiam as in England, where the Government and peace societies put themselves at the head of public opinion.

When it was announced that France was to join with England in also making a similar treaty, there was further rejoicing, for that of course tended to silence the Irish-American opposition, which was beginning to raise the customary objection that the Anglo-American treaty would constitute an "alliance" of offense and defense, ever distasteful to our people since Washington's Farewell Address.

But the treaties with England and France were signed on August 3 and forthwith submitted to the Senate. On the 15th Senator Lodge, in behalf of a majority of the Foreign Relations Committee, reported back the treaties so amended as to prevent the Commissions of Inquiry from sending a dispute to arbitration. This report was concurred in by Smith of Michigan, Borah of Idaho, Bacon of Georgia, Shively of Indiana, Clark of Arkansas, and Rayner of Maryland. Senators Cullom and Root offered amendments to the effect that the Monroe Doctrine should be excluded from the operations of the treaties but otherwise favored them. Senator Burton, President of the American Peace Society, to his everlasting credit, voted to accept the treaties unamended.

The arguments of the majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations can be reduced to two: 1st, the treaties are unconstitutional; 2nd, they "breed war."

The argument that the Senate's prerogatives are infringed and therefore the treaties are unconstitutional, we believe to be a mere pettifogging quibble. Senator Lodge, tho notoriously narrow-minded, knows better than that, as do all his colleagues who voted with him. We presented the arguments on this point two weeks ago in a very able article, by Prof. John B. Moore, generally regarded as the leading international lawyer of America. His article has already been used by Senator Burton in his minority report. This week, we print an equally authoritative article dealing with the constitutional aspects of the case from no less an authority than Governor Baldwin, of Connecticut, formerly Chief Justice of the State, and ex-president of the American Bar Association. He takes the same view. We only wish to add, as President Taft has said "that it is not disputable that the Senate may agree to arbitrate a class of questions in advance of their arising in the future." Take extradition or reciprocity treaties for example. In these treaties the Senate does not claim that every requisition for the extradition of a murderer must be referred to them for a decision, while in some reciprocity treaties, the President has even been allowed on his own discretion to fix certain rates. Governor Baldwin's further examples show the utter absurdity of the Senate's "constitutional" objections. Surely the Senate does not mean to claim it has no power to make general treaties?

Senators Root and Cullum agree that there are no constitutional objections to the treaties, but they come forward with amendments excluding the Monroe Doctrine from their scope. If Mr. Root thought this might tend to conciliate the recalcitrant majority there may possibly be some excuse for his action. Nevertheless Mr. Root is too large a man to have put himself in apparent opposition to the treaties by coming forward with a trivial objection at this critical moment. On our own invitation we have now got England and France to agree to settle all disputes with us hereafter by law instead of war—one of the greatest feats of statesmanship in the history of the world. And most unbelieveable of all, Germany has just announced that she too will enter into a similar treaty. It is furthermore understood that Japan is only waiting for the proper moment when she too will ask to enter this League of Peace. With these five nations accepting the principal of unlimited arbitration, it does not make any difference whether the rest of the world accepts or refuses it, for the reign of international peace will be already inaugurated. And yet just at this very point, Elihu Root, the President of the $10,000,000 Carnegie Peace Endowment, interposes an amendment. He does not know whether England and France will object; he cannot be unaware of the power of the great reactionary party in Germany which may scoff the nation back again to militarism at any moment. Yet he offers an amendment, as he did to the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty. Even if a Senator thinks the treaty not perfect, even if he is sure it may be defective in some point or other, he should waive all such objections, lest the shame of defeating these treaties be laid at his door. No amendment that can now be offered is worth the risk of defeating the treaties.

There is only one question in our opinion before the Senate, as we pointed out two weeks ago, and that is, are we yet ready to settle all disputes with England and France by arbitration?

Senator Lodge professes to fear that the treaties might actually "breed war," because England or France might insist on arbitrating the Monroe Doctrine or the question whether we have the right to exclude immigration, etc. What does the great State of Massachusetts, the cradle of the modern peace movement, say to such casuistry on the part of its representative? The doctrine that the peace treaties are disguised war treaties is enough to make even the injudicious grieve. To say that the Monroe Doctrine would be brought to arbitration is as foolish as to say that England would claim that the Declaration of Independence has no legal standing or that France should demand back Louisiana. England and France are not entirely crazy. But supposing for argument's sake, that England should claim the Monroe Doctrine has no standing in international law and call upon the United States to submit the question to The Hague. Then what would happen?

The United States would not admit the claim. England would call for the Commission of Inquiry, consisting of three members from both sides. This commission of six would investigate the case. It goes without saying that the three American members would be guided by the State Department at every stage of the negotiations. It is inconceivable that two out of the three commissioners would side with the three English commissioners and thus send the question to arbitration. Moreover, the Monroe Doctrine, as President Taft has declared, is not a justiciable" question. Still, if under all these circumstances the Commission should unanimously or by five out of six votes order the Monroe Doctrine to be arbitrated, then we believe the American people would say, let it be sent to The Hague, tho even then the chances would be that the decision would be in our favor. The contingency, however, that such a case would ever come to trial is a risk that will not disturb the sleep of the average American citizen who has the normal use of his reasoning faculties.

Similarly with respect to the exclusion of immigrants, it is an accepted principle of international law that a country may allow to come to its shores any class of people it chooses. Its right so to do is no more the subject of arbitration than its sovereignty or territorial integrity. Some Senators even have exprest the fear that the repudiated bonds issued in the reconstruction period might be brought into court despite the fact that the treaty affects cases *hereafter* to arise, and not those already having arisen.

It is such arguments as the aforementioned that incline us to believe that the Senatorial opposition to the treaty is disingenuous to say the very least. It is usually unwise to impute motives and impossible to prove them, but if asked to give our personal opinion as to the reasons for the Senate's present attitude of hostility, we should say that the Senate was actuated to a small degree by conservatism and to a large degree by vanity and jealousy. Senators find it convenient in obtaining patronage for themselves and their constituents frequently to "teach the President a lesson," even tho the peace of the world hangs in the balance.

Now what is to be done? It is certain that no time should be lost in demonstrating the sentiment of the whole country for the treaties. First of all it is the duty of President Taft to carry the fight to the people. He is in the right. His voice goes farther than any other man's. Let him lead. The country will follow. Then for all history it will be Washington, Lincoln and Taft. We are glad to believe the President realizes his opportunity and duty.

Next let the peace societies arouse themselves from their present inactivity. The American Peace Society has already upheld its time-honored record of unflinching courage and force thru the vote of Senator Burton and the steadfast stand of *The Advocate of Peace*. The World Peace Foundation of Boston has obtained resolutions from over two hundred chambers of commerce representing municipal populations of over twenty million people. Let it get similar resolutions from the bar associations, churches and labor unions. The New York Peace Society was about to organize the country for peace, last spring, when it was called off by Washington. Let it from now on follow its own best judgment. The Carnegie Peace Endowment has not yet got fully under way. It will never have a nobler opportunity, however, to show its statesmanship for peace than in the next four months. The Society has just called some fifteen of the world's leading economists to a Peace Conference at Berne, Switzerland. These economists have had all their expenses paid and been given each in addition an honorarium of one thousand dollars. They propose to study war scientifically. We have only the highest praise for this inaugural work of the Endowment, yet we now say to the twenty-eight trustees that the treaties with England and France will be worth a thousand times more to the cause of peace than all the tomes that all these subsidized economists can write in the next twenty years. We hope President Butler, the director of the Department of Intercourse and Education of the Endowment, will hurry home from Europe and assume the leadership in organizing the peace sentiment of the country. If the trustees do little or nothing now for these treaties, they will have betrayed the

founder's confidence in them, for Andrew Carnegie, more than any other private citizen, deserves the credit of first seeing the significance of President Taft's epochal utterance in favor of arbitration and bringing it to the attention of the world.

But whether the Carnegie Endowment leads in this glorious movement or not, the sixty-five other peace societies in the United States should now sieze their opportunity. Its like may never come again.

Finally, let every church in the land work and pray for the treaties. Not since the Prince of Peace died on Calvary, to make men free, has there been such an opportunity before it to show to the world the sincerity of its professions. Let every body of workingmen, every labor union and every grange pass resolutions in favor of these peace pacts. They at least know who are the ones who bear the sufferings of war and pay the taxes of armed peace. Let every chamber of commerce and board of trade urge a Senator to put peace above prerogative and perquisite and ratify these treaties. Peace is the greatest of all economic blessings. The producer of wealth has nothing to gain by war. Let every man, woman and child join in this crisis with united effort to save the treaties. We say to each one of them: Use your influence with prominent men. If you know a Senator, write to him and put it on his conscience. Can you help get your State Legislature to pass a resolution? Have you any influence with a chamber of commerce, or a labor union? If your paper publishes a good article on the subject, write an appreciative word to the editor. If he publishes nothing or writes cynically write him too. Talk it over with your friends. There are only a few months for action. You are working for your old age, for the welfare of your children, for generations yet unborn, for the Kingdom of God, for the Prince of Peace.

## The Fascination of Baseball

WHAT is it that draws to the diamond every fine afternoon a hundred thousand or more Americans? What is the secret of the permanent popularity of our national game? Ping-pong arises and vanishes. Archery flourishes and disappears. Roller skating rages and dies out. But baseball, year after year, retains its unchallenged sway over that most capricious of kingdoms, the American public. Even professionalism cannot kill it. What other game would stand the management of close corporations, the selling and trading of players, the immense sums of money involved, the pressure of popular feeling, and yet remain so clean and incorruptible? Imagine what football would become under similar conditions, since not even the protection of the amateur spirit and the shelter of college walls can keep it free from reproach.

The openness of baseball saves it from suspicion and the grounds for suspicion. Every player is at all times visible, and the game has 10,000 umpires. Each man has his own reputation to sustain as well as that of the team, and he knows that every error and misplay is scored up against him at the end of the year and mars his future fortunes. If it was suspected that there was collusion and prearrangement popular interest would fall off at once. For the reason why a game has a fascination far above a mere spectacle is because of the uncertainty of its outcome. A military parade, an exhibition of gymnastics or a pageant may be beautiful, but it is lacking in the excitement of the unpredictable. Each actor in such a performance knows what he is going to do and we know that he knows what he is going to do, consequently our interest is limited to the way he does it. It is not so exciting as flipping a penny into the air. Nobody in all the world knows which side of the coin is going to be uppermost, so we can enjoy on a small scale the sensations of a Columbus or a Galileo, the delight of penetrating into the unknown for ourselves. In reading a novel or seeing a play our enthusiasm is chilled by the realization that its apparent spontaneity is all an illusion; that, tho we do not know how it is coming out, somebody does, and we are jealous of his superior knowledge.

With life it is different. Its plot is unwritten, or at least unreadable to human eyes. And a game is interesting in proportion as it resembles life in its un-

certainty. The fatalist may say both of life and its mimic:

"The Ball no question makes of Ayes and Noes,
But Right or Left as strikes the Player goes."

But what tho the ball is as inexorably controlled by physical law as the planet, its motions are mysterious to us, and therefore fascinating. It does not matter how shallow a well is so long as we cannot see to the bottom of it.

But it is not enough that the game should be undeterminable by us; we must have a personal interest in it. We must have something at stake. This desire to share in the risks and hopes of one of the contending parties leads to the staking of money. But fortunately the great majority of the spectators do not resort to such a base expedient to enhance their interest. The true enthusiast stakes something more valuable than any monetary wager, his feelings and convictions. He throws his heart into the balance. The connection between the professional clubs and the cities whose names they bear is so slight that local patriotism has little power, but a certain partisanship is imperative to the full enjoyment of the game. He that does not choose a side from the moment the first ball is pitched and follow every play thereafter with wish for its success or failure is unworthy of a seat on the bleachers. Let us not smile when we hear the summer girl ask her escort, as they take their places, "Which side are we on today?" This is one of those sensible remarks which men call foolish simply because they are too frank for masculine taste.

The reason why baseball appeals to men more than to women is probably because they can identify themselves more fully with the players thru their own experience. To appreciate painting one must have had a brush in his hand. Most of the men who are watching the game know how it feels to gain a base or to have the ball leave the bat without quiver or tingle. They can therefore endow the players with their own former emotions, altho to the poor professionals it is doubtless merely a part of the day's work. Some psychologists have claimed that the innervation of the muscles which accompanies the emotional observation of such activity does in fact give exercise to the spectator, so that he is practically taking part in the game. But we are somewhat skeptical of the value of such vicarious exercise, and hold to the belief that the best baseball is played on vacant lots in cities and towns, where the only spectators are the seven or eight who are waiting their turn at the bat.

But it is undeniable that professional baseball owes its fascination largely to the spectators. It is more correct to say the game is interesting because crowds come to see it than to say that crowds come to see it because it is interesting. Anything at which ten thousand people are looking is worth looking at. Our pleasure is multiplied by the number present. Who would care to see the game if he were the only person on the grandstand? King Ludwig of Bavaria used to have operas performed before an auditorium empty of all save himself, but King Ludwig of Bavaria was a crazy man.

The ball is the oldest of human playthings. Froebel had historical justification for making it the first of his kindergarten toys. In the childhood of the race we see it depicted on the monuments of Egypt and Chaldea, and it has never been out of the hands of any generation since. But in baseball the game seems to have acquired a perfected and permanent form like chess, and requires only minor modifications from time to time as some one of its factors becomes unduly developed. At present the pitching seems to have got the better of the batting, and something may have to be done to give a chance for more scoring, as a few years ago when the power of the pitcher was curtailed. The value of the game depends upon the maintainance of the equal balance of the teams as they alternately act on the offensive and defensive. These eighteen alternations keep up the uncertainty till the last, and the interest is continuous and cumulative, in this way surpassing cricket, which has two interminable innings. Then, too, it is superior to other field sports in the variety of its activities and in the combination of teamwork and individual initiative.

The rotation of players prevents un

due specialization. Every man must be able to catch, throw, bat and run. At any moment the responsibility for winning a game may devolve upon any member. This is in accordance with the democratic principle of American life and government. We may have failed to develop a national art or music or literature, but we have developed a national game and we are proud of it.

## Dealing with the Dregs

It would not be easy to find a finer example of social philosophy than is exprest in the comment in *The Jewish World*, of London, on the astonishing outbreak of mob violence in Wales against the Jews. In various cities and towns the Jews were attacked even in their own homes and brutally beaten. They fled in terror, leaving their belongings to the infuriated rioters. The better citizens are astonished and shocked at the outbreak and it has been speedily suppresst; but while it lasted it was violent and bitter, much like a judenhetze or pogrom in Austria or Russia. It is clear that the charges against the Jews were mainly unfounded. They had to do with rentals, in large part, and doubtless there were cases of inhumanity which gave color to the attacks.

*The Jewish World*, while denying the main substance of the charges against the Jews, yet allows that there are dregs in the Jewish population as in every other. The Christian dregs exist in Great Britain as well as in Poland or Rumania, and may be stirred up to violence with the cry "Down with the Jews." But it adds that the Jewish community is popularly judged by its worst members, and it therefore behooves the Jews themselves to deal drastically with such members as continue to be a menace to the community as a whole.

We seem here to have the exact parallel to conditions in our own country. We, too, have a class of people called negroes, the most of whom are hard-working and fairly honest people, a valuable element in our population. But there are dregs among them; and it is these dregs, their indolence, violence and crime, that endanger the whole of their race among us. The whole race is too often judged not by their best, or their average, but by their worst members. A case of murder or rape, committed by one of the dregs, stirs the community of white people, and the mob attacks all alike, good and bad, clear spirit and dregs. The passion rises suddenly, flames angrily, and after the wrong is done the decent and worthy citizens learn of it too late to prevent and perhaps unable to punish.

Now the lesson which *The Jewish World* reads to British Jews, that they should deal drastically with their worst members, is what needs to be read to our American negroes. Let them deal drastically with their drunkards, their hoodlums, their criminals. They should be in haste to give them all the law allows them, the full jail sentence. They should help discover and then accuse them to justice. Better than this, they should put upon them all the pressure of social ostracism. They should make a sentiment that excludes and secludes them; and then they should add all the power of Christian influence. We do not like it when we hear that in certain elections the bulk of the negroes have voted with or for the saloon. It gives them a bad name. It implies that the dregs are in the majority. We hear it said that negroes are politically venal, even corrupt; that they sell their votes, just as some white men do. If this is a negro vice then the negro pulpits and the negro journals should denounce the guilty ones, even by name, if possible, and negro good government associations should ferret out those who thus disgrace and even endanger the whole race. There is not enough of this done.

And there are white dregs, even altho their crimes do not endanger the stronger race to which they belong. The mob that the other day burnt a man alive in Pennsylvania, a black man, were of the lowest dregs of their race there. Because we do not want such madness of criminality to spread we should, as advised by the Jewish editor, deal drastically with such brutes. They doubtless do not know they belong to the dregs—such people never do. They are often described as "the first citizens" of the

place; but dregs they are, the vilest dregs. Call them by their right name. Deal with them drastically. We build prisons for such. We also build reformatories and churches.

## Not a Typical American

We hasten to protest against the latest generalization on the subject of "the typical American." We object, in the first place, because the typical American is yet in that unformed stage in which Topsy was before she had "grown." And we object, secondly, because in most instances the writers who discourse about things "typical" quite obviously do not know what "typical" is, and would never identify the typical American if they should happen to live until he is evolved.

To characterize as a typical American the lady who instructed the Equity Court at Washington last week that $67 a day is the lowest figure on which a millionaire's wife can live properly, is to be sulfitic at the expense of truth. Whatever else it may be, a "type" comprehends a plurality of the instances observed and classified. Millionaires are not yet a plurality of Americans, and, unfortunately, there is no evidence that they will be for at least a generation or two to come. The only ground, then, on which the Washington lady could be regarded as typically American would be that of the distribution of her monthly allowance among the various items of her expenditure, and not that of its magnitude.

Look, then, at madame's monthly budget. Here are the items in order of size:

Marketing, groceries and wine, $250; clothing for herself, $200; auto, livery and chauffeur, $275; servants, $242; rent, summer cottage, $110; rent, Paris apartment, $110; traveling, $50; physicians, $25; cleaning clothes, $20; drugs and toilet articles, $20; pew rent, $16; music, $15; charity, $15; flowers, $15; taxes on Paris apartment, $15; theater tickets, $10; silver insurance, $8; massage, $5; dentist, $5; sewing club dues, $3; books, $2; miscellaneous items not specified, $54; total $1,012.

It is easy to see why the disloyal American, or the writer who is willing to be more sarcastic than accurate, should call this budget typically American. To superficial observation, motoring is more popular in America than the intellectual life, and a sour disposition may like to believe that the ratio of $2 for books to $275 for auto, livery and chauffeur is typical. Nevertheless, it isn't. It is characteristic of millionaire families and social strugglers only. Other families, even in these days of Carnegie Libraries, spend more than one one-hundred-and-thirty-seventh as much on "best sellers" as on motoring; the joy riders perhaps excepted.

But this is a minor criticism. The foregoing budget becomes wholly unrepresentative when we examine the items of rent, religion, charity and the theater. Statisticians tell us that in America, as in other countries, the average expenditure for rent is approximately one-fifth of income. Now here is a lady of such thrift and prudence that she spends for rent, including taxes on a Paris apartment, only a little more than one-ninth of her income. If all of our citizens followed her example, what would become of our real estate interests? We do not know what the total expenditure for theaters, or for churches or charities, is in the United States, but in New York City, if *World Almanac* figures may be accepted, the maintenance of theaters costs almost exactly the same amount as the maintenance of churches. Think, then, of a well-to-do lady who bestows upon church and charity almost three times as much as upon the theater!

Clearly, it is not as a picture of the economic life of a typical American that this budget is significant. It is useful, rather, as showing why and how a minority of Americans get ahead and become "respectable," while a plurality of us work for the minority and pay rent to them. The ruling passion is strong, not only in death, but also in prosperity, and when a woman who is able to live on a scale of $24,000 a year can keep her rent bill down to approximately one half of the rent bill of other people and her book bill down to $2 a month, we can make a pretty shrewd guess as to why she has that income to expend when the typical American hasn't.

## A Landmark in English History

August, as the calendar reminds us, is a month of thirty one days. Henceforward it will be recorded that not since English history began was there a month of greater or more far-reaching developments than August, 1911. Certainly no month in any year since the Revolution of 1688 witnessed more epoch-making political changes for the English speaking world than were crowded into the thirty-one days of the month just at an end. For British history the deprivation of the House of Lords of its veto over measures passed by the House of Commons, followed as was the Lord's Veto Act by the revival of the payment of members of the House of Commons, establishes a new date line. Hereafter the session at Westminster of 1911 must stand out as a landmark of as much constitutional and social significance as the Revolution of 1688, the Declaration of Independence of 1776, or the Reform Act of 1832.

These are the great date lines in the history of the English-speaking race since the Reformation; and the defeat of the Lords in the long-drawn-out struggle that began on the budget of 1909 will rank with them in importance. At the Revolution of 1688 a constitutional as distinct from an arbitrary monarchy was established, and an end was made to the Tory doctrine of the divine right of kings. But the Revolution brought loss rather than gain for democracy. Democracy, in fact, was scarcely conceivable in those days; and with the establishment of the crown on a constitutional basis, there began in 1688 the rule of the governing classes—a rule much worse for the common people than that of the most arbitrary king ever on the throne of England. From 1688 to 1832 the governing classes were supreme; and by their use of their power there were developed the appalling social conditions which marked the history of the people of England from the beginning of the reign of George III until the first extension of the franchise to the artisan and laboring classes in 1867. These conditions, directly due to the selfish use by the governing classes of their power for their own political, material and social aggrandizement, are even yet, in this memorable year of British history, obviously responsible for the deplorable poverty of millions of the wage earning classes in England. They account, moreover, to a large degree for the widespread uprising of labor in England in August, 1911—a successful revolt which must stand out in history as prominently as the defeat of the Lords.

Part of the power which the governing classes had so relentlessly and arrogantly used for their own aggrandizement, and for the economic and social depression of the common people, disappeared with the sweeping reform of the electoral system in 1832. Part of what remained was lost by the extension of the franchise in 1867. Still more disappeared with the extension of the suffrage to all the laboring classes in 1884; and there was again a loss of power for the governing classes when, after the great democratic victory at the polls in 1906, Whigs of the territorial aristocracy were no longer permitted to dominate Liberal Cabinets as they had done from 1832. But when the governing classes at four well-marked stages in English history were deprived of direct power over the House of Commons and over Cabinets of both political parties, they began to rely on the House of Lords. The governing classes had comparatively little need of the House of Lords so long as they were supreme in the Cabinet. This supremacy, so far as Liberal Cabinets were concerned, came to an end in 1906; and for the governing classes, by this time almost exclusively Conservative, the House of Lords then began to have a quite new importance — an importance, however, that could only be temporary, unless the English people were pusillanimous enough to surrender at a stroke all that they had slowly and toilsomely gained of political power from the American Revolution to the end of Queen Victoria's long reign.

The new and continuous use to which the House of Lords was put after 1906 was to safeguard the political, material and social advantages that the governing classes had drawn to themselves between the revolution of 1688 and 1867. The House of Lords, in fact, fell in

August, 1911, not in defense of any constitutional principle, but in an endeavor to preserve the peculiar privileges and exemptions, as regards taxation of land, that the governing classes had drawn to themselves in the century and a half in which all political power was in their hands. The Lords went down to a graceless defeat on a sordid pounds, shillings and pence issue—on a miserable attempt after exemption from taxation. If democracy had been able to name the issue on which the struggle impending since 1832 should be fought, it could not have made a more advantageous choice than the Lords made for it. It was not a dignified issue for the Lords, and there was no dignity on the part of the Lords in the fight that went on from November, 1909, to August, 1911. The privilege for which the Lords entered upon the struggle was lost at the election in January, 1910. In the further struggle, victory of democracy was as assured as was victory for the Parliamentary reformers of 1832, when the governing classes made their first stand for control over the House of Commons that they had drawn to themselves when they made an end of the Stuarts and imported a new dynasty from Hanover.

This new date line of August, 1911, means that democracy in England, after a struggle that began as a direct result of the American Revolution, has pushed the governing classes from a vantage ground held since 1688, and thereby cleared its pathway for advance. It was historically appropriate that the revival of wages for the members of the House of Commons should also come in August, 1911; for it was largely owing to the breakdown of Parliamentary wages in the fifteenth century that the governing classes were able to secure control of the House of Commons after 1688. Lecturers score the men who broke down the system under which each community paid the wages of its representative in the House of Commons. They were the men who went to the boroughs cap in hand and said, "Elect us and we will present no bill for wages", and it is noteworthy that now when wages are revived, and are to be paid not as of old out of local funds, but out of the imperial treasury, lawyers will be almost the only men who will suffer from the changes that will follow this reform of electoral economy of August, 1911.

**Leonardo's Lady**

Enigmatic, ineffable, mocking, sad, subtle, haunting, mysterious, consumptive—these are a few of the adjectives applied by æsthetes and others to the smile of La Giaconda. And if there is anything in the theory that a love-sick pervert—"blond of hair and blue-eyed, belonging to one of the North European races"—eloped with her to his Paris garret, to feast his eyes in private as he had long done publicly in the Salon Carré of the Louvre, if there is anything in all this, we say, then lunacy as well as adjectives has been inspired by the famous portrait. But we hope that it has not fallen into a madman's hands—for the world would be the poorer if Leonardo da Vinci's masterpiece was destroyed. Pater wrote renowned prose about La Giaconda—or Mona Lisa, as we Anglo-Saxons call her; Oscar Wilde once took a shy at Pater's pretentious interpretation; almost every art-critic has had a fling at her, to prove his mettle, just as every actor rehearses Hamlet to his looking-glass. In a Braun print, or a student's copy, scarcely anything about the composition is remarkable. The charm, the mystery of that smiling face altogether defies transference to sensitive plate or blank canvas. Leonardo caught it—Vasari tells us that he set musicians near the lady when she sat, that their sweet music might induce that wonderful smile. Leonardo caught it—but he probably never realized how much twaddle would be written and spoken about his great achievement. The British Government once offered $5,000,000 for the painting, and France refused the offer. But the French Government, or its official representatives, have been careless in guarding the treasure. That some one found it possible, early last week, to remove the heavy wooden panel from its frame and then to make off with the panel, is almost beyond belief. A cynical newspaper published in Philadelphia of all places—remarks that, if the Paris police are vigilant, they can prob-

ably arrest the thief when he comes back to steal the Louvre itself. But such a crime as this should be prevented, not punished. Will there be an interpellation in the French Parliament? Ministries have fallen on less provocation!

**Affirmative Politics**

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that it has, of late years, been a part of his good fortune "that his opponents in all their campaigns have occupied a negative position," coming before the electors with criticism, often excellent criticism, "but never with a straight-out, affirmative, constructive policy." It is a singular fact that when the particulars of the reciprocity agreement were first laid before the Dominion Parliament, the Opposition leaders were, as it were, dazed, while Conservative newspapers began by supporting the agreement. Indeed, some of the Conservative candidates still do support it. And well they may, for Sir John Macdonald himself, the late Conservative leader, was a stout supporter of the reciprocal policy. But to extend our quotation:

"Sir Wilfrid's forty years of public life have firmly convinced him of the truth of Lord Bacon's observation that mere negation has never disturbed the peace of the world. So it is that his political career is full of affirmation, and the present campaign [in which reciprocity is the chief issue] is the one supreme illustration of this fact."

Affirmation rather than negation is almost always the popular policy. Mr. Roosevelt has proved that. He has had the knack of expressing even his negations in positive form. In the science of advertising it is a truism that negative publicity is almost valueless. And there is a good deal that is common to advertising and to modern politics.

**City Farms**

Chicago has adopted a system of farming its vacant lots under the superintendent of the City Gardens Association. This official has chosen, as a model city farm, a lot 40 by 150 feet. For such a farm the tenant pays a dollar and a half rent, and almost invariably makes sufficient income to induce him to keep at the tillage. The superintendent suggests to all applicants ten rows of potatoes, four rows of tomatoes, with lettuces and radishes between them; then six rows of cabbage, five rows of sweet corn, four rows of peas, four rows of beans and five rows of onions. He has four hundred families at work in the fields near the International Harvester works, and he has turned over the land lying near Fortieth street and Langley avenue to be superintended and directed by All Souls Church. Other gardens cover some twenty acres, here and there about the city, and all well tilled. The superintendence is in most cases volunteer, but the general management costs about $2,000 a year. The object is to create the very largest amount of produce from the very smallest area of soil. It is intensive farming illustrated in the city. The exact number of farms we do not find reported, but it runs up into the thousands. All the families represented get a good supply of vegetables and in some cases small fruits for their home use, and the average yield for market is above $30. It will be difficult to find any other of our ameliorating movements working more substantial results. Not the least must be counted the advantage that accrues to the health of tenement dwellers from work in the open, especially the work that is done by the superannuated who have no other recreation.

**Blooming Railroads**

Every railroad in the United States and Canada will replace its right of way fences with flowering hedges if plans of the Railway Gardening Association, which opened its fifth annual convention yesterday, are carried out. R. W. Hutchinson, landscape gardener of the Pennsylvania lines, known as the "Father of Railway Gardening," advocated the floral hedge, and his sentiment was endorsed by the convention.—*Press dispatch.*

Not many commuters go so far as Mr. Bok, editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal* and enthusiastic horticulturist, who first secured official permission and then planted, at his own expense, a row of rosebushes that extends to the next station below and above his own stop on the Pennsylvania main line, but suburbanites everywhere will hail with joy the news that the right-of-way thruout the

land is to bloom in the spring. Next let us abolish cinders, please, and we shall all move into the country—whatever becomes of our businesses and professions.

**International Agriculture**

The International Institute of Agriculture has passed the initial period and is beginning practical work for the people by collecting statistics of the crops from all quarters of the globe, and it will make these statistics available to direct trade and prevent speculation on inadequate data. The delegates of forty-seven governments have just attended the last session of the General Assembly, under instruction to formulate a regular crop-reporting service. Responses are received not only from such leading nations as Great Britain, Germany and the United States, but China reports herself as anxious to co-operate. The Minister of Agriculture writes to the president of the institute that he regrets his inability at present fully to meet the desires of the institute, as China is only now beginning to organize bureaus and agricultural associations in the several provinces. Australia responds with a full report, and Japan notifies the institute that a Commissary of Agriculture has been appointed, with the special duty of crop reporting. This indicates the spread of international fellowship and co-operation as resolutions of good will could not do. As a consequence the institute at Rome has collated all the material at hand from the different governments, and sends out a world summary. Such a summary will be as important to the smaller countries as to the larger ones, and will become authority everywhere. The secretary of the Board of Trade of Chicago responds that the report will be of incalculable benefit in lessening the fluctuations of prices; in which he is seconded by the Liverpool secretary, who announces that it will be of supreme importance to the commercial and industrial world. We can hardly fight each other after we have begun to shake hands in business affairs. The next step should be an international board of trade, free from the speculative element and based on the careful summary of international reports. That international currency and weights and measures will follow we may be sure. The lines that divide us are fading. Races are fusing. The human family becomes a possibility.

**Babies**

The *Survey* calls our attention to the needless death of babies in our large cities. The present summer, with its tremendous heat, has made the slaughter worse than ever. Notwithstanding the local provisions for relief, there is nothing in sight as yet that shall prevent this sort of unnecessary death rate in the future. Dr. Rowland Freeman insists that where babies are well cared for and properly fed, only one in one hundred and fifty dies during the first year of its life. But of children born in New York City, at present, one in seven dies before it has seen its first birthday. Providing pure milk is certainly very commendable, but Dr. Woods Hutchinson suggests that cow's milk, while admirably adapted for raising calves, is a very poor thing for raising babies, and the substitutes are worse. Evidently what we need is a thoroly reformed method of meeting this increase of humanity at the outset. Babies cannot be set to sleep in dark rooms, with any expectation of their living to know the wrong that is done them. In addition to fresh milk there must be fresh air, and plenty of sunshine. Perhaps Senator Owen's bill to establish a national Department of Health was right. It is not the babies alone who need provision against these torrid waves that every summer roll thru our cities and carry off victims by the carload. It is a shame to our civilization when we read that even equine victims of heat were ten thousand.

**Canadian Prisons**

Dr. John Handley, who was commissioned by Governor Wilson, of New Jersey, to visit the Canadian prisons, reports that the prison system of our neighbor is far ahead of our own. Each prison has a large farm attached, where at least one half of the prisoners are regularly at work. There are no walls surrounding the prisons, no regiments on guard; and yet in two years' time only five prisoners have been

attempted to escape. The Canadian idea seems to be that a State prison should be a custodial school, and that it should attach no special disgrace to any young man or boy who has broken a law, and thus come under condemnation. A Canadian authority adds that penning up ordinary offenders is out of date. Both prison reform and humanity forbid it. It degrades instead of lifting up, while to garb men in costumes to be stared at by all who see them at work degrades them beyond recovery. As a rule those who are arrested and temporarily confined are fairly good citizens, not by any means hopelessly degraded; but having once worn prison garb they are outcasts for life. A prison farm works well. There is a moral value in working on the soil. The latest Government reports show that prison labor of this sort is most effective. It has about it nothing degrading, but to most men it is associated with a special degree of freedom.

We judge that it is because complaint has been made that Catholic authors are not properly represented in public libraries that the Carnegie Library of Pittsburg has issued a classified list of books on its shelves by Catholic authors. One would hardly have thought such a catalog necessary, but the preface explains that it is prepared "for the benefit of those who do not feel sufficient confidence in their own knowledge to select these from the card catalogs." That is, it is for those who are afraid lest they wander in their reading out of safe limits. Yet some of these books we observe have a tinge of Modernism. May it be long before there is call for a catalog of books by Presbyterian, Lutheran or Protestant authors. The list contains about 700 names of authors and about 1,700 titles.

A brakeman replied to a bachelor of arts, when the latter asked him to "lend" a match for his cigar: "I can't *lend* you a match, but I'll be glad to *give* you one." It was a courteously phrased and entirely proper correction. We would be better off if more of our bachelors (and more of our married men besides) were this brakeman's equal in precision of speech. Petty corrections are frequently in questionable taste, and do not wholly make for popularity, but the right word is always welcome in the right place—and it isn't always a slang word, either.

The Portuguese clergy are likely at last to accept the terms of the republic. Already 1,200 of the 6,000 priests have asked to receive the stipends averaging $550 a year offered to each priest; but none of the bishops has ventured to disobey the orders of the Vatican. They are not as needy as the lower clergy. Many more priests are expected to make application. The chief anxiety now is as to the Royalist campaign, which has been long threatened but does not seem to materialize.

What more could be expected, when each man and each State looks out selfishly for itself, than that the membership of the lower House of Congress should be increased from 391 to 433, quite too large a number to do business effectively without as severe rules as were initiated by Speaker Blaine and were condemned under Speaker Cannon. But no State was willing to reduce its representation, and so the growing States add forty-two new districts and members of Congress.

Virginians object—and we do not wonder—to a school history which tells too much truth about the evils of slavery, particularly as to its socially corrupting influence. We might as well try to forget the sins of our ancestors and not tell our children what they were. If Washington did swear, do not put it into a school book; leave that for "Notes and Queries."

At the meeting in Louisville of the Southern Presbyterian Church there were referred to a special committee some complaints against the Catholic Church and one against President Taft for appointing a Catholic as Chief Justice. A humorist suggests that it must be that our Unitarian President is a Jesuit in disguise.

# Insurance

## National Insurance

Our readers who are interested in national insurance of workingmen will find in the *Survey,* of August 5, the brief for its constitutionality presented by Miles M. Dawson, Esq., at the hearing before the federal liability commission. Aside from the question of constitutionality, the arguments for the general excellence of national insurance for industrial accidents are, first and foremost, that it "does the work." That is, judging from the German experience, it prevents the possibility of poverty following upon death or loss of earning power by providing for the sufferer's family. This it does (judging from the British experience) more satisfactorily than a system of automatic compensation. Also, the German system starts with a low premium rate, which increases gradually, whereas the introduction of automatic compensation causes an enormous and permanent rise in the rates of industrial insurance companies.

Within a month, Wisconsin has passed a law establishing state life and old-age annuities, a state board being appointed which is to issue policies not to exceed $3,000 to persons between the ages of twenty and sixty. Insurance is not in any sense compulsory. According to well-authenticated reports Italy also plans a system of state life insurance, involving pensions for old and disabled workmen. The government, which, in connection with workmen's compensation, supervises a mutual insurance fund in which all employers not insured elsewhere must insure, has introduced a bill providing that hereafter the government shall write all new life insurance business. This points toward the monopolization of such insurance by the state.

In a recent paper read before a medical association in New York, the ideal insurance risk was said to range from men 5 feet 7 inches to 5 feet 9 inches in hight. The greater the variation from these figures the greater the risk. Longevity is not as great in tall men as in short men. Men who are both tall and stout are poorer risks than men who are stout and of medium or short stature. Abundant muscular tissue over the chest and arms is a matter to be noted in the applicant's favor.

Chicago is planning to reduce its fire waste by annually designating one day to be known as Fire Prevention Day. It was first proposed to select October 9, the date of the great Chicago fire, but a movable date seems advisable, such as the first Friday in October. This would enable the schools to take part, and would prevent the undesirable event of the date falling on Sunday or Monday. The day would be devoted to exhibits and instruction in fire prevention.

In the cry against our enormous fire waste even President Taft has let himself be heard. In a recent letter to the National Fire Protection Association, he stated that much of the loss of life and property by fire in the United States was undoubtedly preventable, and that the extent and nature of our fire losses manifestly brought the question of the fire waste prominently forward in connection with conservation effort.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company deserves great credit for the work it is doing in free nursing. The system has now been extended to 260 cities. The company usually operates thru nurses' associations and has relieved much suffering and prevented many deaths. The average cost of the free nursing to each policyholder is less than one-fifth of a cent.

The amount of life insurance in force in the United States has increased from $6,500,000 in 1843 to $15,480,720,000 in 1910. We may deplore our backwardness in shipping and in some other industries, but in life insurance the United States leads by a substantial margin all other countries in the world.

# Financial

## Normal Crops

THE *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society* finds fault with the United States Bureau of Statistics because of the methods it employs in gathering and presenting its "normal crop" reports. As the International Agricultural Institute in Rome is now taking upon itself the issuing of comparative crop reports, it behooves all the contributing nations to agree upon some common and uniform basis of action, so that the reports can be made of comparative value.

At present the United States Bureau of Statistics defines a "normal" crop as follows: "A full normal condition is not an average condition, but a condition above the average, giving promise of more than the average crop." Says the *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society:*

"It is clear that a normal crop has no definite statistical basis, but must vary in the judgment of individual correspondents [of the Bureau]. Even if they assign a definite value in bushels or tons to the normal crop their estimate is very likely to be affected in one direction or the other by the degree in which one part of such a definition as that may have impressed itself on their mind more than some other part."

A further indictment of the Statistical Bureau is disclosed when a review of the figures for the past ten years shows that there has never been a normal crop in the country—the normal yields in the Government sense always exceeding the highest yields harvested in practice.

We think the criticism of our British contemporary well taken. Why should not the International Institute of Agriculture devise a model system for reporting the normal crops and offer it to the various governments for their adoption?

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....The United States Mortgage and Trust Company announces that after next month no interest will be allowed on deposits of less than $1,000. Other trust companies have already adopted this rule.

....Last week James G. Cannon, president of the Fourth National Bank, and Vincent S. Mulford, head of the Jewelers' Circular Publishing Company, were elected directors of the Fidelity Trust Company of this city.

....John W. Gates, who died August 9, left a fortune of about thirty million dollars. This famous speculator began life as a farmer's boy, in Illinois. About a million of his fortune is distributed among friends and employees. The rest goes to his widow and son, Charles G. Gates. It is stipulated that none of the securities which form the bulk of the estate shall be sold within ten years.

....Monday was the final day for the deposit of the bonds and preferred stock of the American Tobacco Company. It is learned that between 49 and 50 per cent. of the stock has been deposited or pledged for deposit, and that a large amount of the bonds had also been turned in. An extension of time to September 15 for the stock and of thirty days for the deposit of the bonds has been granted. Application has been made to the New York Stock Exchange for listing of the deposit agreement, which, it is expected, will be favorably acted upon next Wednesday. An attorney for the American Tobacco Company says that it is probable that next Thursday the United States Circuit Court will grant an order directing that the reasonable expenses of the three committees be borne by the American Tobacco Company. As this question of expense has been objected to by some of the security holders, it is believed that the granting of this order will result in practically all of the bonds and stock being deposited. It is expected that substantial progress will be made in working out the dissolution and readjustment plan between now and next Thursday, when another conference of the Tobacco attorney with the Circuit Court will be held. It is intimated that after that conference it will be possible to make some definite announcement regarding the plan itself. Representatives of the Tobacco Company are apparently very well pleased with the situation.

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## Survey of the World

**President Taft and Senator La Follette**

The President's swing around the circle will take him into the "enemy's country." He will defend his tariff vetoes before the constituents of La Follette in Wisconsin, Clapp in Minnesota, Gronna in North Dakota, Crawford in South Dakota, Cummins and Kenyon in Iowa, Bristow in Kansas, Borah in Idaho, Poindexter in Washington, Bourne in Oregon, and Works in California. Since the delivery of Mr. Taft's speech at Hamilton, Mass., some of the insurgent Republicans have declared that they will be justified in not backing Mr. Taft for re-election should he be renominated. Senator La Follette, in his weekly magazine, has published an editorial article entitled "Taft: A Blow at the Consumer," and speaking before farmers attending the inter-State grangers' picnic at Williamsport, Pa., has avowed his desire to become President, and his ambition to inaugurate the government policies of which he is the champion. He urged the adoption of the initiative, referendum and recall, the latter to include judges. He declared the present system of government unrepresentative. Reciprocity and the tariff did not come in for discussion in his address. "The reason why the Middle West is making history today is because out of Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts the strong characters went into the Mississippi Valley forty or fifty years ago and laid the foundations for the citizenship which is now the most progressive in the world." He added: "Not many years ago, less than fourteen men controlled the capital of this country, but today I find that these fourteen men combined, who were a short time ago all-powerful, today dare not cross the path or thwart the will of two great names, Morgan and Standard Oil, and Standard Oil acknowledges the supremacy of Morgan."——A bureau organized to further the insurgent policies has been opened in Washington. W. L. Howser, a political lieutenant of Senator La Follette, and formerly Secretary of State of Wisconsin, is in charge. The organization is admittedly hostile to the renomination of President Taft. Senator Cummins is one of the insurgents to have declared in favor of the La Follette candidacy. "Taft," he says, "is out of harmony with the political views of the rank and file of the Republican party." Says the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* (a La Follette organ): "Senator Cummins would rather support Senator La Follette than President Taft. . . . He may be a receptive candidate himself." The President and his advisers say they do not believe Mr. Cummins's endorsement of the Wisconsin Senator will hurt Mr. Taft's chances.——Champ Clark, Democratic Speaker of the House of Representatives, in replying to Mr. Taft's defense of his tariff vetoes, denounced as a "bald misstatement" the remarks passed upon the Democratic-insurgent tariff bills; also as an "ungrateful performance."

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**Railroads and Strikes**

The big railroads of the country now employ fewer men than a year ago by 81,890. Statistics for 60 per cent. of the railway mileage show a cut of 9 per cent. in the number of employees. The cut is greatest in the case of maintenance-of-way men. The retrenchment effects a saving of $94,000,000 annually. ——The Southern Pacific is one of the

railways recently threatened with a strike. Conferences between union men and Julius Kruttschnitt, vice president of the railway company, seem to have diminished the danger. The Union Pacific declines to make the increases in salary demanded, "with the business of the country rapidly declining." Attention is called by the management to "modern sanitary devices" and other improvements made in the interest of its employees; and these last are reminded that "a pension system has been adopted for their benefit." Tho it has been reported that employees of the St. Paul are preparing to join the Harriman lines and the Chicago & Northwestern railway men in demanding union recognition, a new phase of the situation received attention when Mr. Kruttschnitt called the attention of Union and Southern Pacific employees to the pension system and, by implication, to the clause that only employees who have served twenty years *consecutively* are eligible to receive pensions. Other railways are holding conferences with the representatives of their men. But they bolt, in general, at "recognition"—and the Illinois Central is one of the railroad companies to come out flatly against it. Some of the Eastern railroads—including the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western—have been reported to be facing general strikes; the grievance being inadequate wages. As we go to press, the strike danger is gravest for the Illinois Central Railroad, which has refused to comply with demands made by the Federation of Shop Employees.——The new management of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company offers a plan of co-operation to its employees. This will give the carmen, by July, 1915, a maximum of 28 cents per hour, 2 cents more than the Amalgamated Union has sought to obtain for its members. Twenty-two per cent. of the gross passenger earnings of the company are to be paid out as wages. The men are to be interested in the economical and efficient running of their cars, improvements in rolling stock are contemplated, and receipts will, it is hoped, be increased. The company will deal with its employees thru the union if two-thirds of the carmen, voting by secret ballot, so will it. There will be co-operation committees, on which representatives of all the car barns will sit, in place of the grievance committee. But there are now two rival unions. It is essential, says the management, that one of these be done away with. The acceptance of the plan of co-operation is indicated.——The McNamaras, alleged bridge-dynamiters and accused of blowing up the building of the Los Angeles *Times*, were the heroes of Labor Day celebrations. In Indianapolis they were honored with a float. At Binghamton, N. Y., Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, denounced the "kidnapping." In Los Angeles 15,000 union men and women marched to the music of the "Marseillaise." Forty thousand marched in New York. In Philadelphia, the labor leaders were too busy with politics to arrange a parade. The courts came in for denunciation in many of the Labor Day addresses.

**New York**

Governor Dix has made public a letter declaring that there is one question of paramount importance:

> "which should be acted upon affirmatively at the coming session of the Legislature, namely, the enactment of a suitable direct nomination bill. . . . The Rochester platform pledged the Democratic party to the principle of Statewide direct primaries that will 'insure to the people the right to choose members of political committees and nominate candidates for public office.' The Republican platform was hardly less explicit. The duty of fulfilling these pledges should rest alike upon all members of the Legislature, irrespective of political affiliation."

It is too late to pass a law to go into effect this year.——Madison Square Garden was jammed on the night of August 29 by a crowd which paid $27,000 to see Matt Wells, an Englishman, best an American boxer named Brown. Outside, in Madison Square, a large mob awaited the issue of the fight, which was held under the new Frawley law, which, after eleven years' prohibition, permits prize fights under State regulation. Rowdyism, extortion and violation of city ordinances are charged in this connection. No attempt was made to enforce the provisions of the new law, which prohibits gambling. A political issue may be made of the fight and its incidents.

**Various Items**

Paterson, N. J., has voted down the Walsh commission plan of municipal government by a vote of 7,984 to 4,917. The largest taxpayers supported the existing system. It was shown that the city had paid off a floating debt of $650,000 and reduced the bonded debt nearly $200,000, besides providing five new schools, including a high school, fifteen new parks and making other improvements. The citizens of East Rutherford, N. J., likewise voted against the commission plan. Somewhat earlier, Trenton adopted the plan, and on August 15 five commissioners were elected to supersede the "councils." Ocean City, N. J., has voted for a commission; Garfield, N. J., against it.——The grand jury which is investigating election law violations in Atlantic City, N. J., is still active, and recently returned sixteen fresh indictments. There is much delay in their hearing, however. Reformers are still trying to enforce the excise law at this place, and on August 30 obtained almost 200 warrants for alleged violations.——The charges of corruption and conspiracy brought against former Congressman Joseph C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, have been dropped by the prosecution. The health of the ex-Representative from Warren County is exceedingly bad.——Gifford Pinchot and Senator Poindexter (Washington) are on their way to Alaska to investigate conditions.——Governor Mills, of New Mexico, has issued a proclamation calling for the election of two Congressmen, Governor, State and county officers, judges, and Legislature, November 7. This will be the first "State" election in New Mexico.——Great storms marked last week, and Charleston, S. C., had a hurricane. Eleven lives were lost in Charleston County, and damage to the extent of $1,000,000 was incurred. Much damage was done to shipping along the Atlantic seaboard.

**In Canada**

Tho there is no evidence that the Liberals are losing ground, the Canadian Opposition continues to be aggressively active. Sir James Whitney, Premier of Ontario, asserts that the reciprocity agreement was devised by the United States "to hamstring and kill anything in the nature of the concentration and consolidation of the British Empire." Sir James added that back in the minds of President Taft and his friends was the idea that Canada might one day form a part of the North American republic. "Canada is not for sale" is a catchword of the Conservatives. The Liberals are disappointed at the discreet opposition of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which has an almost incalculable influence, to the agreement. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the "C. P.," reminds his interviewers that the railway keeps out of politics; but he acknowledges his personal dislike of reciprocity. In Eastern Canada the argument is advanced that reciprocity will injure the business of the Canadian Pacific thru J. J. Hill extending branches of the Great Northern across the boundary. Meantime the Immigration Department has issued an official statement showing that the farmers of the Prairie Provinces have planted, in anticipation of the reciprocity agreement becoming a law, an enormous crop of barley and flax, and will be prepared to export great quantities of flaxseed and barley to the United States in the fall if the Government wins out.——Canada's customs receipts for July were $7,678,395, as compared with $6,479,795 in July, 1910. This is in spite of the falling off of English imports thru strikes.——Both Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the leader of the Opposition, R. L. Borden, were campaigning last week in Nova Scotia.——Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be a candidate in Soulanges, P. Q., as well as in Quebec, East. This is because the Liberals of Soulanges are in hopeless discord. If elected by both constituencies he will accept his old seat, and a bye-election will fill the other. This is an unusual procedure in Canada.

**Mexico**

The platform of the Progressive party, which has unanimously nominated Francisco I. Madero for President of Mexico, provides for the strict maintenance of the Constitution of 1857; pledges its candidates to oppose in theory and practice the re-election of themselves or their colleagues; provides for revision of the systems of taxation and the judiciary;

treaty, the development of public resources and of the educational system, and promises opposition to monopoly and special privilege. One provision is for an extension of the nation's friendly relations with foreign nations, "especially those of Latin America," "directing prudently the policy of government toward bringing about a union of the Central American republics." The nominating convention was the first ever held in Mexico, unless one counts the recent convention of the Clericals, but it was fairly orderly thruout. No other name than Madero's was placed before the convention.——By agreement the names of the candidates for the nomination for Vice-President had been drawn by lot to be discussed in rotation. Vasquez Gomez was the first name drawn. He was bitterly attacked by speakers. The candidate named finally was José Pino. ——Good roads and a strike arbitration commission are features of the platform of Gen. Bernardo Reyes, a rival candidate for the Presidency. He, too, is pledged against re-election and to various other reforms, including the liberty of the press and the trial of newspaper men by a jury of journalists, and that only after arrest by warrant. As a preliminary move against Madero, alleged friends of Reyes demand a postponement of the presidential election, claiming that the country is not yet settled enough for voting in October. Meantime, the acting President (Señor De la Barra) strains every effort to restore order, but without conspicuous success. General Reyes himself, when about to address a political meeting in Mexico City, September 3, was stoned by Maderists, and robbed of 3,000 pesos. Forty-three were wounded in the course of that one day's disorders in the capital. In Northern Mexico, where most of the fighting occurred during the late rebellion, soldiers of the Maderist army are bitterly hostile to the Reyes candidacy. Colonel Acosta, a Maderist, has declared a rebellion against the actual government. He was lately reported to have overpowered a small guard of rurales in the northern part of Vera Cruz, and to have gained recruits there. Governor Banderas, of Sinaloa, is in open revolt. The Federal troops have, however, defeated Zapatistas in several engagements. Fear of an uprising on September 16, the anniversary of Mexican independence, will result in the postponement of the usual celebrations. The Government has, too, taken steps to curb the Socialists. For libeling President Taft and the rulers of several European countries, De Lara, an active propagandist, has been imprisoned at Torreon. The consuls of Spain, Germany and the United States demanded his arrest.—— No action has been taken by our State Department looking to the pushing of claims of American citizens against the Mexican Government, for damages incurred during the insurrection. Already the Mexican Government has appointed a Domestic Commission, similar in purpose to the United States Court of Claims. Up to the present time the American State Department has been advised by some 500 American citizens that they intend to file claims against the Mexican Government. The Department will for the present confine itself to furnishing all information required.

**Food Riots in France**

The general and continued rise in the cost of food in France has upset the smaller family budgets, and the women, finding it impossible longer to make both ends meet, have resorted to force in order to bring down prices to reasonable figures. The movement started in northeastern France last week and spread rapidly thru the towns near the Belgian border, such as Lille, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Lens, St. Quentin and Dunkirk, while on the opposite side of France the Breton housewives have adopted similar measures. The women go to market in mass, bearing placards with the prices they are willing to pay. Visiting one dealer after another they present this ultimatum, and if one refuses to come to terms they force him to close his shop or else they loot it. These mobs range in number from 200 in the smaller places to 2,000 in the larger and are very difficult to control. Two squadrons of cavalry and a regiment of infantry, sent to the disturbed district to reinforce the police, found it difficult to restore order. No one has yet been killed, but in several instances butchers and bakers caught on the streets have been badly beaten. Many of the dealers

have signed the scale, but others, asserting that it is impossible to sell cheaper and make a living profit, have put up their shutters. Consequently it is impossibly to buy dairy products, meat and vegetables in some places. Where the farmers have refused to send their produce into town under these circumstances the mobs have extended their raids into the country, ravaging fields and sacking dairies. The demonstrations are assuming an anarchistic character, partly due to the participation of hoodlums and partly thru the influence of the Central Confederation of Labor, the center of syndicalism. The red flag is conspicuous in the processions and the "International" is the favorite song. As in this country, various explanations are given for the advance in prices, the tariff and the trusts being commonly charged with it. The prevalence of the foot and mouth disease among cattle has made the meat market short. The Government refuses to diminish the tariff on foreign meats and dairy products, but proposes to put on the free list mutton and vegetables from the French colonies of Algeria and Madagascar. The octroi or tax imposed on all produce entering a town is an important factor in the problem.——The Director of National Museums, Théophile Homolle, has been suspended on account of the stealing of "Mona Lisa." It appears from the investigation that the management of the Louvre was deplorably lax.——Two of the best aviators of the French army were killed on September 2—Captain de Camine, who was thrown to the ground from a hight of 600 feet thru the breaking of the right wing of his monoplane, and Lieutenant de Grailly, who was burned by the explosion of the gasoline tank setting fire to his machine while in mid air.——But the record for high flight has been taken from America by France during the week. M. Garros rose in a monoplane to a hight of 13,845 feet over the sea at Parame.

**Steuben and Hill**

At Berlin, on September 2, the German Emperor unveiled a bronze statue of General Baron von Steuben, who drilled the army of the Revolution. The statue is a replica of that recently placed in Washington, designed by Albert Jaeger. Congressman Richard Bartholdt, of St. Louis, special envoy of the United States, in presenting it as a gift of the American Congress took occasion to emphasize the peace movement, of which he is a leading advocate, in the following words:

"The Peace President extends to the Peace Kaiser under whose reign the phrase, 'The empire is the peace' has been verified, the hand of friendship for hearty co-operation in the peaceful solution of the great problems of civilization. And are there two other nations which, resting upon the tradition of undisturbed friendship and looking forward to a future of still closer relations, could more justly feel called upon to make common cause in the great humanizing tasks of our time in the promotion of art and science and in all tendencies looking to the increased welfare of the people?

"We live in a time of international conciliation and have come to realize that peaceful development is of more transcendent importance than all that is now dividing the nations, and Germany's forty years of peace is an ample guarantee to America that it requires but an incentive in order to crystallize mutual sympathy into a political fact. May this beautiful ceremony hasten such a happy consummation"!

The Kaiser in his reply said:

"We are now glad to possess on German soil the image presented to us by America of that excellent German, who, with inspiring self-sacrifice and unassuming performance of duty, devoted his energies to the cause of the American people.

"The words with which you have given eloquent expression to the meaning of the monument, and today's ceremony, find a lively responsive echo in the German Empire. You have referred properly to the blood relationship and to the uninterrupted friendship which bind together the German and American nations, and which always will bind them more closely."

This was the last official appearance of Ambassador David Jayne Hill, who after the unveiling presented his letters of recall to the Emperor in private audience. He was offered a decoration, but refused it on the ground that it was contrary to American law, accepting instead a vase of royal porcelain. In a public statement he referred to "the legend carefully prepared and widely circulated," charging him with displeasing the Department of State by his course in the potash controversy, and said:

"I have believed that the American people, careless as they often are of reputations, love fair play, and, knowing that the official record there would speak the truth at the proper time, I have taken no notice of either the

enquiry on the merits of these allegations. I have now no comment to make upon them.

On leaving office six months after my resignation, I believe that it will be a pleasure to the President if I make public at this time an autograph statement made by him some months ago. . . . He says:

"'I write now to assure you that I never had the slightest reason to criticise your course and service at the very important post of Berlin. You have vindicated your appointment in every way, and it has given me pleasure to deny emphatically and categorically that your resignation grew out of any disagreement on the part of the Administration with your conduct in this country's relations with Germany in regard to the potash or any other question. . . . I write this to you for you are entitled to have a full statement as to your satisfactory service, written by him whom you have worthily and well represented at the great capital of Berlin.'"



THE NEW PRESIDENT OF PORTUGAL

Manoel de Arriaga was recently elected to serve during four years as President of the new Republic. He received 121 votes out of the 217 cast by the members of the Parliament. He was then congratulated by the Provisional President—Senhor Theophile Braga—whom he succeeds. The new executive is seventy years old, and belongs to a poor but noble family of the Azores, with Basque affiliations. He has long been a democrat, and has preached his doctrine from the tribune and in the school-room. He is universally esteemed. Under the Republic he has acted as Prosecutor-General. The rival candidate for the Presidency, Bernardino Machado, has served meantime as Foreign Secretary.

**The Moroccan Question**

On Monday the French Ambassador at Berlin, M. Jules Cambon, resumed his conversations with Foreign Secretary von Kiderlin Wächter over the concessions which the French Government is willing to make. They are understood to include a cession of certain territory in the French Kongo, as well as mining and commercial rights in Morocco, and if so, it ought to be possible for the two Powers to reach an agreement. Nevertheless, the depression on stock exchanges, the raising of war insurance rates, and the activity in military and naval departments indicate continued apprehension of hostilities. The Belgian Government is hurrying guns and ammunition to the frontier forts, and the Dutch Government is taking similar precautions. The German plan of campaign in recent years is assumed to contemplate the invasion of France thru the neutral territory of Belgium, thus outflanking the strong fortifications which the French have established on the German boundary. It is said that the late King Leopold agreed to allow the German army to march thru Belgium. Since the Kongo State has become a Belgian domain, Belgium becomes a more tempting bait than ever, for its annexation now would give Germany a broad belt across Central Africa, from ocean to ocean, thus cutting the chain of British possessions thru which the Cape-to-Cairo railroad was expected to run. The violent Anglophobia now displayed in the German papers arises from the feeling that it was the interposition of Great Britain which has prevented Germany from getting its share of Morocco. They call attention to the visit of Gen. Sir John French and other English officers to the French fortresses on the German frontier, and recall the fact that he was selected to be commander-in-chief of the allied French and British armies in 1905, when the Morocco question threatened to lead to war. ——The French fleet was reviewed at Toulon, September 4, by the President, attended by the Cabinet. A great part of the French Parliament was present. Ninety-eight war vessels were in line, and M. Delcassé, Minister of Marine,

said that they were all in fighting trim. The Emperor of Germany reviewed a fleet of more than one hundred vessels, with a somewhat lower tonnage, at Kiel, September 5.

**The Persian Railroad**

Last January considerable excitement was aroused by the news that in conversations held at Potsdam, Russia and Germany had come to an agreement as to their railroad projects by which the German road to Bagdad is to be connected with the Russian road across Persia. This agreement has now been formally signed and made public. This appears to be a blow to English interests, for it permits the construction of an overland route from Europe to the frontier of India thru territory not under British control. The Germans obtained from the late Sultan Abdul Hamid the franchise for a railroad across Anatolia from the Bosphorus to Bagdad. It has been constructed nearly to Adana and the company has, within the last few months, obtained from the Turkish Government the privilege of constructing a branch line to Alexandretta and a monopoly for ninety-nine years of the docking facilities of that port. It is expected that the railroad will reach Bagdad about 1918. Beyond that point, however, no outcome could be seen, for the British would not allow it to be extended to its natural terminus, the head of the Persian Gulf. Great Britain claims some authority over the semi-independent chieftains of this region and has been vigorously pushing its influence there of late. The trade from Bagdad to the Gulf, mostly by steamers on the Tigris, is now in the hands of the English, who would not be willing to see it destroyed by the competition of a German railroad. But now, by the favor of Russia, a new outlet is opened. Russia agrees to construct a railroad from Teheran to Khanikin on the Turco-Persian frontier, to connect at that point with a branch line from Sadidie, a station on the German railroad a little above Bagdad. If Russia fails to construct the Persian railroad to Khanikin within six years after the German branch reaches that point, Germany will be free to seek other concessions. It is expected that Russia will soon begin the construction of a line from Baku to Teheran and will continue it across Persia to the Afghan frontier. Germany agrees not to seek any railroad or commercial concessions in Persia to the south of a line running from Kasri-Shirin on the Turkish frontier thru Ispahan, Yezd and Khakh to Gazik on the Afghan frontier. This line forms the southern boundary of the Russian sphere of influence in Persia according to the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907. (The reader is referred to a map published in our issue of October 10, 1907, showing the partition of Persia into these spheres of influence.) This agreement assigned to Great Britain the southeast quarter of Persia or Mekran. Recently the interest taken by the English in this region has been manifest, and doubtless a railroad to India is in prospect, passing thru Southern Persia and skirting the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean, following, indeed, much the same route as was taken by Alexander the Great in his march to India. A party of bluejackets and Bombay infantry under Admiral Slade landed on the coast last April and traversed a considerable part of Mekran in search of gunrunners who were smuggling arms and ammunition into Afghanistan. In the north of Persia the Russians have been even more active. Their troops have never been withdrawn from Persia since the revolution that established the constitution and banished the Shah, and it is generally believed that he had the encouragement of Russia in his present attempt to regain his throne. The outcome of that attempt at a counter revolution is uncertain, but so far as we can judge from the meager dispatches he is not making much progress in his march to the capital. Perhaps the resolution shown by Mr. Shuster, the American Controller of Finances, in organizing a treasury guard and putting at the head of it a British major, had a deterrent effect upon the movement. The Russian opposition to the American administration, even when sustained by Great Britain, was not able to shake Mr. Shuster's determination to manage the treasury as he saw fit and defend it to the best of his ability.

# The Defenders

BY IMOGEN CLARK

"IT'S higher than father's mark at half-past seven," Jasper crowed. "Don't you really think it's higher, nurse?"

"My goodness, yes. I've answered that question forty-'leven times. An' of course you're a half year younger than he was, you don't let a pusson forget it. Stop jabbin' my scissors into the wainscottin', an' hand 'em here. The place looks as if the small-pox had passed this way, tho that's natural enough if a room ain't ever been done over, an ginyrations of children have played in it, an' have had their statutes nicked off by long-sufferin' nurses."

"Where's mother's mark?"

"Sakes alive! your mother didn't b'long to this family——"

"Didn't she come here when she was little?"

"She did not, an' no more does she come here to this day."

"Why?"

"It's a long climb," nurse snapped, "an' stairs are bad for palpitations—as I know to my cost. An' what should a woman grown do with toys when the Holy Scripters tells us emphatic to put away childish things?"

"Is that why you're always pokin' mine away, because the Bible says to?" Jasper demanded shrilly, almost willing to pardon her countless raids on his treasures, now that he felt she had only been obeying that mysterious person called God.

"An' your mother ain't a pry-body," nurse continued, unheeding the interruption, "I'll say that for her. Besides, she's too fond of society."

"But why doesn't father come?"

"A man's diff'runt; he's busy makin' money—well, there's no call for her here, tho mostly she don't come because she don't want to."

If the words carried any sting, the child was apparently unhurt by them; he edged a trifle nearer the speaker and smiled up into her face.

"I thought maybe this little goldy mark was where she'd leaned back her head," he confided wistfully, his finger indicating the spot.

"That ain't a growin' nick," nurse cried disdainfully, "it's just a knot in the wood." She turned to leave the room. "I've got somethin' to tend to downstairs, but I'll be back soon," she volunteered, then she slammed the door behind her, opening it the next moment to say admonishingly: "Be sure you behave yourself. Your mother's layin' down, she's got a headache, an' she ain't to be disturbed."

Jasper heard the latch click to again with indifference. He had long known that the something to which nurse referred with such mystery was her usual afternoon chat with the other servants in their pleasant sitting-room. He had often crept down in her wake and, peering thru the crack of the door, had seen her lolling on the settee while tea simmered on the hob, and the delicious smell of toast floated out to him. On days when he was particularly lonely he would sit on the lower stair listening vaguely to the unceasing conversation. There was little danger of discovery. He knew just where to step to avoid creaking boards, and there was always ample time to scuttle noiselessly up to the play-room, even if he waited until nurse uttered her fifth, "Well, I must be a-goin'."

He did not follow her now, nor did he try to amuse himself with his solitary games. The idea that his mother as a child had not known the old play-room hurt him keenly. He had imagined her there with those children of the long ago who often came out of the shadows to be with him. But the walls, that held the shouts and laughter of those earlier times, had no faintest tinkle of her joy to give back to him; nor was there a record of her growth in the blazed trail of childhood which chronicled the passing of other girls and boys. Even the golden spot, that had never become dingy

like the rest, did not belong to her. And yet the sun had seemed so to love it, lingering there on bright days till the clouds in the West were rosy. He had loved it, too—and it was only a knot in the wood.

He turned to the window, choking down a sob, and stared out at the lowering November sky. Thru the leafless trees he had a glimpse of the avenue that led to the great gates, lying beyond his vision, but which he knew opened upon the world. He had often seen his mother come up the drive on horseback, and once she had waved her crop to him. He pressed closer against the pane, peering forth expectantly, tho the next instant the remembrance that she was ill made him forget his own disappointment in his longing to let her know how sorry he was. He would whisper so softly thru her door that she'd think it was some dream message, but it would make the ache better. It would be almost as good as turning the pillow for the cool side—the way nurse had done when he had the fever. He wondered if his mother knew about the cool side, and started to tell her, then stopped abruptly. She mustn't be disturbed.

He went back to his post and watched the dead leaves swirl unceasingly in and out among the trees, where the mist rolled up in gusty spirals. The chill of the approaching storm penetrated thru the glass, making him shiver, and the wind—now loud and fierce, and now with its long, low moan—filled him with vague fears. It seemed to be calling—calling. He stood listening, looking, and suddenly the drifting brown masses were changed into strange forms that he told himself excitedly were robbers and evil spirits. The waving boughs flung out their gaunt arms as if beckoning to an unseen host, and up from the hollow and from every side dim shapes pressed forward with a hum of clashing voices.

Jasper raised the window and leaned far out.

"Back! back!" he cried shrilly. "My mother ain't to be disturbed."

The next moment he flung himself upon the toys that littered the floor, tossing them about with reckless haste, until a trig, wooden figure clad in scarlet rewarded his search.

"'Tention! Sergeant Jones," he ordered breathlessly. "You've got to go on duty. There's robbers, an' wicked dwarfs, an' gobbleins out this night; they're comin' to frighten my mother, an' she's got a headache."

The sergeant, happily immune from such physical ills, maintained an unsympathetic silence.

"You're to guard her with your life," the whispered commands went on; "you mustn't let any harm come near her. Sergeant, I know you ain't afraid, but if your knees get shaky remember I'm guarding too, an' the enemy will have to step over my body first. I'm going to take the importantest post 'cause she's my very own mother, but you'll stand just outside her door. An' oh! I say unto you, please be very guardful."

He swept the unresisting Jones into his arms and hurried down the back stairs, wondering as he tip-toed along whether he ought to warn the servants of the danger. If he told them they would send him away—he knew that well enough—and after they had routed the foe they would let his mother praise them for their bravery without saying a word about him. A spasm of jealousy shook his small frame. No, he wouldn't tell—he'd save her himself—he and Jones could do it. And when it was all over she'd put out her hand like the Gracious Princess in the story, and say, "Thank you my brave defenders," and she'd draw him gently to her—yes, the Sergeant might come, too—and her arm would go round them both, and then perhaps she'd kiss him—not like a Princess in a story, but like a real mother, like that mother he'd seen the other morning. "A common village woman," nurse had said, but oh! the way she'd caught the barefoot boy to her, and had kissed him. And the boy hadn't saved her from a single robber, or a gobblein. He'd only come running from school. Surely *his* mother would be gladder and prouder to have her boy fight for her than just to have him come home from school—there wasn't anything brave in that!—so she'd do more than kiss him

once, perhaps she'd kiss him two, three, forty-'leven times—per-haps.

Almost instantly his high heart fell as another thought pricked him. Suppose he and Jones drove back the invaders without disturbing her, and she knew nothing of the danger. Suppose she woke up with her headache gone, and all she'd say would be, "I don't know why I'm so happy, I must have had a lovely dream." Was he willing that she shouldn't know? Was it enough to serve her, and then steal away? Was he ready to do without thanks, or praise? The questions went on without pause.

"Yes," he whispered back to the clamoring cries as he hugged the sergeant close, "we're willing, but we won't tell the otners; we'll save her ourselves."

He paused on the lower stair and peered into the servants' sitting-room, thru whose half open door came light, and warmth, and the nice toasty smell that he loved. He could see a number of seated figures, tho nurse was not among them; he knew she was in the window, however, for she was speaking; he'd have recognized her throaty voice anywhere.

"Sakes alive! can't nobody make up another word for a child's vocabilary? I'm sick to death of that everlastin' why. Pretty soon you'll have to put on my tombstone, "Here lies a faithful nurse as died of too much whyin'.' Pass the toast, Molly, dear. You'd never think a boy could be so irritatin', but from mornin' till night he's at it. Why—why—why. An' now he's taken to bein' nicked off to see how he grows."

"I caught him in the rain the day you went shoppin', an' shook him same as you'd a-done." It was Molly who spoke; Jasper's shoulder would have testified to that had his ears failed him. "He said if you stood in the wet you'd grow tall. He wouldn't let on who'd told him."

"Oh! he'll do," chuckled the butler. "Ladies, behold the informer."

"It's easy knowin' you're a single man, Mr. Parkins," nurse cried sharply. "That nonsense accounts for his cough. I set it down for that an' dosed accordin'. He's got a terrible delikit chest."

"Poor little kid," some one cried sympathetically.

"As for nickin'," the familiar voice went on, "every right-minded nurse will mark off her charge to see how he comes on. I began as soon as I set foot here—six years ago—an' for a while the nicks was promisin'. That's more than they are now. A little undersized chap, so he is, tho he don't suspicion it. But the lies I tell—I'm hopin' they won't be held against me."

"Don't be botherin' about 'em. Sure, Mary hersilf was a mother, an' she knows the inquisitious ways of children."

"You're a true comforter, Mrs. Cook. Yes, another cup of tea, thank you kindly, an' three lumps this time. Well, I've picked out some old marks on the wainscottin' an' named 'em his father's, tho they might have b'longed to anybody, but Jasper's satisfied. To-day he slips into a nick that would fit a six-year old child, one small for his age, an' he—thinkin' it's his father's at seven an' a half—struts like a fightin'-cock, because he's the same hight, tho six months younger. What's that?"

"Dear me, ain't you nervous! That was nothing. You know how old houses crack of themselves."

Outside Jasper picked the sergeant up from the floor.

"Are you hurt?" he breathed into the wooden ear. "Don't mind, brave heart."

The sergeant was silent. He was a soldier—a defender—no matter what caused him pain, a fall, or—or other things—he gave no sign, only inside, perhaps, he felt aching and dizzy.

"If you please," nurse continued, "that boy found a knot in the wood an' wanted to know if it was his mother's nick. Such a to-do as I had drivin' it into his head that she didn't b'long to the fam'ly, an' hadn't come to the playroom when she was little, any more than she comes there these days."

"I suppose he misses her somethin' fearful," Molly said softly (you wouldn't have thought that a person who could shake so hard would really understand); "his eyes look that big an' longin'. She might go there some time an' say a lovesome word."

"I'm thinkin' the same," Parkins cut in, and his voice had a ring like Molly's—"if a chap is lonely for his mother, there ain't a loneliness like it anywhere."

"Shucks!" nurse cried hotly, "it's the why croppin' out in Jasper. I put him off with stairs, an' her not pryin' disposed; then I told him flat that she didn't come because she didn't want to——"

"You didn't——"

"I did then. An' you needn't look so round-eyed, Miss Maria Connolly; 'twas the truth. Ev'ry mornin' reg-lar I take him to see his mother, but she never returns our calls; she's too busy gaddin'. Of course it's a blow to her an' to the father as well, that the boy—instid of bein' forward, an' strong—is little, an' shy, an' often ailin'."

"Deary, oh! deary," murmured Cook, her voice like thick cream gravy. "An' the missus such a beauty, an' proud as Lucifer into the barg'in. Likewise Mr. Galbraith hisself. Where's the use of their money, an' havin' a house as has been in the fam'ly since time was, an' naught but a weakling to come after, for delikit is tougher than tough, an' more lastin'—as has been proved often. Well, we're all in the Lord's hands."

"Oh!" Molly cried, "if he was mine I couldn't let him out of my arms hardly, I'd be lovin' him so. I don't see how the two of 'em can seem to forget him so often."

"They've spent heaps on doctors," nurse snapped, "but the trouble was done by that brazen-faced hussy as was nurse before I come. The idea of keepin' a year-old child outdoors for hours, while she listened to the guileful tongue of man. All the doctors in the world can't mend consequences arisin' from damp grass—it's too much to expect. The boy's pulled thru so far, tho that ain't to be wondered at with me at the hellem, an' faithful. Well, I'll let others speak I'm fond of him myself, an' so's his parents, only they ain't proud of him. But they give him plenty clothes, an' toys——"

"Them things don't count," interrupted Molly. "I'm sure he'd rather his mother would put her arms round him cuddlin' fashion than to have a thousand toys. An' Mr. Parkins, you'll hold with me, I know, that the boy that looks out of them great, yearnin' eyes would be satisfieder if his father would take him out walkin' of a Sunday, than if he could journey to the Pole in a cheryot of gold."

"Miss Connolly," Mr. Parkins returned gravely, "I harmonize with you in totem. You've expressed my thoughts to a T."

"'Tis a thousand pities Miss Connolly can't make 'em known to the parties they most concern," nurse said coldy. "Well, I must be a-goin'."

"Deary, deary," ejaculated Cook; "there's no call for departure. Set a bit longer an' rest your bones. Susan, love, fetch in them jam tarts an' a taste of cheese likewise. Have you heard what's happened over to Enderby's?"

Outside the little figure, crouching on the stairs, was motionless. Oh! if you want to be happy, don't ever listen on the stairs. You hear such cruel things. Don't sit close to the banisters with the light, and the warmth, creeping out thru the half-open door, creeping quite close to your feet, and the nice smell of toast in the air, and all about you the sound of laughter and many voices—laughter that stabs, and voices that say things you are sorry to hear—that you will be sorry to hear ringing in your mind, if you live to be ever so old—as may happen, for we are all in the Lord's hands. . . . The sergeant was motionless too, but there was comfort in the stiff body pressed so close to the boy's heart. Comfort, and presently counsel as well. Evidently the soldier, forgetful of military discipline, brought the sense of duty home to his superior officer. And Jones was right, of course: defenders must never think of themselves, no matter how bruised and tired.

Jasper got noiselessly to his feet and took his way with extremest caution to the front of the house, love lending him wings. As he entered the great hall his eager glance ran before him to the heavy doors that led out to the open. They were closed; the invaders had not yet forced them wide. His breath came more easily. After all, he and the sergeant were not too late. Dusk was settling everywhere and objects that by day were harmless enough took on strange shapes. He tried not to see them, his eyes seeking out instead his grandfather's sword in its place on the wall. It hung far above him, but the desire to use it in his mother's defense swept aside all obstacles. In an instant he had climbed into a large chair beneath the

weapon, but his straining fingers were unable to touch the point. Undaunted he sprang down, and placing a hassock on the seat he discovered that he could grasp the blade tho, try as he would, the sword was as clearly not for him as Excalibur was ever beyond the attainment of unworthy knighthood. Baffled, almost disheartened, the boy released his hold. His fancy pictured the assembled foe without, he could hear the tramp of many feet, and he knew he could not wait there while her door was unprotected. Yet unless he were armed how could he resist the attack? Again he sprang down and searched desperately until he found another hassock which he added to the first, then by means of the chair's arm he mounted to the top and, standing on tip-toe, reached the handle. He pressed close to the wall, lifting the sword almost coaxingly—up, then out from the nail—up, then out. His body reeled with fatigue, his head swam. There seemed to be swords everywhere, mocking him with their brightness. Up, then out from the nail, then—down. Yes, down!

The stool turned under his start of triumph. He tried to cling to the chair's back and failed, pitching forward on the rug, the coveted treasure still in his arms. For the tiniest fraction of time he lay trembling with the fear of discovery, so loud had the noise of his fall seemed to him, tho it had evidently not reached the distant tea-drinkers, and, satisfied of that, Jasper scrambled up hurriedly. The next moment he climbed the stairs to the story above and, just beyond the landing, found himself in front of his mother's closed door. Then he stationed the sergeant near the threshold and took his own position a trifle in advance, the sword gleaming in his hand. So he waited, each minute age-long in its passing.

There was no sound of human life anywhere, there was nothing but the roar of the wind without, tho to him the din of the approaching host was unmistakable. Suddenly in the hall below some article of furniture cracked pistol-like in the stillness, and simultaneously with the report a colder gust of air swept in thru the open window a few feet from him. Like fire a thought ran thru his mind. The attack had begun—the doors had yielded to the invaders! He gripped the sword tighter. Now they were crossing to the stairs—creeping up, and up, then falling back dismayed at sight of him standing there. He thrilled from head to foot. Ah! he knew he could guard her—a shy, little delikit boy, with a heart as big as if he'd been forward and strong. Didn't she know that? Oh! but it was bigger—bigger. He cast a loving glance at the door; then, eyes in front of him, he turned to his duty.

It grew darker, and it was ominously quiet. But he did not relax his vigilance; he told himself that the invaders were taking counsel together how best to overcome him. As he waited strange shapes seemed to form near at hand in the dusk, and the curtains at the window moved—and *moved.* Was the attack coming from there, too? He had not dreamt of that, but below-stairs it was very still. He patrolled the space in front of the door, so many paces to the right, then wheeling, so many to the left, the sword held breast-high. After a little his steps lagged. He was very tired; his hands and arms ached intolerably, and underneath his bold exterior his heart was sick with fear.

Presently the hush was broken by a different sound. He heard it very far off. A quick, firm tread that came nearer and nearer. It sounded like a major-general's step. Panic gripped him. He couldn't stay any longer—the children in the old play-room were calling to him—he couldn't stay. If he ran down the hall he was sure he could find the back-stairs. He started in their direction, the sword trailing in his nerveless grasp, then something within him seemed to whisper, "She ain't to be disturbed," and the words kept him true to his purpose.

He crawled back to the deserted post, his eyes averted that he might not meet the sergean't gaze, and faced the stairs beyond with raised sword. There was no mistake this time. The invaders were coming, not stealthily, but boldly—resolutely. In the gloom, which lay everywhere like a veil, his straining eyes made out a dim, dark form that grew larger, and larger, like the evil genii escaping from the flagon—larger—and larger. His head whirled, his heart pounded in his ears, he tried to speak, but his throat

seemed closing over. "Go back," he managed to cry at last; "my mother's got a headache. Don't you hear me? You mustn't frighten her—she ain't to be disturbed."

He made a frantic lunge with the sword and rushed upon the approaching figure. The place went round strangely; he tripped, righted himself, and went on for a few paces, then fell headlong. And as he fell, something reached out and caught him. He struggled momentarily to free himself, but it was in vain; he seemed to be sinking—sinking. "To arms, sergeant!" he gasped. "Don't—let—them—harm mother. I—couldn't—keep—them—off. I——"

Then it was very dark.

When Jasper opened his eyes again there was light everywhere, but it was so soft and rosy it was like the lining of some sunset cloud. He closed them almost immediately, tho he seemed to shut in a good deal, and of one thing he was very, very sure. He wasn't in the play-room. The play-room walls were dingy, and the little nicks went up, up, measuring those far-away children. There was one nick that was father's at halfpast seven—no, it wasn't father's, it belonged to somebody else at six-years old, and small for his age. He couldn't bear to think of that nick, nor of the other one that was only a knot in the wood. But in this beautiful place there were no nicks anywhere—he was glad of that! The walls were covered with trailing vines of big pink roses that somehow brought the summer indoors, and the air was very sweet. It was quiet, too, except for the sound of whispering voices. Not Molly's, nor Parkins's, nor nurse's—but different voices . . . Oh! he musn't listen. You hear such cruel things when you listen—he must let them know he was there. He tried to speak, and instead of his own voice he could only hear the others. What were they saying? "Just tired out from excitement, and from holding that heavy sword? Are you sure the doctor didn't say anything else? Leonard, I must know the truth. Doctors always say more to fathers than to mothers. What, you're very sure? And he'll be all right in a couple of days? Oh! I'm so happy—so happy. Tell me again how you found him."

"Like a soldier defending your door, with grandfather's sword in his hand. He'd got it himself—the wonderful kid!—there's a chair piled with hassocks in the hall that shows how he managed it. I tell you, Amy, that boy had the pluck of a whole battalion. It wasn't a game to him, he actually believed I was some enemy coming out of the dark, and he never flinched. Back of the terror in his voice there was a ring of courage that thrilled me like a bugle-call. And when he fell, when he supposed himself at the mercy of his foe, he called to the toy soldier on guard to save you where he had failed—his one thought was for you."

"He loved me like that! And I" (was that a sob?)—"I've neglected him cruelly, I——"

Something very soft was thrown around Jasper's body, pressing it close, then he felt himself drawn gently up, and made *so* comfortable. Was that cuddling fashion? Nurse's arms had never felt that way. He raised his head from the ribbons and sweet-smelling laces, and looked into a pair of eyes that were bluer and more lovely than the eyes of the Gracious Princess. There were tears in them, and a happy light besides, and they gave him a glance that was like a kiss. Only not quite! Kisses were such nice things, they really couldn't be imitated. Oh! the beautiful rose-hung room where listening brought no pain, and oh! the love in the faces leaning above him. He started to whisper a choking word or two.

Then from the other side of the bed a man's hand reached out and closed over the thin, little one, and a man's voice said shakily: "Father's brave boy."

And quickly, almost jealously, the other voice chimed in: "Mother's darling little defender."

"There was the sergeant, too," Jasper murmured happily.

But nobody else had a thought to give to Sergeant Jones. He lay on the hall floor without, alone—forgotten. His faithful body was broken and crushed by the passing of many feet, but his face still wore the old, valiant smile, as if he had been content to do his duty, winning no word of praise. O farewell, honest soldier!

New York City.

# The Woodstock Pageant

BY CONSTANCE HOLT

WOODSTOCK, in Windham County, Conn., is one of the oldest and most beautiful towns in New England. It was founded in 1686, and remains to this day a quiet and secluded village. Many of its present inhabitants are directly descended from the original settlers, tho of late years a large influx of Swedish immigrants has taken up many abandoned farms.

During the past generation, however, Woodstock has been chiefly known for its long series of Fourth of July celebrations, where Presidents Grant, Hayes, Harrison and McKinley, and scores of other distinguished men, addressed the gatherings on the old "Common" and later at Roseland Park. These celebrations were originated and carried out by the late Henry C. Bowen, the proprietor of THE INDEPENDENT, and the older readers of this magazine will recall the full reports of the speeches that were printed in its columns.

Since Mr. Bowen's death they have been discontinued, but this summer the old common witnessed another celebration, this time, however, of a new kind.

There have been many pageants given thruout the country within the past few years. The young people of Woodstock decided to make use of its rich historical material in a similar pageant. The expenditure of a large sum of money was out of the question, but plenty of genuine old-fashioned costumes and properties were available in many an old garret and were willingly loaned for the occasion. An appointed committee searched the old histories and town records and interviewed the oldest inhabitants for interesting bits of information and local color.

On a beautiful afternoon last month (August 12) four or five hundred people



THE FIRST SETTLERS ARRIVE

Each man bringing his family and his belongings all the way from Roxbury in an oxcart. The settler here is impersonated by his great great-great-great-great grandson

assembled on the common. There the pageant was given, followed by a series of nine tableaux depicting bits of the town's history from early Indian days down to modern times. A procession of over fifty people in costume headed by a bugler marched down the length of the common, a large open green surrounded by towering trees. Settees were placed under the trees for the spectators and the backstop of the ball field near the center of the common was banked with boughs of evergreen and laurel, behind which the procession made its "green room," and in front of which the tableaux were given. A short description of each tableau, taken from some ancient chronicle, was read before its presentation. The following historical incidents furnished nine scenes:

1. Among the many stories of Indian days that have come down to us is that of John Winthrop's starving colony in Boston, and how the Wabbaquasset Indians, hearing of it, gathered large quantities of corn in sacks and bore them on their backs all the way to the infant settlement on the Massachusetts Bay over the trail which later was known as the Old Connecticut Path. This incident furnished the first tableau and all the players impersonated Indians.

2. The story of John Eliot is perhaps more familiar. We all know of how he preached the gospel to the Indians in his tour thru the wilderness, which is now Connecticut. To this day the granite rock in Woodstock on which he preached can be seen, and is held in sacred memory by the townspeople. The accompanying picture shows how this incident was reproduced in the tableau.



WITH SILENT PRAYER

It opened the ceremony of casting lots for the division of the virgin soil

3. In the coming of the first settlers to Woodstock, we are told of the journey down from Roxbury, Mass., when each man brought his family and all his belongings in an ox-cart with a cow and sheep tied behind, and a box of chickens, cooking utensils and rude farm implements loaded within. Before these settlers arrived, thirteen men had gone ahead as pioneers to prepare for the coming colonists. From these a committee of seven was appointed to stake out the highways and decide on the place for the settlement. The old record tells of how



GENERAL ISRAEL PUTNAM
Having received news of the Battle of Lexington, bids his wife and son good-bye and starts for the front



JOHN ELIOT PREACHES TO THE INDIANS
Meantime a messenger from Uncas rises and denounces the Apostle

the men afterward drew lots for the division of the land, the ceremony being conducted with great dignity and solemnity. In the ox-cart of the tableau shown in the illustration the driver is a lineal descendant of the original settler he impersonates.

4. In the early days of the Indian wars the inhabitants of Woodstock often sought refuge in the old log fort to protect themselves against the red men. It is related that the grandmother of Oliver Wendell Holmes, then a young belle living in Woodstock, volunteered to go out from the fort to gather vegetables for the women and children sheltered within. An Indian espied her as she was starting out, but some inclination caused him to refrain from killing her; and years afterward he returned to tell her of her escape from his tomahawk. The great-great-great-granddaughter of this girl impersonated her in the tableau.

5. In pioneer days the luxuries of modern life were unheard of. Austere was the life and frugal the meals of Woodstock's sturdy inhabitants. One chronicle tells an amusing incident of Thanksgiving Day. While the head of the family was asking the Divine blessing on the meager repast, the table was upset by a dog and the dinner of milk-pudding destroyed. The family had no Thanksgiving dinner that year. Some of the descendants of this family took part in the tableau depicting the Thanksgiving dinner.

6. Windham County sent many able men to the Revolutionary War. The most noted of all was Gen. Israel Putnam. The story of how he left his plow in the field and galloped off to the war upon receiving news of the battle of Lexington is too familiar to need repeating here. One of the illustrations depicts this historical incident as it was represented.

7. Just after the battle, when the troops from all parts of this region had departed for Cambridge and Gen. Samuel McClellan had ridden thru South Woodstock on his way to the war, his wife, in a loyal spirit of patriotism, set out four memorial elms in front of her house. One died, but the other three still stand on the South Woodstock com-



GENERAL GRANT INTRODUCED TO THE PEOPLE OF WOODSTOCK
By Henry C. Bowen, impersonated by his grandson.

ment in commemoration of the battle of Lexington. The planting of the McClellan elm was the seventh tableau.

8. The blue laws of Connecticut were very rigid in the first part of the nineteenth century, and we find many amusing accounts in the town records of punishments meted out to offenders who failed to keep the sabbath day. This tableau represented a culprit in the stocks while the populace pelted him with eggs.

9. On July 4, 1870, while President of the United States, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant visited Woodstock at the first one of Mr. Bowen's celebrations, and commemorated the event by planting an elm tree on the lawn in front of the Academy. The accompanying picture shows Mr. Bowen introducing General Grant to the people.

From gleanings such as these it is quite evident that almost any American town, even a very small one, can produce a similar pageant. There is always plenty of material at hand, and given a band of able and enthusiastic workers the results will far exceed expectations and be most instructive to all concerned, players and spectators. Aside from the spectacular features of such pageants they are of great value in awakening the people to an intelligent interest in local historic events. Many need just such an awakening. There are hundreds of people today who, while pluming themselves on their knowledge of United States history, know little or nothing about the history of their own town or village.

Thus Woodstock's advice to other communities would be:

Read the history of your town and county. Look up the town records. Examine all the old engravings you can find as a help toward the costumes. Then search the old homesteads for costumes and accessories—an easy task when almost every one has something that will help out. You will soon find yourself absorbingly interested in the outcome of your pageant, and the amount of your enthusiasm and zeal will determine the success of your efforts. Try and see.

WOODSTOCK, CONN.

# The Optimist

BY ELLIS O. JONES

"OH, well," said the Optimist after election, "it seems to be a pretty bad Congress, but it is not at all likely that it will pass any evil laws."

"Oh, well," said the Optimist after Congress had passed a particularly evil law, "it will undoubtedly be killed in the Senate."

"Oh, well," said the Optimist after the Senate had concurred in the action of the House, "perhaps the President will veto it."

"Oh, well," said the Optimist after the President had affixt his signature, "perhaps the Supreme Court will declare it unconstitutional."

"Oh, well," said the Optimist after the Supreme Court had declared the evil law not only constitutional, but also quite reasonable, "perhaps the Administration will forget to execute it."

"Oh, well," said the Optimist after the Administration gave evidence of intending to execute the law, both in letter and in spirit, "perhaps it will be repealed some time."

NEW YORK CITY.

# Jeffery Farnol and "The Broad Highway"

BY HENRY C. SHELLEY

[The popularity of the recent novel, "The Broad Highway," has directed attention to its author, Jeffery Farnol, the young Englishman, who came to this country seven years ago to earn his livelihood by writing, but who returned to his home in Kent discouraged and dismayed by the failure of New York publishers to appreciate his major effort. Mr. Shelley, another English author, whose books, including "Literary By-Paths in Old England" and "John Harvard and His Times," were first published here, has interviewed Mr. Farnol in his home in Kent for THE INDEPENDENT.—EDITOR.]

JEFFERY FARNOL has one regret in connection with the deserved success of "The Broad Highway." That success has come four years late. "Just think," he ejaculates, "I've lost four years of my life!" It is not his fault; he did his part forty-eight months ago.

For "The Broad Highway" is distinctly in the succession of successful novels in the dilatoriness of its reaching the reader. The manuscript, in fact, has had the usual fate of those scripts which are among the treasures of our museums; rejected of publishers, but at last the object of animated biddings in salesrooms. In the ideal commonwealth publishers will probably be punishable for their obtuseness; for Mr. Farnol is not alone in having a grievance; his thousands of readers have lost four years as well as himself—four years' memory of the forthright Peter, the adorable Charman, the unique Ancient, the loquacious Tinker, the combative Black George, and all the rest.



MR. JEFFERY FARNOL.

Three causes, nay, four, conspired to keep "The Broad Highway" so long in the manuscript stage. One was the number of its pages; "it's too long," affirmed one publisher. Another was its geography; "it's too English." A third was the panic of 1907; "money's too tight to risk bringing it out just now." And the fourth was the forgetfulness of a friend, who offered his services in commending the manuscript to the firm that finally issued it, but instead of keeping his promise hid the script in his trunk.

But the publisher who first rejected it deserves some benefit of clergy. He was at least the cause of the novel being completed. It happened in this way. Mr. Farnol had written a number of short stories of such unusual merit and distinction that Mr. Publisher asked whether he could not submit a novel. Not at the moment, was his re-

ply, but he had one in hand. Urged to complete it as soon as possible, he complied, and in due course the script of "The Broad Highway" reached Mr. Publisher's hands. This is where those wiseacres known as "readers" came in. There were some half dozen of them and they had as many opinions. They did not all fail in appreciation, but their verdicts were so diverse and contradictory that the simplest way out of the difficulty appeared to be by way of conference. That was Mr. Farnol's happy suggestion; "call your readers together," he said, "and I'll meet them to discuss their objections." If he should ever write the story of that conference, it would make an amusing addition to the curiosities of literature. With his manuscript before him, and pen in hand, he waited to censor himself. And as coherent suggestions were not forthcoming, he made a few himself. "This can come out," he remarked, indicating a specific section, only to be checked by "oh, no; if you take that out so-and-so won't be understood." Another, and yet another sacrifice was offered, but each met the same fate from one reader or another; "it would never do to cut that because"—thus and this and that. So Mr. Farnol abandoned the task in despair, and the conference broke up with the fate of "The Broad Highway" as undecided as ever.

Over the delinquency of the friend it were better to throw the mantle of charity. He meant well, no doubt, and probably made his promise in good faith. Mr. Farnol has no doubt forgiven him.

Mr. Farnol's failure to find an American publisher for "The Broad Highway" naturally reacted on his own opinion of the story. He grew so despondent that he would have sold it outright for the first offer; at one time, indeed, he was tempted to consign the manuscript to the fire! But at that juncture he remembered the friend of his "boyish ambitions," the Byron Jevons to whom the novel is dedicated. He had been the first to discuss with him the difficulty of writing a book dealing with the abstract, citing, as a rare example of success in that line of writing, the "Tristram Shandy" of Laurence Sterne. Mr. Farnol speedily procured a copy of that unusual book, and he yet recalls as tho an impression of yesterday the manner in which he was "enthralled" by its pages. "Then," he added, "I went on to the *Spectator* and the *Tatler*, the reading of which showed me how great is the loss of those unacquainted with the Queen Anne essayists." All of which is extremely interesting in view of the many guesses which have been made as to Mr. Farnol's foster-fathers. No one has mentioned Sterne or the essayists, yet, on Mr. Farnol's own confession, it seems that they have been his chief literary parents; from their pages he has caught the quaint style of speech common to a bygone period of English history, but has made it modern by the force of a story which deals so triumphantly with passions that know neither geography nor time.

No doubt Mr. Jevons was somewhat surprised to receive the manuscript of "The Broad Highway"; he had expected his young friend to take quite a different line in life. When he learnt of Mr. Farnol's earlier attempts at story-writing, he was surprised and good-naturedly indignant. "I thought you were ambitious to be an artist," he said. He had changed his mind. "Well," rejoined his mentor, "do you know Greek?" "Not much." "Or Latin?" "Very little." "Are you going to a university?" "Funds won't permit." Then his scheme was absurd; stories worth anything could be written only by scholars; he must abandon his idea. But that is not Mr. Farnol's way. He is as dogged by nature as his own Peter Vibart; so he wrote, and wrote, and wrote, and "The Broad Highway" is his justification.

Whether surprised or not, Mr. Jevons was soon absorbed in the manuscript which came to him from over the Atlantic. And then he took it to a publisher. "I don't ask you to print this," he said, "or intend venturing any opinion; but oblige me by reading it." The manuscript had finished its travels. No more objections were urged about it being "too long" or "too English"; grace was given to the English publishers of "Lorna Doone" to realize the value of the opportunity afforded them, and the publication in London of "The Broad Highway" last Christmas gave the story to that wider jury which has since returned its verdict in no uncertain terms.



THE BULL INN, SISSINGHURST

Besides enshrining Mr. Farnol's memory-pictures of Kentish lanes and villages, "The Broad Highway" is in many other respects a personal book. For example, who can fail to observe how plentifully the odor of eggs and bacon permeates the story? Frying bacon sizzles in the opening chapter; ham and eggs made up the breakfast over which Peter and Black George cemented their friendship; and "bacon and eggs—one shilling and fourpence" was one of the items which perturbed Charmian when making up her weekly accounts.

Again, even the most hurried reader of the novel must have observed the poetic and tender beauty of its varied descriptions of night landscapes. Those descriptions are what they are because Mr. Farnol writes "with his eye on the object." He has nothing in common with those novelists who depict sunrises from their inner consciousness or midnight scenes from hearsay. The fact is, Mr. Farnol is a daytime observer and a midnight worker. He goes to his desk in his home in Kent each evening about the hour of nine, and his usual custom is to write on for eight hours at a stretch. No wonder that he writes of the night landscape with such poetry and deep feeling. This unusual habit of work is temperamental with Mr. Farnol; he feels that his creative power is at its best when all disturbing influences are obliterated.

Already the country of "The Broad Highway" is attracting its pilgrims. And the novel is the best guide to the district, for Mr. Farnol has taken the names of his villages direct from the map. Cranbrook and Sissinghurst are within a couple of miles of each other and both are less than fifty miles southeast of London. The ancient buildings of Cranbrook include the old Posting House where Peter was arrested for the supposed murder of his cousin, and the sturdy square tower of the church in which he was imprisoned; while at Sissinghurst, which is still a dreamy, sleepy place, the wayfarer cannot mistake the Bull Inn which plays so large a part in the story. The surrounding country shows Kent in its most lovely aspects and amply justifies Mr. Farnol in his choice of background. He will probably remain faithful to that background; the larger part of the scene of his next novel will be laid in the same county; and, in view of his fondness for pirates, it may well be that in the future he will journey coastward and give us a thrilling story of the freebooters who used to haunt the narrow seas.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

# The Race Mind of the Chinese

BY EDWARD ALSWORTH ROSS

[Professor Ross of the University of Wisconsin, recently made a tour of China for the purpose of studying the social conditions. Now that the Middle Kingdom is in a state of transition due to the impact of foreign ideas upon its established civilizations the observations on the characteristics of the race by the author of "Social Psychology" are of especial interest to American readers.—EDITOR.]

THE more cheaply gotten up races of men have a short mental circuit and respond promptly to stimulus. Knowing the impulses aroused in them by their experiences you can foretell their actions. They cannot inhibit their impulses and let them accumulate until reflection has fused them into a conscious purpose. But the races of the higher destiny are not so easily set in motion. They are able to hold back and digest their impulses. The key to their conduct is to be found, not in their impressions, but in their thoughts and convictions. Their intellect is a massive flywheel by means of which continuous will-power is derived from confused and intermittent stimuli. The man of this type does not act till he has made up his mind, and he does not make up his mind till he has heard both sides. His emotion is not as the crackling of dry thorns under a pot, but like the lasting glow that will smelt iron. His conduct is not fitful and zigzag, but even and consistent. More and more this steady and reliable type is demanded in a social organization so complex that normal action must be deliberate, and in a civilization so scientific that pondered knowledge is essential to wise decision.

We like to think of the Anglo-Saxons as of this stable type and feel that such an endowment makes up to our race for its lack of the quick mobile feeling, the social tact and the sensitiveness to beauty so characteristic of South Europeans. Now, of this massive, unswerving type are the Chinese. Fiery or headlong action is the last thing to be expected of yellow men. They command their feelings and know how to bide their time. They are not hot today, cold tomorrow. Hard are they to move, but once in motion they have momentum. Slow are they to promise, but once they have promised for a consideration they "stick." They are stubborn to convert, but they make staunch converts. Their eloquence is more akin to the eloquence of Pitt or Bright than to that of O'Connell or Gambetta. One does not term suicide a "rash act" in a land where so many suicides are carried out of set purpose. Instead of assassinating the high-placed betrayer of his country, the Chinese patriot sends his Emperor a plain-spoken memorial about the traitor and then kills himself to show he is in earnest. No matter what their intensity of feeling, the members of the provincial assemblies that met for the first time two years ago kept themselves in hand and surprised the world by their self-restraint and decorum.

Some observations made by a gentleman writing life insurance in Hawaii throw a strong light on Chinese traits. He found the Japanese impressionable and easy to persuade, especially if he learned that other Japanese were taking out policies. Tell him his friend So-and-so has insured and he promptly orders a bigger policy. But when, a month later, the policy arrives from the New York office, his interest has cooled and he will never take it unless he was required to make an advance payment. On the other hand, the Chinaman cannot be cajoled nor stampeded. He takes a sample policy home, studies it over night, and the next day is ready with his answer. If it is "Yes," he invariably refuses to make an advance payment on the ground that as yet he has received nothing of value. When the policy arrives he receipts for it, takes it home and compares it line by line with the sample

policy. The next day he is always ready with the premium. I introduce this comparison not to discredit the Japanese, for their gifts are well known, but to bring out the deliberate, unimpressionable character of the Chinese.

Chinese conservatism, unlike the conservatism of the lower races, is not merely an emotional attitude. It is not chiefly inspired by dread of the unknown, horror of the new, or a fanatical attachment to the established. It is the logical outcome of a system of ideas which gives them confidence in precedent. Once change the ideas of the Chinese and their policy will change. Let their minds be possessed by a philosophy that makes them doubt the past and have confidence in the future, and they will prove to be as consistently progressive as are the Germans of today.

The Nestor of the missionaries, Dr. W. A. P. Martin, of Peking, after his sixty years of labor in the Orient, believes that the modern Chinese have somehow lost the originality and inventiveness their forefathers possessed in the great days of old, when the civilization of the Middle Kingdom was still in the gristle. He surmises that this precious endowment was wasted by the continued use of the memory-taxing ideographic language, or by a cram system of education shaped with reference to passing competitive examinations. To those of us who question the atrophy of a race quality thru disuse and doubt if any amount of sterilizing education can quench the originality of a race beyond the generation submitted to it, it seems more likely that the contemporary Chinese intellect is sterile *because of the state of the social mind.*

It is true that the culture development of the Chinese ceased at stages no more difficult to negotiate than the earlier stages. In painting they never mastered perspective. In music they never achieved harmony. Their language is lacking in relative pronouns and other words indicating the relation of statements to one another. Their writing is arrested at the level of ancient Babylonia and Egypt. For many centuries, however, their psychological climate has been unfavorable to innovating thought. As well expect the apple tree to blossom in October as expect genius to bloom among a people convinced that the perfection of wisdom had been granted to the sages of antiquity. Before he has fairly begun to bring forth, the fresh thinker has been discouraged and intimidated by the leaden weight of conservative opinion about him. In a word, the social atmosphere has become oppressive, lacking the stimulating oxygen it had in the distant days when the Chinese invented gunpowder, block printing, bank notes, porcelain, the compass, the compartment boat and the taxicab.

The patent stagnation of the collective mind is due not to native sluggishness, but to prepossession by certain beliefs. These beliefs are tenaciously held because in their practical outworkings they have been successful. Under them vast populations have been able to attain order, security, and a goodly measure of happiness. Moreover, as these beliefs have expanded their circle of influence, they have never—until lately—encountered any system of ideas that could withstand them. Chinese culture has spread and spread until all Eastern Asia bows to it. Nestorian Christianity flourished there and vanished. The Jews of Kai-fung-fu lost their language and religion and became Chinese in all but physiognomy. The conquering Manchus have forgotten their language and literature. "China," it has been finally said, "is a sea that salts everything that flows into it." The guardians of a culture so vanquishing may well be pardoned for regarding as presumptuous any endeavor to improve on it.

For centuries the Chinese have found themselves in the situation our descendants will perhaps find themselves in when, half a thousand years hence, they are enfolded in the colossal body of a single self-consistent planetary culture; when scientific research shall have long been subject to the law of diminishing returns; when nothing but a thin rill of trifling discoveries will trickle from the splendid laboratories; when the elite of the human race will have forgotten the thrill from such fructifying new truths as our generation has enjoyed in the discovery of radioactivity, the germ origin of disease, natural selection, mutation and mental suggestibility. Then, per-

tapes, without any abatement of its powers, the intellect of our race may develop such unshakable faith in the soundness and sufficiency of its system of scientific knowledge and thought that nothing but intercourse with the Martians will be able to release it from the grasp of the established and arouse it to fresh conquests.

It is rash, therefore, to take the observed sterility of the Celestial mind during the period of intercourse with the West as proof of race deficiency. Chinese culture is undergoing a breaking-up process which will release powerful individualities from the spell of the past and of numbers and stimulate them to high personal achievement. In the Malay States, where the Chinese escape the lifeless atmosphere and the confining social organization of their own land, their ingenuity is already such that unprejudiced white men have come to regard them as their intellectual peers. Civil engineers will tell you that in a score or two of years, after bright Chinese youth have had access to schools of technology equal to those of the West, there will be no place in the engineering and technical work of the Far East for the high-priced white expert. In Shanghai, too, the clever Chinese are learning to play the game. They are rapidly getting into their hands banking, coastwise navigation, the cotton trade and other branches by which the foreigners there make their money; some deem it only a matter of time when white men will be unable to make a living by trade on the China coast, having been frozen out there as they are being frozen out in Japan.

To forty-three men who as educators, missionaries and diplomats have had good opportunity to learn the "feel" of the Chinese mind I put the question, "Do you find the intellectual capacity of the yellow race equal to that of the white race?" All but five answered "Yes," and one sinologue of varied experience as missionary, university president and legation adviser left me gasping with the statement, "Most of us who have spent twenty-five years or more out here come to feel that the yellow race is the normal human type, while the white race is a sport." The trend of opinion is that when the Chinese have become equipped with the Western arts and sciences they will match us in intellectual performance, altho some think that the gap in ability between the masses and the higher classes is much wider than it is in the West.

It is significant that superior white men of long residence in China often become too Chinese in point of view to be of much service to their governments. Sir Robert Hart was complained of as virtually a Chinaman. Many of the consular veterans in the China service are said to champion the Chinese way of looking at things as against the Western. It seems that little by little the civilization of the East invades and takes possession of them. In the finer Chinese they discover an outlook more comprehensive than their own, a broad tolerance and a philosophic patience that makes mock of the eager impetuous West.

The heart of the case seems to be this:

Since the discovery of America the West-European whites have overrun the West Indies, the Americas, Australia, Africa, the Islands of the Sea and Southern Asia, while their East-European brethren have occupied Northwestern and Northern Asia. During this expansion the whites have encountered hundreds of races and peoples before unknown to them; but in all this time they have never met a race that could successfully dispute their military superiority, contribute to their civilization, or dispense with their direction in political or industrial organization. Now, after three centuries of such experience, during which the white man has grown accustomed to regarding himself as the undisputed sovereign of the planet, he makes the acquaintance of peoples in Eastern Asia who are, perhaps, as capable as the whites, and who threaten to spread into areas he had staked off for himself. In any case, it begins to appear that the future bearers and advancers of civilization will not be the whites alone, but the white and the yellow races, and the control of the globe will lie in the hands of two races instead of the one.

MADISON, WIS.

# Breaking into Literature

BY JEANETTE L. GILDER

IT is the eternal cry of those who are not successful in literature that they are kept out by a conspiracy, because they are not known and because editors are only looking for names. In plain language, this is all poppycock. The editor is as keen to discover a new writer as a miner is to discover gold. He much prefers to find a big new author than to buy manuscripts from a big author whose reputation is already established. The reason is obvious. In the first place the new writer does not cost so much. (He will, give him time!) At first he hasn't a name to sell, he merely delivers the goods. Then the editor has all the joy of discovery. The list of authors whom I have discovered in the course of my editorial career is one of the pleasantest things that I have to look back upon, and I can say from personal experience that to turn the pages of a new manuscript, the name on the title page of which means nothing to me, as I have never heard it or seen it before, and to find something really good, is not only a pleasure but a keen excitement. I well remember the joy with which I read the first manuscript of John Oliver Hobbes's "Some Emotions and a Moral," and how quickly I saw that a new star had swung into our ken. I remember how, somewhat earlier, when James Lane Allen, as a young writer just trying his wings, sent a handful of essays to *The Critic*, my brother and I were just as excited over the literary style of that newcomer. A short time before this we had discovered Marion Crawford, who had not then become a novelist but was trying his hand along many lines of literary composition.



ELEANOR HALLOWELL ABBOTT
Author of "Molly Make-Believe"

Those disgruntled writers who feel that they are kept out of the magazines because they are unknown, not because their "stuff," to use the journalistic expression, is no good, have but to look back over the last few years to see the number of new names in the literary firmament. I take up a recent number of *The Bookman* at random and look at the list of "best sellers." Of the six there is "The Prodigal Judge," by Vaughan Kester; "The Broad Highway," by Jeffery Farnol; "Miss Gibbie Gault," by Kate Langley Bosher; "The Golden Silence," by the Williamsons; "Queed," by Henry Snydor Harrison, and "The Grain of Dust," by David Graham Phillips. Of these six books four are by new writers. Vaughan Kester had written one, possibly two, novels in the course of his short life, either of which had made any great success, tho they were given their chance. In "The Prodigal Judge" he came before the public virtually as a new writer; and his novel heads the list of "best sellers." Jeffery Farnol is an entirely new man. He had published a novelet a year or so before "The Broad Highway" appeared. For a year now "The Broad Highway" has led the list of "best sellers." Mrs. Kate Langley Bosher is a new writer. She has only two books so far to her credit, "Mary Cary" and "Miss Gibbie Gault." Mr. Henry Snydor Harrison has, in "Queed," written

his first book, and it made an instant success. So you see that even this small list proves that new comers are not only welcome to publishers, but are just as apt to be "best sellers" as any written by the veterans of the quill.

A year or so ago the most popular story was "Molly Make Believe," by Eleanor Abbott, a new comer. Miss Abbott, as she then was (she is now Mrs. Coburn), belongs to the well known Abbott family, many of its members famous as writers. She was a school teacher up to the time of her marriage. "Molly Make Believe" was a new idea in fiction. It caught the public fancy and now everything that Eleanor Abbott writes commands a high price and a ready sale.

One of the youngest of the new writers is Elizabeth Dewing. Mrs. Dewing has two novels to her credit, "Other People's Houses" and "A Big Horse to Ride." These are remarkable books to have been written by a young woman in her early twenties. They have made a decided impression, but they have not yet attained the distinction of being among the six "best sellers." That Mrs.



MRS. L. H. HARRIS ("CORRA HARRIS")

Dewing will ultimately see her name in this conspicuous list I can well believe, but she is not aiming at popularity; she is aiming to write of the things that interest her and for which she has reason to believe there is a select, if small, audience. When I say small, I mean comparatively small; a few thousand, not a few hundred thousand. Mrs. Dewing is a New York girl. Both of her parents are painters. Her father, Thomas W. Dewing, has long been one of our foremost artists, particularly in mural work, and her mother is a portrait painter of decided cleverness. Mrs. Dewing has written more or less for the magazines, poetry, fiction and essays, but of novels only the two named on previous page.



MONTAGUE GLASS
Author of "Potash and Perlmutter"

Within the last two years the name of Corra Harris has appeared on the title page of two books, "The Circuit Rider's Wife" and "Eve's Second Husband." To the readers of THE INDEPENDENT this lady has long been known as Mrs. L. H. Harris, the author of many striking essays, but not until these two novels were published did she enter the field of fiction. Both of these stories ran thru the columns of the *Saturday Evening Post* before they were published as books. I have had it from Mrs. Harris's own lips that the editor of that widely circulated journal accepted these stories at once. They never went begging, which shows that Mr. Lorimer has the proper editorial vision. Mrs. Harris is a Southern woman whose home is in Nashville, Tenn. Her husband, who died about a year ago, was a Methodist clergyman in that city. This is not the place for me to speak of the tragic death of Mr. Harris. I may only say that it has had a marked effect upon the writings of his wife and probably will affect anything that she may write in the future.

A new writer of a very different sort is Miss Edna Ferber. Miss Ferber is a young woman, not more than twenty-one or two at the present writing, and has published but one book, "Dawn O'Hara." She has, however, written a number of short stories, every one of which is very nearly a little masterpiece. One, "The Man Who Came Back," I consider a remarkable story, worthy to rank with the best of any American short story writer. Miss Ferber hails from the West. At present she is living in Chicago. She was a journalist in Milwaukee and she did newspaper work in New York, I believe. There are some critics who say that a journalistic training vitiates style, but as most of our best writers have first been journalists this statement can hardly be correct. I do not know, but I would venture to say that Miss Ferber did not have to knock very loud at the editorial doors before she was admitted. If you show me a writer with such a clear-cut style, with such a good story to tell, I will show you one who will not be long out of print.

Miss Zona Gale is another young writer who began as a contributor to the magazines. I remember one month some few years ago that Miss Gale had stories in eight of the leading magazines, a pretty good record for a young writer. Evi-

dently there was no one trying to keep her out. Since then she has written three books and is at work upon a fourth. The first, "Pelleas and Etarre," was not so popular as the two that followed.



MRS. MARY S. WATTS
Author of "Nathan Burke" and "The Legacy"

"Friendship Village" and its companion volume. In her Friendship stories Miss Gale hit the pace of Mary Russell Mitford. There is a truth and a homeliness about the Friendship villagers that appealed to a wide circle of readers. Like so many of these new writers, Miss Gale hails from the West. She served her apprenticeship in New York, but not long ago she left that noisy, hustling city behind her.

Mary S. Watts is another Western writer who jumped into the middle of the ring with her second book, "Nathan Burke." She had written a story before this was published, and while it attracted a certain amount of attention it did not attract as wide attention as "Nathan Burke," nor did "Nathan Burke" appeal to so large an audience as her next novel, "The Legacy." Mrs. Watts lives in Cincinnati and is the wife of a well known lawyer of that city. She had no special training as a writer. She wrote because she knew how, because she liked to. Of course, she was an educated woman and an observing woman; if she had not been the latter she never could have written "The Legacy."

One of the youngest and the newest writers of fiction is Miss Caroline Lockhart, who, up to the present time, is the author of one book, "Me-Smith," a remarkable performance for a woman, young or old. Miss Lockhart lives on a ranch near the small village of Cody, Wyo. She knows the subjects of which she writes from the inside; she is no carpet rancher. Her adventures in the open have been numerous and thrilling. She wrote "Me-Smith" because she wanted to write and because of the impression made upon her by the character of the original from whom she drew her leading character. Miss Lockhart's manuscript, if I am rightly informed, was accepted by the first publisher to whom it was sent.

The author of "Mary Cary," Kate Langley Bosher, found very little difficulty in getting that book, which was her first, accepted. Her publishers were more enthusiastic about it at first than was the public, but the public soon waked up and took "Mary Cary" to its heart;



MRS. SUSAN GLASPELL

and it was the Mary Cary in "Miss Gibbie Gault" that made that story popular. Mrs. Bosher is a Southern woman



MRS. KATE LANGLEY BOSHER,
Whose "Miss Gibbie Gault" continues "Mary Cary"

from Richmond, Va., which ancient and picturesque city she tells her friends is something better than paradise.

A writer of quite another sort, but who has made a reputation and a success with two books, is Miss Susan Glaspell. "The Glory of the Conquered" and "The Visioning" have won the sympathy of a wide audience. Her first novel reached a second edition before the day of publication, which is an unusual compliment. Miss Glaspell is also a Western woman, her home being in Davenport, Ia. She is fond of traveling, not only in her own country but abroad, but always returns to Davenport.

To turn our attention to some of the newly arrived writers of the sterner sex there is George Randolph Chester, the inventor of "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford." Mr. Chester served his apprenticeship in journalism. From reporter he rose to Sunday editor and then he began to write stories. Six years ago he was unknown; today he is in receipt of royalties from five volumes of collected short stories and from two plays. He had no trouble in getting his stories accepted, for even while he was a Sunday editor he ran a newspaper fiction syndicate, for which he did all the writing. Mr. Chester writes about the plain people, the flats and the sharps, the types that every one knows or has read about in the newspapers.

Another writer who takes his characters from everyday life is Montague Glass. The firm of Potash & Perlmutter, of which Mr. Glass writes, has become almost classic. The truth to life of "Abe" Potash and "Mauruss" Perlmutter attracted editorial interest at once. Here were new characters but as old as the hills, absolutely true to life and amusing because of this very truth. "Abe" and "Mauruss" may be imaginary characters, but I think you will find them in almost any of the clothing manufactories on lower Fifth avenue.

If you had heard one of the firm that published "Queed" talk to me about that book before it was published you would appreciate what I have said in the first



HENRY SNYDOR HARRISON
Whose "Queed" is a "First Book" that calls for no apologies

part of this paper on the joy of an editor or a publisher in discovering a new writer. "Queed" is the first novel of Henry Snydor Harrison. Mr. Harrison, like Mr. Chester, learned his business in journalism. He was a reporter on a New York paper, but all the time he was writing copy for his newspaper he was piling up material in his mind for a novel. It is not every publisher that would have taken kindly to "Queed" at a first glance, but fortunately for Mr. Harrison he knocked at the right door.

I have only mentioned the new American writers in this paper. If I had crossed the water and gone into England, I could have mentioned the extraordinary leap into popularity of Mrs. Barcley with "The Rosary" and Mr. Jeffery Farnol with "The Broad Highway," two shining examples of successful first books.

New York City.

# The Insurgents at Albany

BY EDMUND R. TERRY

[The following article is by one of the insurgents of the New York Legislature, the Assemblyman from the First District of Kings County (Brooklyn). Mr. Terry was a classmate of President Taft at Yale and his frank article will be read with as much interest outside the State of New York as within.—EDITOR.]

INSURGENCY has been described as a state of mind. Early in January, 1911, there were in the Assembly at Albany a number of newly elected members in just that condition. Most all of them had been elected as Democrats from districts normally Republican, and to achieve that result it is always necessary to put in nomination men of character and standing in the various communities, the kind of men that are prone to rebel at any use of a party lash.

The day of the Inauguration, judging from the expression of opinion from the Democratic members from all over the State, it seemed as if Mr. Shepard's chances of election as United States Senator were excellent, provided the free unhampered expressions of the opinions of the legislators were allowed to determine the election.

When we organized, two days later, on the 4th of January, in consequence of Mr. Murphy's proclamation, it began to be evident that the Tammany votes were to be cast *nolens volens* for Mr. Sheehan.

The night of the 4th of January, the Assembly organized by the selection of the Speaker, clerk and other officials and adjourned until the following Thursday, when, in accordance with custom, it was expected that the committee appointments would be announced for the Assembly as well as for the Senate. When we assembled on that Thursday night, it became evident that many of the Up-State representatives, acting as we understood under the compulsion of their State Committeemen, and because of promises or threats in regard to patronage, and so forth, had changed over to Mr. Sheehan. Contrary to custom, the committee appointments were not given out that night, and it was clearly intimated that it was proposed to hold up the appointments together with the incidental patronage until Mr. Sheehan's majority was assured. This was the last straw.

By this time a feeling of intense resentment at conditions had spread among many of the Assemblymen; not only among those friendly to Mr. Shepard, but also among those who favored other candidates. I found that my two neighbors, McDaniels and Myers, were so hot that they exprest themselves confidentially to me as being about ready not to enter the caucus if Mr. Sheehan was to be the nominee. I had heard about Evans of Sullivan, and from my own

conversation with him I learned that his disgust with existing circumstances was in direct proportion with his zeal for Mr. Shepard, which was whole-souled and ingenuous. His next-door neighbor, as desks were arranged, was Trombley of Clinton, whom I had also met and of whom I had heard enough to satisfy me that he was to be depended upon; both had served the previous term in the Assembly. I went back to where they were sitting and had a very confidential talk with them, and finally suggested to them that if we could get eighteen men in the Assembly we could break the caucus, prevent Mr. Sheehan's election, and be sufficient in number to protect ourselves in any legislation in which any of us might be interested.

They saw the point at once and told me to come back in half an hour. Upon my return they said to me, "We have got eight men; what can Kings County do?" I told them I was afraid that Kings County would do but little, but that I could speak for myself and probably Fry. We then all laid our heads together and going over the various names in the Clerk's Manual we carefully selected three others. Fry I had seen in the meantime and had his assurance that he would not go into the caucus. We thus had fifteen men that night who had been carefully picked, all of whom persisted to the end, and we knew of others. At that time we were conspirators, and to have included in our number a weakling or a tattler might have ruined us. Those men we took were carefully sounded and talked to before the proposition was made. We might have had a larger number, but we had enough. There were Beach of Tiago, Brace of Montgomery, Cosad of Seneca, Bridenbecker of Herkimer, Day of Jefferson, Drummond of Cayuga, Evans of Sullivan, Fry of Kings, Martin of Saratoga, McDaniels of Tompkins, Miller of Otsego, Myers of Schenectady, Terry of Kings, Trombley of Clinton and Wheeler of Delaware. Most of them went home that night, or the next day, Friday, with the understanding that they were to meet again about five or six o'clock of the following Monday, either at Shepard's headquarters in the Ten Eyck or at some other headquarters to be selected by those who stayed over. In the meantime, Thursday night, notice was given at Mr. Murphy's headquarters that there were eighteen or twenty Assemblymen who under no circumstances would vote for Mr. Sheehan; and who, if necessary to avoid that, would not go into the caucus. The same notice was given the next day to the Governor and to Mr. McCooey. These notices were given with the knowledge of those interested, for we did not want to be accused by the leaders of taking them by surprise.

An incident that took place Friday will demonstrate how entirely the movement originated and developed among the Assemblymen themselves. Two of those who had agreed Thursday night to stay out of the caucus happened the next day to be at the Shepard headquarters in the Ten-Eyck Hotel. Mr. Hare, who was there with several others, had obtained from Assemblyman Drummond some inkling of the proposition. Mr. Hare asked one of the visiting Assemblymen in very dramatic fashion if he would stick to the program of not entering the caucus. He made no answer, and upon Mr. Hare repeating his question with even greater impressiveness, replied that he did not know whether he would or not, and that it was a matter that required considerable consideration. Mr. Hare was displeased and left the room with the others, leaving the two Assemblymen alone. As soon as the door was closed, the man who had refused to answer Mr. Hare turned to his fellow Assemblyman, Brace of Montgomery, and said: "Brace, you are an Assemblyman, you have your neck in the halter with me, you have a right to know. Of course, I will stick, but it is none of those fellows' infernal business." This may illustrate somewhat the feeling among us, that grew as the days went on, and may be one explanation of why we all "stuck."

There was in the minds of all of us a resentment at the unfairness with which the candidates, other than Mr. Sheehan, had been treated, but the real feeling that animated us was deeper than that.

We felt that by our election by the votes of our respective districts, and

by our oaths of office, certain duties were imposed upon us that we could not conscientiously permit any one else to perform for us. That while we believed in party organization, yet, when party organization undertook to interfere with the functions entrusted to us by our people under the Constitution, the organization was transcending its proper and sane limitations.

No member of the Legislature should allow himself to be placed by the action of a party caucus in a position where he is compelled to vote contrary to his conception of his sworn duty to the constituency that has elected him. His oath of office should prevent him.

For various reasons, that it would be fruitless now to discuss, we did not think that we could conscientiously elect Mr. Sheehan to be Senator. For that reason we refused to enter a caucus of which he might have been and was the choice. Besides, we have never thought that the votes by which Mr. Sheehan's majority in the caucus was obtained were free and untrammeled expressions by the representatives of the desires and aspirations of their constituencies.

On the eventful Monday for which the caucus was announced it was decided that it was better for us not to meet at the Shepard headquarters, and by some of those who were there it was broadly intimated that we were not wanted, so we established our headquarters at room No. 103 in the Hampton Hotel, which was taken Monday by Assemblyman Freeman, who joined us that day, as did also Holman of Nassau and Saunders of Columbia. Several Senators, including Senator Roosevelt, also became interested in the proposition at that time. A conference was held at three o'clock at the Hampton, and this was the first time that the Senators were brought into the movement. At this three-o'clock meeting there were only five or six Assemblymen and five Senators, only one of whom, Senator Roosevelt, at that time had joined the movement. The matter discussed there was whether the Governor really desired to have us stay out of the caucus or not. With four of the Senators that seemed to be decisive upon their action and two of them threw up the sponge. Senator Roosevelt with two others went to the Executive chamber and was there informed by the Governor that as Executive of the State he could advise no member of his party to keep out of the party caucus. Senator Roosevelt, despite the fact that he knew, or had heard, that the main body of the Insurgents, as we were afterward called, were not expected until nearly six o'clock, in a very despondent mood returned to the Hampton Hotel and exprest his fear that the whole movement had collapsed. He did not know the men and had little reason for confidence.

Just as was expected, all the Assemblymen who were in the previous compact came in to the later meeting and in addition there were the two Senators, Roosevelt and White. Senator Burd was also present, and while he was loyally with us all thru, he did not sign the agreement signed about six o'clock by all the remaining twenty. Considering the nature of our enterprise and the fact that we were all then comparative strangers to each other this written agreement seemed only a right and proper precaution. That agreement, let me say here, was not sworn, sealed or witnessed and merely stated that we would not vote for Mr. Sheehan, for United States Senator, during the session of 1911. We called it our Declaration of Independence. That agreement was virtually embodied in the first and only statement that as a body we ever sent out.

About seven o'clock, feeling that we had done something, the exact result of which we were very uncertain about, we left the headquarters and repaired to our various eating places to eat such dinners as our nervous condition would permit us. The regular sessions of the Senate and of the Assembly were called at half past eight. In each House the session was brief and perfunctory. The caucus was to be held in the Assembly Chamber after that body adjourned. During the session the committee appointments were given out by the Speaker and the Insurgents did very well. As soon as the motion to adjourn was made, every Senator and Assemblyman in the compact withdrew from the place appointed for the caucus. It would be amusing if there were space to

describe the manner of the going of the individual men; it is sufficient that they went. By previous arrangement we had agreed to meet at our room in the Hampton. Senator Roosevelt and I were the first to arrive and for ten long minutes, that seemed like hours, we assured each other that there was no doubt of the speedy arrival of the other eighteen. Within half an hour all the twenty had arrived, somewhat to our relief, and the defeat of the caucus was accomplished One reason for our meeting was the expectation that when on the roll call it was found that we had meant what we said, and that by lack of numbers the caucus was ineffective, some agreement would have been arrived at that night. In this we were disappointed; so we spent the evening in discussing the situation and settling our future course. We also effected the only organization that we ever had by informally appointing Senator Roosevelt to be our chairman, a selection the wisdom of which subsequent events abundantly proved. He presided in a most informal way at our subsequent meetings, which we held at ten o'clock every morning and five o'clock every afternoon. Whether we had anything particular to discuss or not, we met. Many times we had much to discuss, for from the first we made it a rule to have no secrets from each other and anything said to either of us was in effect said to us all. This may explain why some of the neat pitfalls prepared for our undoing failed of their purpose. As we met day after day, we began to know each other better and better, and with that increasing acquaintance our mutual confidence and respect increased day by day, for every one of us knew that not a man of us had any ax to grind or was working for any outside interest. It is true that many of us had pleasant and intimate personal relations outside of legislation with various men prominent in the party whose advice was frequently asked and sometimes acted upon, but no one outside of ourselves was ever authorized to speak for us in any way whatever.

The first days of our insurgency were indeed strenuous. Morning, noon and night we were subjected to argument, expostulation, entreaty and the solicitation of personal friends, which is the hardest and most trying attack to withstand. Objurgation and threats, of which there were plenty, are easy to meet. It may be an admission of weakness, but many of us found that absence from our accustomed haunts was the easiest method of escape. What was the use of trying to argue with men who were our friends, whose opinions were nevertheless absolutely irreconcilable with our own? It could only result in unpleasantness and lasting animosity. One man, after a three-hour siege, turned upon his State Committee man, and a delegation of four or five with him, with the caustic remark, "Gentlemen, argument is exhausted, you can go to blazes." To be truthful, he did not say "blazes."

Our treatment by our fellow members was exceedingly considerate, and all the way thru we could not but have the feeling that while they differed with us in their conception of our political duty we had their full respect. During the first weeks, our meeting place in the Hampton was a haven to us. We did not always discuss political matters nor the particular venture in which we were engaged. We found that hardly a man among us was not a good story-teller and many of our sessions were occupied with nothing else. I remember once after such a session when we told two newspaper men that there was nothing to report, we received the answer, "For secrecy, the Insurgents had the Black-Hand beaten a mile." After all we had but little to report. The reporters for a while devoted all their energies to the difficult task of discovering what individual or what interests were behind us, and as there were none it was difficult to ascertain. We needed no backer. Our total expense including a wedding present for one of our members and a loving cup for our chairman was less than fifteen dollars apiece, and I ought to know, for all the money that was paid went thru my hands. The lobster suppers eaten from plates of gold took place only in the imagination of the most imaginative of all the newspaper correspondents. Some have wondered how it was that we were so persistent in our attitude. The impression was given out at first that we were all a lot of boys in-

dulging the exuberance of our youth. As a matter of fact the average age of the twenty who signed was nearer fifty than forty. They were men who understood fully the significance of their act and were prepared to meet all its consequences. There were others who also did not go into the caucus: the representatives of the Independence League, Assemblyman O'Connor of Kings, and Senator Duhammel from the same county. There were also Assemblymen Huber and Kennedy of Queens and Senator Saxe of New York. At first none of these attended our conferences, tho they acted in full accord in the attainment of our common object. Senator Saxe was never with us until the very last few days. After the first vote that showed the caucus to be ineffectual, Assemblymen Chanler, Hoyt and Shortt and Senator Loomis, acting in accordance with the well-established Cassidy rule governing caucus obligations, joined us in voting against Mr. Sheehan. We did not think it advisable to unite upon any candidate, for we could not take the position of dictating our choice to the majority. We merely tried to show by the men that were named at different times by one or the other of us, the character of man for whom we would willingly vote if presented by the other side. There were various propositions looking to a settlement that came to naught. Six or seven weeks before the final settlement the suggestion was made to fourteen or fifteen of us individually that we should accept Mr. Cohalan. In the case of each Insurgent, the proposition was made that in the event of eleven others agreeing to vote for Mr. Cohalan he would follow suit and that a new caucus would then be held and Mr. Sheehan's name would be dropped. But this proposition was promptly rejected by every one of the Insurgents. There were various other matters that required our careful consideration. Several times, stung by newspaper criticisms, we prepared elaborate statements defining more fully our position, but on careful consideration we concluded that to give them to the press would only give rise to interminable discussion. It is hard to hang anything on a blank wall, but once put a nail in the wall and no one can tell how much can be hung upon it.

The statement that our opposition to Mr. Sheehan was because of his race and religion, which by the way emanated from the candidate himself, we answered after much discussion among ourselves by proposing the name of the Hon. John D. Kernan, whom we were all ready to vote for. The utter baseness of that charge against us is shown by the fact that three of us belonged to the Catholic order, the Knights of Columbus, and three or four were Irish.

During the entire contest hardly one of the Insurgents missed a single roll call. Republicans and our Democratic opponents could pair off, there was no one with whom an Insurgent could pair and there were times when the absence of any of us might have worked havoc with our plans. The joint session met every day but Sunday. This required a good deal of self-sacrifice. One of our number, Drummand of Cayuga, was married early in the session; the marriage was on Friday and Monday night he was back at his place. Another, Myers of Schenectady, had a daughter dangerously ill with pneumonia. During the critical part of the time he never missed a roll call. Evans of Sullivan had a similar experience. If there were space I might recount all the pleasant things that were done for us by our sympathizers, in Albany and elsewhere, all of which tended to weld us closer together.

Too much cannot be said of the untiring zeal and efforts of Senator Roosevelt to advance our cause. While not, in the ordinary sense of the term, leader, as everything that was done and every step taken came after a full and free discussion by all of us, nevertheless, we had to have some one to represent us and to speak for us, and Senator Roosevelt was the man to do it. During the time when we were hounded and harassed, he was the shepherd of the flock, and his house was indeed during the early days a harbor of refuge nearly every evening.

The conflict dragged on, week succeeded week, and month after month went by, until the 4th of March arrived and the State of New York had

but one Senator at the National Capitol. It was recognized by all that something must be done. The Extraordinary Session of Congress had been called early in April, and it would have been a scandal had New York been represented by but one Senator. There were propositions and counter propositions; four names were presented and rejected. In the meantime some of us had begun to despair of ever being able to come to a satisfactory compromise with Tammany as represented by Mr. Murphy. Tentative negotiations had been entered into by some of the Insurgents, on their own responsibility, with the Republicans. At this juncture, for the first time, Mr. Francis L. Stetson had to do with the matter. He appeared as a voluntary intermediary between the Insurgents and the Republican organization, having been asked to do so by some of the former. There was no element of bargain in the arrangement proposed. We were to make up our minds as to what man we would all vote for, and if our selection was satisfactory to the Republicans, their vote would be cast for the same candidate. Four names were suggested by us. One of them Mr. Stetson at once said it would be useless to present; of the other three, he was certain the Republicans would accept Mr. Osborne. Another, that of Mr. Littleton, he had no confidence in their taking, nor would he say that they would refuse him. A large number of us did not like the idea of Republican alliance anyway, and at the same time we did not wish to reject the offer, so we unanimously decided upon Mr. Littleton, and Mr. Stetson presented his name to the Republicans. We had all met at Senator Roosevelt's house and it was after considerable discussion that Mr. Littleton's name was unanimously selected. Mr. Stetson left for a conference with the Republicans, and after an absence of an hour and a half or two hours, returned with the message that, as he feared, they would not accept Mr. Littleton as the candidate. Expressing his regret that such had been the outcome, Mr. Stetson left us and that night took his departure for New York. That was his sole connection with the Insurgents as a body at any time.

In the meantime the Democrats had been holding a caucus in the Assembly Chamber, which broke up late that night without arriving at any conclusion. At Senator Roosevelt's hearing nothing from the others, we adjourned about one o'clock. That night the fire broke out in the Capitol, and everything was consequently in disorder and confusion. The next day nothing was accomplished, but we had satisfied our opponents as to whom we would not take.

The selection of Mr. Sheehan as the candidate of the regular party caucus had in the meantime been rescinded by another caucus. Thursday afternoon and Thursday night further negotiations were held. The Insurgents finally presented ten names, any of whom we would accept. Among these names were those of Isadore Straus, Augustus Van Wyck, John D. Kernan, D. Cady Herrick and others of equal prominence. At the suggestion of the Democratic leaders the name of Supreme Court Justice Victor Dowling of New York City was added to the list and it was understood that his would probably be the name presented, and we all felt that the matter would receive a happy solution by his selection. So we adjourned Thursday night expecting that the next morning we could all go into the caucus at ten o'clock, with the understanding that we would not be bound to the result if any other name than that of one of the eleven should be selected. The next morning we met at Senator Roosevelt's at nine o'clock and heard for the first time that Judge Dowling had refused to accept, and that the name of Judge O'Gorman had been substituted as the name to be acted upon at the caucus. This announcement put everything up in the air again, and only two of our number went into the caucus. Most of us remained at Senator Roosevelt's house. The caucus had been called for ten o'clock, and as none of us appeared, it was adjourned until two o'clock in the afternoon. Senators Frawley, Murtaugh and Ferris called upon us to urge our acceptance of Judge O'Gorman. On this proposition we took a vote, which resulted in eighteen to six against doing so. In the meantime we were hearing a great deal about Judge O'Gorman. Many of us had thought

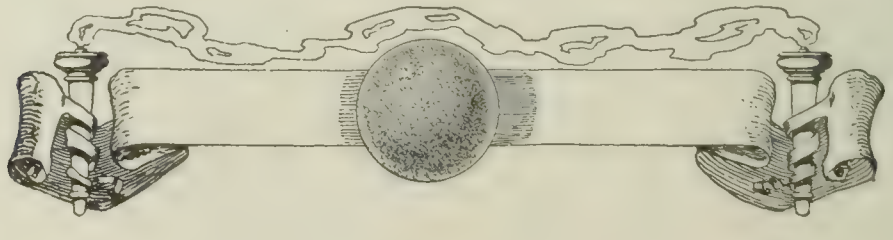
from the beginning of the contest that he would be an admirable selection. When a man had received an appointment, as he had, as Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals, and every member of that court, irrespective of party, had written him a personal letter urging his acceptance, to talk against his fitness would have been silly. Some of us voted against him realizing that in the state of mind in which most of our associates were, we could not bring them around to vote for the angel Gabriel, and that it was better to vote in the negative, and so be in a position to change to the affirmative at the psychological moment. That moment arrived when, as a last resort, Mr. Murphy sent to the Insurgents Senator Wagner, the Democratic leader of the Senate, and Assemblyman Smith, the majority leader of the House, who urged and besought us, for their sake and for the sake of the party and the country, to accept Judge O'Gorman. In the meantime we knew that the Sheehan forces were all ready to unite with the Republicans in the election of their candidate, and we knew also that it would have been easier for them to have obtained from the Republicans enough votes to elect Mr. Sheehan than it would have been for us to have elected any man we might have suggested with Republican aid. As we had always said that we would accept a good Tammany man if he were presented in a proper way, and as some of us had said to outsiders very early in the contest that we gladly would accept Judge O'Gorman as a candidate, we could not longer reasonably refuse, and accordingly several of us changed our votes as taken earlier from the negative to the affirmative, the others all followed suit and enough of us went to the caucus to insure the selection of Judge O'Gorman. It needed our aid to accomplish that. At the joint session that followed immediately after the caucus, James A. O'Gorman received the votes of all but three of the Democratic members of the Legislature. Two of them, Insurgents, had been called away from the city by imperative personal matters. The object for which we had banded together had been accomplished.

It has been said by some that, after fighting those weeks and months, we finally surrendered to Tammany Hall. A cursory examination of the facts belies that statement.

In the interests of good government we forced the reversal of a caucus that had not sufficient numerical strength to make its results effective or binding. We caused the withdrawal of the candidate whom we opposed. We effected the final selection of a man whom Governor Hughes and all the judges of the Court of Appeals had signally honored; who we felt was thoroly qualified for the position; whom Governor Dix urged us to take; who we understood was approved by our friends, and for whom those of us who enjoyed his personal acquaintance had the highest regard.

Whether or not the election of James A. O'Gorman, to represent the Empire State in the Senate of the United States, was the final word of the spirit of our insurgency remains to be seen. The "state of mind" in the Legislature has certainly been invigorated by our action. The newspapers may not concede it, but the "bosses" know it.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.



# Literature

## Fashions in Fiction

Some seasons have been observed to produce a fashion in fiction as pronounced as the cut of skirts and sleeves; others more strikingly suggest the occasional comforting assurance of the "What-They-are-Wearing-in-Paris" correspondent that "there is such a diversity of modes that every woman may find something to suit her peculiar style." So far as late summer modes in fiction are indicated by the decade of novels which synchronous issue has grouped upon the reviewer's table, the latter parallel seems the more apt, and readers of varied tastes may open them with more lively hope of gratification than perhaps can be entertained regarding September fashion plates.

Of the ten books one is a story of modern English life, one a tale of missionaries in China, four—a rather striking proportion—are historical novels, and in the four portrayals of American life the sketches of Milwaukee and rustic Virginia are not more unlike than the two which paint rural and urban New York.

*Esther Damon*[1] lives the most momentous years of a life as little touched with bright color as her gray Methodist gown in a tiny New York village, yet the story of a narrow and self-satisfied community deals in a most arresting fashion with some of the deepest problems of humanity. The hero is a drunkard, the heroine a "fallen" woman, but except to that squeamish niceness which forbids the sot in the gutter and the "guilt" of a woman betrayed to be named in audible voice or clear print, this book will seem one of unusual interest and power. Certain characters and theories are perhaps exaggerated. Whether a Methodism so primitive and narrow existed in New York so late as the middle seventies, whether a "Republic" such as Robert Orme's could have succeeded then or since, may be questioned, but it is a certain tendency to the superlative in their manifestations and results, and not the existence of the spirit animating each, that challenges belief. There is no question of the author's descriptive powers. Such scenes as Robert Orme's last "drunk" and the Methodist camp-meeting are unforgettable.

Next to *Esther Damon* in the ability to compel thought at the same time that it holds the interest is the Chinese missionary story whose title, *The Unknown God*[2], in no way indicates the nature of the book. Much more unknown to the reader is its author's real attitude toward Protestant mission work in China, inasmuch as there are suggestions of everything from a sort of critical hopelessness and sense of futility to a real sympathy and occasional admiration. Aside from this it contains a slightly unusual love story, a vivid account of a native attack upon a mission station, much well-written description of Chinese life and landscape, and some rather nasty intrigue in which a missionary and a high English official divide honors as leading villain.

*The Miller of Old Church*[3] is to-day's educated and ambitious variant of the Virginia "poor white." One of the sons of the generation molded by antebellum conditions, he lives among its still numerous survivors, of them and yet above them. Upon the whole, the best things in the book are of his elders. The shrewd wit and philosophy of their moral and religious disputations really attract more than the triple—or quadruple—love affair unfolding among their children and aristocratic neighbors. But it is the most aristocratic of the neighbors, a middle-aged and very typical Southern lady, who achieves the tragedy of two generations thru that form of goodness in whose delicate pres-

[1] Esther Damon. By Mrs. Fremont Older. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

[2] The Unknown God. By B. L. Putnam Weale. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.45.

[3] The Miller of Old Church. By Ellen Glasgow. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.45.

once the immoralities of society are forbidden mention, and whose combination of frail health and hard and narrow purity two men fear to face with confession and restitution for their wrongdoing. It may be suspected that Ellen Glasgow is a bit heterodox as to both Calvinism and "the womanly woman."

*Dawn O'Hara,* "The Girl Who Laughed,"[4] is less trivial than its title suggests. It is a lively story of a woman newspaper reporter, with sufficient intermingling of pathos so that the reader, unlike Dawn O'Hara, does not always laugh. But neither, as a matter of absolute fact, does the heroine. A notable originality of the book is that its scene in Milwaukee, hitherto much neglected in fiction.

*Thurley Ruxton*[5] is the unworthy production of a pen capable of something better—a novel which most suggests a sadly overdone Anthony Hope creation, without the Anthony Hope charm. The plot is as preposterous as the heroine's fatal beauty, and the constant overstrain of language and incident makes ineffective the little that is good.

*The Old Dance Master*[6] is an eminently readable story of London life in some three social strata. Serious matters are touched lightly, and rather to give piquancy to the plot than to promulgate theories. And better than the plot are the descriptions of the delightful, child-like, profoundly learned old Viennese dancing-master, and the friends high and low whom he makes in his vicissitudinous career.

The four historical novels extend in time from Leonidas of Sparta to Charles II of England, in geography from farthest India to The Hague. And they do not quite fulfill the mathematical requirements in that the chronological means equal the extremes. Inability to withstand the temptation to sugar-coat a very large pill of information with exceedingly thin romance has made *The Royal Pawn of Venice*[7] a rather dull book, altho it has the merit of dealing with a place and period new to fiction's uses—Cyprus in the fifteenth century under the pitiful girl queen who was made a sacrifice to Venetian ambition. Marjorie Bowen has avoided the above-mentioned pitfall, and made *Defender of the Faith*[8] a well-told and very human story of that part of the life of William of Orange just preceding and just following his marriage. The two books dealing with more ancient times are alike only in the fidelity with which each reflects the spirit of the time and people it depicts. *The Coward of Thermopylæ*[9] is like the pure and stately art of the ancient Greece-its hero loved; *The Downfall of the Gods,*[10] a strong but unpleasant book, reeks with the impurities of that Oriental land for which a hero attempted great things because he loved not it, but a woman. Under that inspiration he compassed the overthrow of the Brahmans and their impotent deities only to make way for anarchy and atheism. On the other hand there is no love-story in *The Coward of Thermopylæ,* save that of man for man, but it is curiously touching as it traces the struggle of a poetical Athenian spirit to harden itself to the brutal Spartan ideal of courage. Perhaps it is after all in this book of a time so very old, which makes so strong an appeal in its classic simplicity, that we find the very newest fashion in our display of fresh autumn fiction.

**Kennedy Square.** By F. Hopkinson Smith. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

There is no disappointment here for Mr. Smith's friends—and many they are. It is the atmosphere and the setting of his most successful tales—a Southern town "before the war," with stately mansions, romping children, old black mammies in aprons and bandannas, hard-riding young men who fight duels and ravishingly beautiful young women who indirectly occasion them, fine old gentlemen dressed in clothes sent out

[4] DAWN O'HARA, THE GIRL WHO LAUGHED. *By Edna Ferber.* New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. $1.25.

[5] THURLEY RUXTON. *By Philip Verrill Mighels.* New York: Desmond Fitzgerald. $1.20.

[6] THE OLD DANCE MASTER. *By William Romaine Paterson.* Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25

[7] THE ROYAL PAWN OF VENICE. *By Mrs. Laurence Turnbull.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.

[8] DEFENDER OF THE FAITH. *By Marjorie Bowen.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.35.

[9] THE COWARD OF THERMOPYLÆ. *By Caroline Dale Snedeker.* New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20.

[10] THE DOWNFALL OF THE GODS. *By Sir Hugh Clifford, K.C.M.G.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

from London and devoted to practising the graces of life and to smoothing the path of their juniors. Mr. Smith's impression of the period of *Kennedy Square* has quite as much of legend as

garity. We like his St. George Temple —just as every one in the Baltimore of his time did. And as we close *Kennedy Square,* we can't help half regretting the romance of an older and less progressive



ONE OF A. I. KELLER'S ILLUSTRATIONS FOR F. HOPKINSON SMITH'S "KENNEDY SQUARE"

of history about it. At least, he records it with his usual charm. He is a born story-teller, and will never wear his welcome out. He describes eating and drinking with greater effect than any living author. (We regret his dragging in Poe—even to preach a temperance sermon, as it were.) Mr. Smith confers gentility upon a character as readily as other novelists impart vul

civilization that is so appealing, enjoyed thru books.

**Dionis of the White Veil.** By Caroline Brown. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

The story opens at New Orleans in the year 1725. It is a picturesque setting that history provides; so picturesque, indeed, that one somewhat deplores the

rococo style indulged in by the author, whose red men have "muscle-matted torsos," whose King Lewis (ætat. 15) has a "jaded fancy" and a "sated court," and whose ladies (for the scene shifts from the New World to Versailles) feel on the slightest provocation "delicious tremors of fear titillating down their spines." Dionis de Montfort, to be sure is an exception. We make her acquaintance as an Ursuline novice, *en route* for the wilderness. She is young, beautiful, and rebellious. Brother Chabet is almost equally young, almost equally rebellious. But she breaks short her novitiate in mating, not with Chabet, but with dashing Etienne Fauchet—courtier in France, woodsman and fur-trader in New France. A preposterous, diverting tale of nimble *coureurs des bois*, Breton cut-throats, sea pirates, murdering savages, portly nuns and somber Jesuits.



"WE MUST HAVE BEEN A GREAT PAIR"
An illustration by George Brehm for Sewell Ford's "Torchy" (Clode)

**Such a Woman.** By Owen and Leita Kildare. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.20.

*Such a Woman,* by the author of that tender story of the East Side, "My Mamie Rose," has the pathos of unfinished work, as the manuscript was incomplete at Mr. Kildare's death. The story has been finished by Mrs. Kildare. There is much that is brutal in its descriptions of the degradation among the people whom a young city missionary tried to help by starting a "Wayside Inn" settlement, the account of which is interesting as it embodies Mr. Kildare's theories of social work and the way in which to approach the people whom he knew so intimately. His fierce resentment of patronage one can well understand. His prejudice against many people who "go slumming" for excitement or to fill vacant minds is bitter; so he does scant justice to the greater number of those whose money supports missions and settlements, simply because they are anxious to relieve suffering and to help the children in congested neighborhoods and for no other reason whatsoever. Hence his report of the meeting of the patrons of the "Wayside Inn" is pure caricature. The complete transformation of Nora, drunken and hardened as she is at the beginning, is not unprecedented; but her marriage to the missionary at the end sounds a false note, and

injures the artistic effect of the book, which has some striking scenes and a power of realistic description of the brutality of drunkenness in man and woman which Owen Kildare hated as a strong man can.

**Torchy.** By Sewell Ford. New York: Edward J. Clode. $1.25.

Sewell Ford does not interpose his own personality between his carrot-topped hero and his reader. That hero, whose autobiography opens with his engagement as office-boy by a wild-cat mining promoter, is a child of Manhattan, stamped with that city's qualities and faults. Some will revel in Torchy's humor—others will shudder at his vulgarity. It is at any rate the essential vulgarity of the scene and its actors, such as may or may not please in its picturesque phrasing and uninvited repartee, but which is, none the less, the *genius loci*. Torchy is more clever than well-bred, and the last thing in the world which he would think of keeping is "his place." On the contrary, by not keeping his place, or any consciousness of it, he rises in the world—after the fashion of story-book heroes. His apologists will observe that his heart is in the right place, as also that he has a head on his shoulders. *Torchy* is to the metropolis what "David Harum" was to rural New York.



ONE OF MR. GIBSON'S ILLUSTRATIONS FOR R. W. CHAMBERS'S "THE COMMON LAW"

**The Common Law.** By Robert W. Chambers. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.40.

A new story by Chambers does not require a review; all that is needed is an announcement, especially for one that is known to a hundred thousand readers before it gets into covers. Like Anthony Hope, H. G. Wells and other novelists of the day, Mr. Chambers in this latest work considers the question of possible deviations from matrimony and comes to the sensible tho not surprising

conclusion that it is better not for women to experiment with novel forms of the relationship, but to obey "the common law," however arduous it may be in individual cases. He works out the theme in his characteristic style, continually leading up to suggestive situations and deftly dodging them in the end. It is curious to note that in the class of society which he describes it is snobbery that is the foe of morality, and a violation of etiquet is worse than a sin.

**Mrs. Thompson.** By W. B. Maxwell. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.30.

Mrs. Thompson is a new woman in fiction. She is forty-five when we meet her in her great shop, Thompson's, in the town of Mallingbridge; her hair is silvered when we leave her beside her granddaughter in the old pew at St. Saviour's, reciting the responses in her resolute voice; but she is always the dominating figure wherever she may be. The woman in business has had scant attention from novelists hitherto; in *Mrs. Thompson* she has come into her own. The strong brain, the clear head, the upright honesty, the faithful industry, of a genuine woman of business who makes a success of her enterprises have not been chronicled since the author of "Proverbs" described the efficient Jewess who considered fields and bought them, who managed and wrought long ago, and whose works were to praise her in the gates, until Mr. Maxwell gives us this masterly portrait of a middle-aged Englishwoman, who, against heavy odds, conquers her business and her town by sheer force of financial acumen amounting to genius. Mrs. Deland, in "The Iron Woman," draws a woman mastered by her business. Mrs. Thompson masters hers. She is a loving mother, a devoted grandmother, a generous friend and a personable figure in society, as well as the center of "Thompson's" activity. A curious recrudescence of youth, long repressed by her exacting work as head of a large department store, leads to her marriage, at forty-five, to a favorite clerk, a man of twenty-seven. He proves wholly unworthy of his promotion and of his wife's generous autumnal affection. The way in which Mrs. Thompson-Marsden shakes herself free from the hyphenated unhappiness of her marriage, and the business complexities caused by her husband's evil habits and utter lack of managerial ability, is unusual and makes an engrossing story of that part of life where most stories end, but we care less for the plot than for the character of Mrs. Thompson, who never loses our respect and admiration, even when she makes her absurd choice of a second husband. Her heart is tender to all who make the least response to her affection, and her essential womanliness, while it makes her the easy prey of a scoundrel, endears her to the reader, while her genius for finance compels respect. By a curious coincidence this book appears simultaneously with Karin Michealis's "The Dangerous Age," which is constructed on the same theme, but treats it in a way offensive to Anglo-Saxon taste.



W. B. MAXWELL
Author of "Mrs. Thompson" (Appleton)

**The Secret Garden.** By Frances Hodgson Burnett. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company, $1.35.

Mrs. Burnett has the happy gift of understanding and being able to speak to children in her books. *The Secret Garden* is a worthy successor to "Little Lord Fauntleroy" and "Sarah Crewe." To more sophisticated readers the secret

will not appeal so strongly, but the story is full of a fresh-air gospel which makes it wholesome reading for everybody. The cross little girl who finds the key of the secret garden and the invalid boy who shares the mystery of the place are not usual children, but they learn many lessons from the growing things and are interesting playmates; Dickon and his mother are very wise ones. As in Mrs. Burnett's latest play, "The Dawn of a Tomorrow," there is a good deal about the therapeutic power of suggestion, but not to a tiresome degree, and the psychical is so helped by fresh air and sunshine that the new interests are not so heavily burdened as to tax the credulity of the reader. It is a genuinely out-of-doors novel, and suggests a desire speedily to find a garden of one's own, tho the transformation it may work will be less startling.

**The Ne'er-do-Well.** By Rex Beach. New York: Harper and Brothers. $1.25.

Rex Beach is equally at home under the pine and the palm. But except for the climate there is not so much difference as might seem between Alaska and Panama, between digging a mine and digging a canal. The novelty and excitement of the enterprise attracts to the Isthmus the same class of men as a few years ago flocked to the Peninsula, adventurers and ne'er-do-wells among them. There is material for many good stories in the life of this little American community temporarily emplanted in the tropics in the midst of an old Spanish civilization; stories much better than the one in hand, for this is not much more than farcical melodrama, interlarded with perfunctory descriptions of canal construction. Mr. Beach does full justice to the enthusiasm and energy of those engaged in the work, but he goes further than any magazine writer has dared in his charges of corruption and nepotism in the administration; charges which, if unwarranted, as we believe they are, are deserving of censure in a Presidential message.



THE FRONTISPIECE OF REX BEACH'S NEW NOVEL, "THE NE'ER-DO-WELL."

**Mrs. Maxon Protests.** By Anthony Hope. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.35.

Mrs. Maxon calls it "Inkpat," not liking the long word that lawyers use, and her protest against being "sat upon and squashed all her life" takes some active and unconventional forms in that England which furnishes plenty of incompatibility of temper but no divorce for it. Mr. Hope raises all sorts of questions. He does not answer any of them. His heroine, while a very charming woman, is so evidently constructed for the sole purpose of raising these questions and much mischief besides, that she seems a weak and inconsistent character, Mr. Hope's inconclusive conclusion is this:

> "Man being imperfect, laws must be made. Man being imperfect, laws must be broken or ever new laws will be made. Winnie Maxon had broken a law and asked a question. When thousands do the like, the Giant, after giving the first comers a box on the ear, may at last put his hand to his own and ponderously consider."

The result of which consideration, he obviously implies, will be a law for free divorce; but the story of another butterfly broken on the wheel of the present English law proves nothing, except that this particular butterfly is an especially foolish and futile one. The dialog is written with Mr. Hope's customary cleverness, and the minor characters are well sketched, particularly the husband and wife who maintain a normal home life while harboring the most unconventional opinions and people.

## Fiction Notes

A narrative of garrison life in the West written in a personal and unaffected style by Mrs. Martha Summerhayes appears under the title of *Vanished Arizona* (Salem Press Co., Salem, Mass.; $1.60).

*The Carpet from Bagdad* By Harold MacGrath, Bobbs-Merrill, $1.25. An ingenious romance of adventure with the scene set where East meets West, that is, Cairo. Gorgeous illustrations in color by Castaigne.

....New England and the Western desert are the two scenes of Frances Marian Mitchell's *Joan of Kamboo Springs* (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co.; $1.35). A good deal of ground is covered—in more senses than one. There is plenty of sentiment and plenty of adventure in the tale.

....Charles Belmont Davis, in *Tales of the Town* (Duffield; $1.30), very cleverly hits off the life of New York—especially that of the actress, the "bohemian," the flat-dweller and the "clubman." His stories are well told, and convey a genial kind of sentimentality for which we are all of us better off.

....Lady Gregory's *Kiltartan Wonder Book* (Dutton, $1.50) will interest not the child alone but also the lover of folklore. She has not attempted to "arrange" the old tales to any considerable extent, and her book is by that the more authentic. There are crude illustrations by Miss Margaret Gregory.

....*Stories That End Well.* By Octave Thanet. Bobbs-Merrill. The title alone is nowadays enough to sell the book, especially with an author who knows what a good ending is. Whether the entanglement is financial, legal, matrimonial, social or political we all have confidence in Miss French's ability to bring it out all right.

....Nobody has recorded what a cat thinks of a king when she looks at him, but in the story *Four in Family,* by Florida Pope Sumerwell (Bobbs-Merrill Co., $1), we get a dog's-eye view of an average family of whom the dog counts himself the fourth member. The story of "how we look from where the dog sits" is cleverly told and rarely gets out of its doggish character.

....Even one unfamiliar with the Italian novelist's earlier work would learn without surprise that the author of *Leila* was a Senator, also that he was a devout Roman Catholic, moderately "modernist" in his position. That *Leila,* like "The Saint," has been placed on the Index, would, however, probably surprise such an open-minded reader as we are imagining. Yet if M. Faguet is justified in suggesting an analogy between Fogazzaro's work and Luther's, perhaps one ought not to marvel. And certainly the Italian, too, had the reformer's temperament. This last novel of his is undeniably heavy as fiction. It is translated into English by Mary Pritchett Agnelli and published ($1.35) by Hodder & Stoughton.

....The murder of a lady in a wood and the solution of the mystery after suspicion has lain heavily upon her husband, form the theme of *The Vanity Box,* by Alice Stuyvesant (Doubleday, $1.20). The plot is rather cleverly entangled, and the characters more clearly differentiated than in many novels of crime and its retribution.

....A monument to Victor Hugo is to be erected on the battlefield at Waterloo. The great battle occurred in 1815; it was during the summer of 1861 that the novelist established himself on the "mournful plain," to remain two months. Hugo worked harder for his "local color" than some of his successors; perhaps that is why he deserves a granite column surmounted by a Gallic cock.

....The author of "Sowing Seeds in Danny," Nellie L. McClung, has written a sequel to that popular book: *The Second Chance* (Doubleday, Page & Co.; $1.20). It has humor, and the little Irish girl, Pearlie Watson, who lives on the Manitoba farm named "The Second Chance," is a genuinely interesting person, in her anxiety to bring up her seven brothers to be "dacent citizens."

....A wholesome, sunshiny book is *Miss Gibbie Gault* by Kate Langley Bosher (Harpers, $1.20). A little city of Virginia is the scene of a pretty story of two women who tried to help Yorkburg, half against its will, and make it something better than the usual Southern mill town. Miss Gibbie Gault, a spinster of sixty-five, is the unknown benefactor, and an original, sensible, albeit opinionated heroine.

....Jean Richepin has written in *L'Aile* a novel of aviation that justifies, if one may believe the French reviewers, a poet's use of prose. The reader of Richepin is amazed to learn that he

> "has undertaken to study the secret elaboration and sudden explosion of the phenomenon called genius. . . . Genius, in what does it consist? Richepin seeks to explain it. And his demonstration is very penetrating."

So, at least, writes M. Brisson in *Les Annales.*

....Japan is said to be greatly excited over the work of the younger writers who belong to a "realistic" school, with Maupassant and Ibsen for gods, and the fact that these writers have either been placed under arrest or warned by the police that they must mend their literary ideals. Voltaire's proverb, *il faut cultiver son jardin,* might be a good one for these young

cosmopolitans to ponder. No one has got very far by imitating the great "realists," in spite of all their greatness.

....Not, assuredly, just the novel for the French class of the Young Ladies' Seminary, Colette Willy's *La Vagabonde* (Ollendorff, 3 fr. 50) is none the less entertaining for those who are not afraid of attacking a certain proportion of *argot*. The principal character is the ex-wife of a fashionable pastellist, herself a novelist whose first book was the only one to sell, and an apt observer of the music halls and its *coulisses* and a not unappreciative.

"The artists of the café-concert," . . . she writes. "How ill they are known, and described, and how little understood, chimerical, vain, full of an absurd and obsolete faith in Art. They alone, the last of all, dare still to declare, with a sacred fever: 'An *artist* ought not . . . an *artist* cannot accept . . . an *artist* does not consent. . . .

....In "An Imaginative Woman," one of the *Wessex Tales* just brought out in the new compact edition of Thomas Hardy, published by the Harpers ($1.25), Ella Marchill signs her verse "John Ivy," but the poet Robert Trewe, "with a man's unsusceptibility on the question of sex, had never once thought of passing himself off as a woman." The preference of many woman writers for a male pen-name is, doubtless, says the London *Chronicle*, apropos of nothing, a survival of the old superstition that to engage in authorship was "unwomanly." The Brontë sisters set the fashion and appeared as Currer, Acton and Ellis Bell respectively. Their example was followed by George Eliot. But George is a name to which the distressed lady novelist flies as to a city of refuge. We have had George Egerton, George Fleming, George Paston. We have also had John Oliver Hobbes, Ralph Iron, Frank Hamel and Frank Danby. There are only a few cases of men adopting a feminine disguise. Oliver Madox Hueffer has, to be sure, signed his novel Jane Wardle, and William Sharp is better known as Fiona MacLeod. And a French journalist has called himself "Fœmina"—but that is somewhat different.

## New Books of the New Season

It is too early to give a complete list of the books that will be issued by American publishers this fall. After all, it would not be desirable to name even the titles of all the books which will be thrown upon the market, and in the following classified lists we aim at signalizing the most important volumes under the various heads.

Since this is our Fiction number, it is appropriate that we begin with the new fiction. For those inclined to be discouraged because too many novels are read at the expense of more solid literature, let us quote from Mr. John Bigelow's address at the opening of the new Public Library in New York City. When Samuel J. Tilden was planning the foundation of another public library in New York, Mr. Bigelow says:

"He told me that he had just received the annual report of the Boston Public Library, and he found that about 90 per cent. of the books taken from it during the year had been works of fiction. He asked me whether it was really worth his while to devote so much or indeed any money whatever to fostering such an abnormal appetite for imaginative literature. I said to him in substance, that probably the first printed writing that ever made a lodgment in his mind was the melodies of Mother Goose. 'Nonsense,' as Charles Lamb very truly said, 'is children's best sense.' The real luxury of a printed book consists in the degree its contents are capable of interesting us. To create a genuine taste for that luxury, therefore, every one must begin by reading what interests him."

And Mr. Arnold Bennett, in his latest book, *Literary Taste*, tell us that a "classic" survives only "because it is a source of pleasure." This is not orthodox teaching, but it expresses the impressionism of the age we live in. For one who accepts Mr. Bennett's definition, perhaps there will be some "classics" in the following list:

### Fiction.

*Ethan Frome*, by Mrs. Edith Wharton (Scribner, $1). *The Outcry*, by Henry James (Scribner, $1.25). *A Weaver of Dreams*, by Myrtle Reed (Putnam, $1.50). *Mother Carey's Chickens*, by Kate Douglas Wiggin (Houghton, $1.25). *The Following of the Star*, by Florence L. Barclay (Putnam, $1.50). *A Country Lawyer*, by H. A. Shute (Houghton, $1.25). *The Principal Girl*, by J. C. Snaith (Moffat, $1.35). *In the Shadow of Islam*, by Demetra Vaka (Houghton, $1.25). *The Bauble*, by Richard Barry (Moffat, $1.35). *A Safety Match*, by Ian Hay (Houghton, $1.20). *Flower o' the Peach*, by Perceval Gibbon (Century). *Baby Grand*, by John Luther Long (Badger, $1.35). *The Blind Who See*, by Marie Louise van Saanen (Century). *Havoc*, by E. Phillips Oppenheim (Little, $1.25). *The Knight-Errant*, by R. A. Wason (Small, $1.25). *Hilda Lessways*, by Arnold Bennett (Dutton, $1.50). *The Man from the North*, by Arnold Bennett (Doran). *The Heart of Life*, by Pierre de Coulevain (Dutton, $1.25). *The Fruitful Vine*, by Robert Hichens (Stokes, $1.40). *The Song of Renny*, by Maurice Hewlett (Scribner, $1.50). *The Man in the Shadow, and Other Stories*, by Richard Washburn Child (Macmillan, $1.25). *The Wonder Lady*, by Ella Lowery Noseley (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, $1). *The Inside of the Cup*, by Winston Churchill (Macmillan, $1.50). *A Likely Story*, by De Morgan (Holt, $1.35). *Mothers to Men*, by Zona Gale (Macmillan, $1.50). *The Sick-a-Bed Lady*, by Eleanor Hallowell Abbott (Century, $1.30). *The Healer*, by Robert Herrick (Macmillan, $1.50). *Jean-Christophe in Paris*, by Romain Rolland (Holt, $1.50). *South Sea Tales*, by Jack London (Macmillan, $1.25). *Jancy*, by Inez Haynes Gillmore (Holt, $1.20). *The Jugglers*, by Molly Elliot Seawell (Macmillan, $1.25). *The Garden of Resurrection*, by E.

Temple Thurston (Kennerley, $1.30). *Nonsense Novels*, by Stephen Leacock (Lane, $1). *The Mystery Moon*, by Jeffery Farnol (Dodd). *The Trail of the Axe*, by Ridgwell Cullum (Jacobs, $1.25). *A Person of Some Importance*, by Lloyd Osbourne (Bobbs, $1.25). *Ike and Maurice*, by Montague Glass (Doubleday). *Sixes and Sevens*, by O Henry (Doubleday). *The Adventures of Bobby Orde*, by Stewart Edward White (Doubleday). *Mary Midthorne*, by G B McCutcheon (Dodd). *Margery*, by E. F. Benson (Doubleday, $1.20). *The Last Galley*, by A. Conan Doyle (Doubleday, $1.20). *Corporal Cameron*, by Ralph Connor (Doran). *The Heart of a Woman*, by the Baroness Orczy (Doran). *Joan of the Tower*, by Warwick Deeping.

Biography and Memoirs.

*Recollections, Grave and Gay*, by Mrs. Burton Harrison (Scribner, $2.50). *My Own Story*, by Princess Louisa of Tuscany (Putnam). *Life and Works of Winslow Homer*, by W. H. Downes (Houghton, $6). *Royal Romances of Today*, by Kellogg Durland (Duffield, $2). *Life and Times of Cavour*, by W. R. Thayer (Houghton, $7.50). *Memoirs of Theodore Thomas*, by Rose Fay Thomas (Moffat, $3). *The Life Story of J. Pierpont Morgan*, by Carl Hovey (Sturgis, $2.50). *The Life and Labors of Bishop Hare*, by M. A. De Wolfe Howe (Sturgis; $2.50). *Père Lacomb*, by Catharine Hughes (Moffat; $2.50). *Dr. Johnson and Fanny Burney*, by C. B. Tinker (Moffat, $2). *William Lloyd Garrison*, by Lindsay Swift (Jacobs, $1.25). *U. S. Grant*, by Franklin S. Edmonds (Jacobs, $1.25). *Lincoln, Lover of Mankind*, by Eliot Norton (Moffat, 75 cents). *The Diary of Gideon Wells. With a Memoir*, by John T. Morse, Jr. (Houghton, $10). *The Brownings*, by Lilian Whiting (Little, Brown, $2.50). *Some Aspects of Thackeray*, by Lewis Melville (Little, $2.50). *The Life of Bret Harte*, by H. C. Merwin (Houghton, $4). *Goethe and His Woman Friends*, by Mary C. Crawford (Little, $3). *Maurice Maeterlinck*, by Edward Thomas (Dodd, $1.60). *The Fair Ladies of Hampton Court*, by Clare Jerrold (Little, $4). *Letters of Sarah Orne Jewett* (Houghton, $1.50). *Napoleon*, by Arthur Hassall (Little, $2.50). *Napoleon*, by August Fournier (Holt, $8). *Napoleon and King Murat*, by A. Espitalier (Lane, $4). *The Tragedy of St. Helena*, by Sir Walter Runciman (Stokes, $3.50). *The Wife of General Bonaparte*, by Joseph Turquan (Lane, $4). *Memoirs of the Duc de Lauzun* (Sturgis, $1.50). *An Illustrated History of Lady Emma Hamilton*, by Julia Frankau (Macmillan). *Ruskin*, by E. T. Cook, 2 vols. (Macmillan, $6). *Benjamin Disraeli*, Vol. II, by W. F. Monypenny (Macmillan, $3). *Statesmen of the Old South*, by W. E. Dodd (Macmillan, $1.50). *John Redmond*, by L. G. Redmond-Howard (Lane, $3.50). *The Great Empress Dowager of China*, by Philip W. Sergeant (Dodd, $3.50). *Robert Louis Stevenson in California*, by Catharine D. Osborne (McClurg, $3.50). *Alexander Hamilton*, by W. S. Culbertson (Yale Univ.). *Fifty Years of Public Service*, by Shelby M. Cullom (McClurg, $3). *Life of Andrew Jackson*, by J. S. Bassett (Doubleday, $5).

History and Politics.

*The Cornerstone of Colonial Commerce*, by John A. Stoughton (Little, $1.50). *Memories of Two Wars*, by Frederick Funston (Scribner). *Studies, Military and Diplomatic*, by Charles Francis Adams (Macmillan, $2.25). *Naval Strategy*, by A. T. Mahan (Little, $3.50). *Democratic England*, by Percy Alden (Macmillan). *A Short History of Our Own Times (1885-1911)*, by C. P. Gooch (Holt). *A History of the United States*, by Edward Channing, Vol. III, 1760-1789 (Macmillan, $2.50). *The President's Cabinet*, by H. B. Learned (Yale Univ.). *The New History*, by J. H. Robinson (Macmillan). *German Civilization*, by Ernst Richard (Macmillan). *The Quakers in the American Colonies*, by Rufus M. Jones; assisted by Isaac Sharpless and Amelia M. Gummere (Macmillan). *Commission Government in American Cities*, by Ernest S. Bradford (Macmillan). *Short-Ballot Principles*, by Richard S. Childs (Houghton, $1). *The Annexation of Texas*, by Justin H. Smith (Baker, $3). *The Civilization of China*, by H. A. Giles (Holt). *The Rise of Chinese Nationalism*, by Paul S. Reinsch (Macmillan). *The Women of the Cæsars*, by Guglielmo Ferrero (Century, $2).

Travel.

*Two Years in the Forbidden City*, by the Princess Der Ling (Moffat, $2). *The Changing Chinese*, by E. A. Ross (Century, $2.40). *The Belgians at Home*, by Clive Holland (Little, $3.50). *The Cathedrals of England and Wales*, by T. D. Atkinson (Little, $3). *The Romance of the Oxford Colleges*, by Francis Gribble (Little, $1.75). *Wordsworth and the English Lake Country*, by Eric Robertson (Appleton, $2.25). *The South Wales Coast*, by Ernest Rhys (Stokes, $2.25). *From Constantinople to the Home of Omar Khayyam*, by A. V. W. Jackson (Macmillan, $2.50). *Panama*, by Albert Edwards (Macmillan, $2.50). *Highways and Byways of the Great Lakes*, by Clifton Johnson (Macmillan, $2). *The Danube*, by Walter Jerrold (Stokes, $3.50). *Florence and Her Treasures*, by H. M. Vaughan (Macmillan). *Home Life in Russia*, by A. S. Rappoport (Macmillan, $1.75). *France and the French*, by Charles Dawbarn (Macmillan). *Byways of Paris*, by Georges Cain (Duffield, $2). *In the Land of the Pharaohs*, by Duse Mohamed (Appleton, $3). *Five Years in the Soudan*, by Edward Fothergill (Appleton, $4). *A Search for the Apex of America*, by Annie S. Peck (Dodd, $3.50). *The Wildernesses of the Upper Yukon*, by Charles Sheldon (Scribner, $3). *A Garden of Paris*, by Elizabeth Wallace (McClurg, $1.25). *Spanish Sketches*, by Edward Penfield (Scribner, $2.50).

Poetry and Drama.

*Poems* by Madison Cawein (Macmillan, $1.25). *The Overture and Other Poems*, by Jefferson B. Fletcher (Macmillan, $1.25). *The*

*Wife of Marobius,* by Max Ehrmann (Kennerley, $1). *Youth,* by Charles Hanson Towne (Kennerley, $1). *Mona,* by Brian Hooker (Dodd, $1.25). *The Singing Man,* by Josephine Preston Peabody (Houghton, $1.10). *A Little Book of Home-Spun Verse,* by Margaret Sangster (Sturgis, $1). *Hard Labor, and Other Poems,* by John Carter (Baker, $1). *Embers, and Other One Act Dramas,* by George Middleton (Holt, $1.35). *Sonnets and Ballate of Guido Cavalcanti,* translated by Ezra Pound (Small, $2).

LITERATURE.

*Shakespeare on the Stage,* by William Winter (Moffat, Yard, $3). *Thomas Carlyle: His Literary Apprenticeship,* by W. S. Johnson (Yale Univ.). *Genius and Other Essays,* by E. C. Stedman (Moffat, $1.50). *Democracy and Poetry,* by Francis B. Gummere (Houghton, $1.50). *The American Dramatist,* by Montrose J. Moses (Little, $2.50). *The Early Literary Career of Robert Browning,* by T. R. Lounsbury (Scribner, $1). *Old Lamps for New,* by E. V. Lucas (Macmillan). *The Friendship of Books,* by Temple Scott (Macmillan, $1.75).

MUSIC AND ART.

*Civic Art,* by T. H. Mawson (Scribner, $20). *Nineteenth Century English Ceramic Art,* by J. F. Blacker (Little, $3.50). *Architecture and Environment,* by L. March-Phillips (Holt, $2). *History of Architecture; Volume III,* by A. L. Frothingham, Jr. (Baker, $5). *Temperamental Architecture and Architectural Refinement,* by W. H. Goodyear (Yale). *The Art of the Romans,* by H. B. Walters (Macmillan). *The Story of French Painting,* by Charles H. Coffin (Century, $1.20). *One Hundred Masterpieces,* by John La Farge (Doubleday). *French Architecture of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries,* by Reginald Blomfield (Macmillan). *The Midsummer of Italian Art,* by Frank Preston Stearns (Badger, $2). *From Morris to Whistler,* by Walter Crane (Macmillan). *Style in Musical Art,* by Sir Hubert Parry (Macmillan). *English Opera and Nationalism,* by Cecil Forsythe (Macmillan). *Famous Operas,* by W. J. Henderson (Dodd, 50 cents each). *Franz Liszt,* by James Huneker (Scribner, $2).

ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

*Control of the Market,* by Bruce Wyman (Moffat, Yard, $1). *War and Other Essays,* by William Graham Sumner (Yale Univ.). *Social Forces in American History,* by A. M. Simons (Macmillan). *Principles of Economics,* by F. W. Taussig, 2 vols. (Macmillan, $4). *Wages in the United States,* by Scott Nearing (Macmillan, $1.50). *Social Value,* by B. M. Anderson (Houghton, $1). *Economic Beginnings of the Far West,* by Katherine Coman (Macmillan). *The Tariff in Our Times,* by Ida M. Tarbell (Macmillan). *Pay Day,* by C. Hanford Henderson (Houghton, $1.50). *Increasing Human Efficiency in Business,* by W. D. Scott (Macmillan). *Social Reform and the Constitution,* by J. J. Goodman (Macmillan, $1.50). *Corporations and the State,* by Theodore E. Burton (Appleton, $1.25). *The Immigration Problem,* by J. W. Jenks and W. J. Lauck (Funk, $1.75). *A History of Travel in America,* by Seymour Dunbar (Bobbs-Merrill, $4). *The Port of Hamburg,* by E. J. Clapp (Yale Univ.). *Industrial Depressions,* by G. H. Hull (Stokes, $2.75).

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## Labor Arbitration on Trial

THE great English strike and its outcome have further discouraged the advocates of arbitration as a substitute for open conflict between capital and labor, and have awakened unhallowed joy in the breasts of those lugubrious philosophers whose comprehensive formula is "I told you so." A definite agreement had been made between English unions and the employers, and it was unhesitatingly ignored and broken. If such things can be, why bother about agreements?

Not only in England, but on the Continent also, the incident has provoked a lot of sober second thinking. *Le Temps,* for example, of August 20, devotes a carefully phrased editorial to "La faillite de l'arbitrage." The English disturbance, it says, has provoked in England and in France "a profound disillusioning" among the partisans of organized arbitration. *Le Temps* does not share the bitter conviction of the syndicalists that the whole arbitration movement has been a fraud, and that Mr. Lloyd-George has lent himself to a mere piece of trickery. It believes that Lloyd-George has shown both sincerity and ability in his efforts, but that the arbitration idea is inherently defective.

There is weight in the reasons which *Le Temps* advances. Almost a generation ago, when arbitration was seriously discussed in the United States, an extensive pamphlet and monographic literature on the subject appeared, and more than one State bureau of labor statistics devoted special reports to it. The conclusion from theory and experience at that time was, that conciliation, including all efforts to prevent conflict and bring about an understanding, may be expected to prove successful in a high percentage of cases, but that actual arbitration of points in dispute, in the understanding that both parties to the quarrel will be bound by the decision of the arbitrators, has usually failed, and holds out little promise of success in the future. *Le Temps,* without referring to this chapter in American labor history, arrives at the same conclusion from its survey of European conditions, and from the experience of New Zealand, Australia and Canada.

As prevention is always better than cure, conciliation, in the nature of things, is more promising than arbitration; and it is true, as *Le Temps* argues, that in labor difficulties third parties cannot possibly know as well as the immediate parties to the conflict what the relative gains and losses of fighting, on the one hand, or surrendering, on the other hand, will amount to. So long as this remains true, there is always a presumption that when conciliation fails a subsequent arbitration will offer but doubtful hope. And it must be admitted that arbitration thus far has not scored much success in those countries where it has been tried on the largest scale and with all the resources of government authority back of it.

We must go back, *Le Temps* believes, to a régime of liberty of discussion and decision. If the meaning is that any hope lies in a return to unrestricted competition, the prescription of the social doctors of *Le Temps'* staff is surely as worthless and probably as innocuous as that of the extremist school of government paternalism. Liberty within limits in these matters is absolutely necessary, and in a large majority of instances it is

justified by its consequences. But it is precisely in those cases in which liberty fails that we need other recourse, and the troublesome question is—what?

We strongly suspect that it is a mistake to try to mix liberty and authority in the same pill. What the world will have to come to, as the case looks now, is a plan whereby organized employers and labor unions will be permitted freely to bargain and agree if they can, but providing for governmental interference and arbitrary decision, from which no appeal will stand, and backed up by effective penalties, if conflict is continued with public loss and inconvenience, beyond a certain time limit.

All parties affected by the labor bargain, employers, workingmen and the public, want a plan that is either fish, flesh or fowl. Arbitration proves in experience to be nondescript. Far better would be a plan that could be depended on to work, even if now and then it worked unfairly to one side or the other. Let the presumption of liberty stand. Let the parties agree in liberty if they can. When they can't, let the State step in, and without any beating about the bush tell them, not what they ought to do, but what they must and will be compelled to do. This plan would have the further advantage that it is suitable for any scheme of social organization. It is called for by the present social order. It would be absolutely necessary under socialism.

## Marriage and the State

In certain late discussions of the relation of marriage to the Church complaint has been made that the Church assumes too much authority over marriage, and the desire has been exprest by those who would be "liberal" and "free" to break away from the tyranny of the Church in their marital relations. This is a hasty and unintelligent desire and effort.

What has the Church to do—historically with marriage? Very little. It did not create marriage; it accepted it. Marriage is a creation of society, of very primitive and rude society, and it was developed and its laws established long before the Church existed. Marriage laws rest on the needs of human beings and the experience of the race and the wish and consent of men and women. Usually there has been, and now usually there is nothing religious about its celebration. A man and a woman take each other by the consent of their parents, and with a feast perhaps, and a procession and a transfer of gifts; that is all. Taking each other makes them husband and wife, and its rights and privileges follow of this

> "sole propriety
> In Paradise of all things common else."

But marriage involves duties, obligations; among them sole personal right of possession, "propriety"; and duties are hallowed and enforced by religion; and the Church supports and maintains all religious duties, including those of marriage. Accordingly it is proper that the Church should give its weighty sanction to whatever marriage rights, duties or authority society may have established. The Church will accordingly supply ceremonies for marriage and solemnize the marriage when desired, and, if society by its laws allows, will pronounce a marriage valid. But this it does not by its primary authority but by the consent and under the direction of the State.

To seek to get out from under the rule of the Church in marriage, and thus to find a larger liberty or license, is futile, for marriage laws and sanctions are not made by the Church but by the State. Society makes them; the public makes them. If a loose man wants to cut loose from the wife to whom he was bound by the State he must ask the State's permission. The State in this country, as in all civilized countries, tells him he must live chastely with his wife; and while the Church supports the State in this requirement, the Church can do nothing more than say its say on the subject; anything more, anything final, must come from the State which created the marital contract. It is the State that must say whether there can be separation, and what degree of separation, and what provision for the support of a divorced wife, and which shall have the care of the children. With all this the Church has nothing to do. It can only say its mind.

And the State does not like sexual

license. It believes in domestic bonds. That is, it has learned that the way a lion lives with a lioness is better than the way of buffaloes or dogs. That is the settled conclusion of civilized humanity, and thereto the Church agrees; and woe to the man or woman who goes athwart what ten thousand years of moral growth, thru various social stages and experiments, has decided to be best, and therefore to be right and obligatory. If any man is a rebel against this decision of society in favor of permanent monogamous marriage, he will find the world against him, if not the flesh and the devil. Against the world and its social laws and erent inclinations normally manifested in not against the Church.

## The Hero as Fly-Killer

ONCE upon a time a young man could acquire a reputation as a public benefactor by simply taking a trip into an unknown land and reporting on his return that he had killed a dragon, a giant or a magician. Nowadays this easy avenue to fame is closed, for now we know who are the real enemies of the human race and consequently we know who are our real rescuers. There is a monstrous being with more eyes than Argus, wings like a monoplane, six long hairy legs and a mouth armed with horrid mandibles, sucking blood and dripping with poison. Like the jinns of old this creature has the power of multiplying itself rapidly, assuming various shapes and reducing its size until it becomes almost invisible. In one form or another it forces entrance into every home in the land and daily slays its thousands.

The Brave Little Tailor of the "Blue Fairy Book," when he emblazoned his girdle with the boast, "Seven at a blow," was obliged to conceal the nature of the adversaries that he had conquered at one fell swoop, and it was not until he had slain the giants and captured the unicorn and the boar that he received the reward to which his first exploit entitled him. That was because he was in advance of his times. If he had lived in this enlightened land and age he could have found vent for his enterprise in a fly-swatting contest. The championship of America in this field of beneficent belligerency is now held by George Knaeble, of Milwaukee, aged thirteen, who gained the first prize of $50 by the slaughter of 266,340 flies. He was closely pushed in the competition by Theodore Bedor with a record of 264,660.

Now a fly lays 100 to 150 eggs and a generation is completed in a week or ten days. If the reader will multiply 3,208,575, the number of casualties in this fly crusade, by a hundred some thirty-six times, to use the lowest figures, he will by adding them up discover the extent of the world's indebtedness to the Milwaukee boys. This is for one year only. Continue the process for a few years and you will find that, if nothing happened to prevent, the progeny of the deceased Milwaukee diptera would have filled the whole globe to the level of the mountain tops and extinguished all other forms of life. This conclusion is arrived at by the same mathematical methods commonly used to calculate the increase in the Socialist vote, the growth of Rockefeller's fortune, and the spread of Esperanto.

But without venturing into such hypothetical futurity it is certain that if this warfare is kept up and supported by systematic suppression of breeding places it will make a great difference in the spread of typhoid and other diseases whose germs are carried on borrowed wings. Here, too, is an opportunity for the legitimate exercise of those belligerent inclinations normally manifested in youth and difficult to suppress. It was Bulwer-Lytton who proposed in his "Coming Age" to utilize the destructive instincts of adolescence by arming the young people with the fatal fluid he called "vril" (doubtless the radium emanation) and sending them forth to kill such dangerous animals as still survived in that utopian epoch.

But we must remember that the hero of olden times was always rewarded, not merely by half of the kingdom but also by the hand of the beautiful princess. A pecuniary reward alone will never bring out the highest heroism. It must be supplemented by feminine appreciation. The Apache lover had to show his string of scalps, the Borneo belle demanded a pickled head before the marriage could be celebrated. One of the hindrances to

the progress of civilization has been that women have always been somewhat belated in their ideals of manhood and so have perpetuated antiquated forms of heroism that should have gone to the scrap heap. Even in this so-called twentieth century the ladies often seem to be more fond of a general in the army than the president of a peace society. A football champion is more popular with the coeds than the student who has successfully tackled a Greek verb or broken thru a line of Virgil. So we fear it will be a long time before the American maiden tells her suitor, "Bring me a million dead flies and I am yours." Such a transvaluation must come slowly.

## Mr. Margoliouth's Dream

In our issue of December 15, 1910, we made known to our readers the announcement by Mr. Margoliouth, an able scholar of the British Museum, that the so-called "Zadokite Document," discovered by Dr. Schechter, of the Jewish Theological Seminary in this city, made definite reference to John the Baptist, Jesus and Paul, and was thus a most important source of Christian history, coming to us from the first century of our era, from which we have scarce anything but the New Testament. He told us that it was the product of Jewish Christians who held fast to the Jewish rites, and who rejected bitterly the wider views of Paul. As soon as we could get access to the original text of this document we warned our readers to be slow to accept this interpretation, so different from that given by Dr. Schechter. Since then this old Hebrew document, evidently the work of a leader of a sect whether of Judaism or Christianity, has received minute study by various scholars, and to three of these we would now direct attention, as they are the latest, and as they agree on the most interesting question raised by Mr. Margoliouth. The three papers to which we refer appeared at the same date in the numbers last issued of three of the leading theological quarterlies of this country, by Dr. Kaufmann Kohler, in the *American Journal of Theology*, of the University of Chicago, by Prof. George F. Moore, in the *Harvard Theological Review*, and by Dr. William Hayes Ward, in the *Bibliotheca Sacra*.

Dr. Kohler, who is a professor in the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati, is without any American superior in his knowledge of Jewish history and literature. His conclusion is that this newly discovered document represents a Samaritan sect founded by Dositheus in the first century before our era. History tells us something of the Dositheans, but does not give us a date for Dositheus, whose name is a Greek rendering of Jonathan or Nathaniel. Dr. Kohler differs in this from Dr. Schechter, who had made this a Jewish sect of a Sadducean origin, as the name of Zadok, which appears twice, seemed to suggest. He dates it just about the time of the capture of Jerusalem by Pompey, before the middle of the first century B. C., at a time when the Samaritans were for a brief period delivered from the rule of the Jews at Jerusalem. Dositheus would then be the Messiah, or "Only Teacher," honored in the document, which is a manifesto addrest to his followers. The question which immediately arises as to this assignment is, How can it then be explained that the colony is said to have gone to Damascus from Judah—"the priests are the captivity of Israel who went out from the land of Judah"? Again, we read of "those who have gone forth from the land of Judah and sojourned in the land of Damascus." These are not easily Samaritans. The honor given to all portions of the Old Testament was not to be expected of Samaritans who retained only the Books of Moses. But the important thing for our purpose now is the date assigned.

Professor Moore holds the chair of Comparative Religion in Harvard University, formerly of Hebrew in Andover, and stands with the very best of American Semitic scholars. The purpose of his article on "The Covenanters of Damascus" is to give a general view of their teaching. He differs from both Dr. Schechter and Dr. Kohler in putting the date of the migration of the sect to Damascus and the writing of their manifesto at the middle of the second century B. C., or near the time of the disasters under Antiochus Epiphanes. Professor Moore regards these Damascus cove-

hunters as a special sect of whom we had no previous knowledge, whose peculiarity was their extreme strictness. In the mention twice of Zadok he sees no reason to call this a Zadokite sect as does Dr. Schechter. Because he puts the date of this sect in the second century B. C. he cannot accept it as Dositheau, as Dositheus was a century later. Mr. Margoliouth's assertion that this is a Jewish-Christian sect he treats with no gentleness. That Jesus should be made as "the Only Teacher," the support for these extremely strict sabbatical laws, he regards as impossible, and "Mr. Margoliouth's identifications rest upon a palpable misinterpretation." They were an anti-Pharisaic sect, having affinity with the Samaritans, the Sadducees, and in later times the Karaites, but not to be identified with any one of them. The notable point in Professor Moore's discussion is the ease with which, depending mainly on the very doubtful chronology of the work, he puts the date a hundred years earlier than do other scholars, notwithstanding the quotations from the Book of the Jubilees and the Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs, usually assigned to a subsequent date.

Dr. Ward, in his paper, confines himself mainly to discussion of Mr. Margoliouth's Christian hypothesis. He agrees with Dr. Kohler and Professor Moore that this is not a "Zadokite" sect, and he finds no evidence that it was a sect specially hostile to the Pharisees. That they had nearer relations to the Pharisees than to the Sadducees appears in their belief in the future life, in angels and devils, and in predestination, while their ritual strictness also allows this conclusion. Inasmuch as they had abandoned the temple in Jerusalem and were hostile to its reigning dynasty, it seems likely that the date would be soon after the persecution of the Pharisees by the Sadducean Alexander Jannæus, or shortly before the middle of the first century B. C.

Mr. Margoliouth's startling announcement is then not substantiated by any one of these three American scholars who have given attention to it, any more than it was by Dr. Schechter, nor has any European scholar accepted it. We may dismiss it as untenable, however welcome it would have been to find a new Christian document of the first century of our era, and particularly one as old as the Epistles of Paul, and yet representing those who were his bitter foes. It was a seductive theory, supported by such terms as "the New Covenant" and such provisions as that for the collection of alms for the poor, but it must be dismissed to that "limbo large and broad" "on the back-side of the world," where are stored "all things transitory and vain" that fill the works of men and await their "final dissolution."

## Diets—Simple and Mixed

During the hot weather a good many people doubtless came to the conclusion that they were eating too much and to consider that they must make rules for their diet and especially for the limitation of meat in it. So much has been said about the harmfulness of meat in hot weather and its tendency to create uncomfortable feelings, that there are a good many who have at least fleeting intentions during the summertime of giving it up. If in addition they have had emphasized for them the fact that vegetables contain all the necessary food elements and are less objectionable in many ways from considerations of cleanliness and the absence of risks of infection by various parasites as well as more economical, they are likely to take the matter up seriously. Vegetarians urge that plants contain all the carbohydrates that man needs, fats just as valuable as those that can be obtained from animal products and if possible even purer in composition and that the legumes particularly contain protein in even more concentrated form than lean meat. All this would seem to indicate that the sooner mankind became converted to the exclusive use of vegetables the better, and above all, that this is surely the best diet for the summertime.

Probably nothing has proved more fallacious, however, in questions of human dietary than the arguments from chemical composition. Away back in the nineteenth century, when Liebig discovered gelatine, it looked as tho that ought to constitute an ideal ingredient of human diet. It contains all the chemical

elements that are most commonly needed in the human body, and it would seem as if all that were necessary would be to take a sufficient quantity of this with water and perhaps a few salts and extractive substances and the human machine could be run very well. For a time it was exploited as an ideal concentrated food and it was expected that soldiers would carry it with them on forced marches and be able to support themselves by little cubes of this extremely nutritious material containing practically no waste. Experience soon showed, however, that while gelatine contained all the chemical elements, these were in such a form as to be practically useless in the human body. Gelatine goes almost unchanged thru the human system. So little of it is absorbed as to make it quite worthless as a food material, tho it remains an excellent diluent for sweet and flavored substances and satisfies craving for the moment without necessarily adding anything to weight. It is an ideal dessert for stout people who do not want to get any stouter.

Something of this same thing happened with regard to many other substances supposed after chemical analysis to be eminently suitable as articles of diet. Some years ago, for instance, it was found that mushrooms contain a large amount for their weight of nitrogenous material, and it was thought that these would replace meat to a great extent, especially in warm weather and in tropical countries. Physiological experience, however, showed that the nitrogen content of mushrooms was available for human beings only to a very small degree. The flavor of the fungi is pleasant to many; dressed with butter or with cream, they become nutritious by the additions that are made to them, but in themselves they are valuable almost entirely as tasty additions to diet which leave a considerable residue. This, by providing something for the bowels to move on, encourages peristalsis, prevents to some degree constipation and thus takes on a value quite apart from nutrition.

This question of the digestion and absorption of nitrogenous materials, the proteins as they are termed, is extremely interesting and has attracted considerable scientific attention of late years. Some recent experiments have demonstrated that if rats and mice are fed exclusively on the protein derived from maize they die of protein starvation. They like the substance and eat it with avidity, but are unable to make use of it properly for nutrition. If they are given a very small quantity of certain other substances in addition to it, notably one called tritophan, they are able at once to utilize the maize protein products and cease to be starved. The body proteins of mice, and of this animal group generally, has tritophan for a constituent. If the mice cannot obtain this the process of the formation of protein does not proceed properly in them.

This is one of the mysteries of nutrition that have many analogs in other animals and in human beings. For instance when animals eat fats they are not absorbed directly into the system and deposited as they are consumed, but in each case the fat is changed into a particular variety peculiar to the animal in question. The various fats contain varying proportions of olein, palmitin, and stearin. Except under pathological conditions only the special fat is deposited. Unless the materials for that are supplied there would be fat-starvation in spite of the consumption of large quantities of fats. The use of one kind of fat then might well be dangerous, tho our observations so far have not absolutely demonstrated that. What we learn, however, is that not fat and protein and carbohydrate in general, but special kinds of these are needed. To use a single form is dangerous lest it should not contain all the elements needed.

The whole trend of recent chemical development in its relation to human dietetics is toward the mixt diet as the safest. It is true that there are certain people who seem to be able to live very well and do their work, sometimes even very strenuous work, without anything but a vegetable diet. There are definitely other human beings for whom this does not seem to be possible. We must not forget that just as there are differences between the species of animals in this regard, so there seem also to be differences between various individuals. A

horse fed on straw will starve, because he uses so much digestive energy in the preparation of the straw for nutrition purposes that he uses up more energy than he obtains from the straw no matter how great a quantity he eats. He will live for a good while on it, but will eventually succumb. Sometimes there is the feeling that he is getting used to it, but it proves fallacious after a time.

The fact of the matter seems to be that man's liking for meats is due to their saving him some of the energy necessary for digestion if plant instead of animal food were used. As A. D. Hall, the director of The Rothamsted Experimental Station, in "Some Aspects of Vegetarianism" in *Harper's* for July, said, "When maintenance is also allowed for, the net result of feeding can never show a good conversion of vegetable food into animal food." He says further: "Something like twenty pounds of vegetable food in its normal condition has to be consumed for every pound of meat that is produced." Vegetable food is more economical, but it is not economy but efficiency that most people are seeking. The less enterprising races can live well on vegetables, but those with initiative and strenuous endeavor in them find meat a great saving of energy.

Wherever it is possible men live on a mixed diet. It seems to be their nature to do so. There is always some reason that compels them to a vegetable diet. This would seem to represent the instinct of the race, and instinct, we are coming more and more to recognize, is the most precious guide in diet. It beats our chemical knowledge in its present stage "all hollow." We used to talk about the harmfulness of sugars and sweets, and now we ship tons of candy to the soldiers in the Philippines, and the German army has a package of chocolate and loaf sugar as an emergency ration on forced marches during maneuvers. We used to declaim against iced drinks, but they are now given very commonly by physicians. We used to talk much of the indigestible things that people eat, but most of the so-called indigestibles leave a precious residue with which is carried out much offensive material properly diluted so as not to be harmful. The instincts of the race for a mixed diet are the most precious guides we have, and while, of course, in artificial conditions they are liable to abuse, from the abuse of a thing no argument lies against its use and the better a thing is the more liable it is to abuse.

## Apples

It is good news for the American people when we can chronicle at the beginning of the harvest that the apple crop is pretty good. That is probably the best that can be said of it, for while bigger than that of 1910, it is by no means a universal success. Some of the apple States report, like Maine, 90 per cent., and California, 80 per cent. of a full crop; but the best from Arkansas is 24 per cent.; Missouri, 30 per cent.; Massachusetts, 37 per cent.; Michigan, 38 per cent.; Ohio, 46 per cent.; while West Virginia gets up to 50 per cent.; Iowa, 60 per cent.; Idaho, 62 per cent.; Colorado, 67 per cent.; but Indiana drops down to 15 per cent. and Oregon reports 41 per cent. The outlook is for a crop large enough to give the boys and girls of the United States a fairly good winter supply. The point now is not to let the speculators deceive the farmers, buy up the stock, and put it away in cold storage till next spring. The price for the farmer in the orchard ought to be a good one, when the fruit is well selected. It happens, however, that not one single crop generally grown in our country is so meanly cultivated, so ignorantly handled, and so deceitfully sorted as the apple. It is nearly impossible, in open market, to find barrels that have not been laid at the head and stuffed in the middle. If there is any one place where we need to have a new social piety touch it is the apple barrel. Give us the best apples, thoroly sorted and carefully handled, so that they will keep all winter, and it will add 20 per cent. to the health of the young folk, and the old folk as well. Cheap oranges are well enough, if they are ripe when picked; but there is not a fruit that can reasonably displace the apple, for its delicious eating qualities and its effect on digestion. One year ago thousands of barrels of apples were bought all thru the apple belt for $1.50 a barrel and

immediately sold for $6. The farmers should be more wideawake on the market question. Our Agricultural Department should give out the exact facts as to the crop ahead by the middle of August, and the growers should put themselves in connection with the Department, and so save themselves from fraudulent statements.

Talking about apples, which is a spicy topic at this time of the year, one of the best authorities on the subject tells us that there are not apples enough grown, even in bumper years, to meet the increasing export demand and then go around among the boys and girls of the United States. Every country homeowner should plant this fall at least ten apple trees, and then he should consider them as special pets, taking care of his trees on scientific principles; that is, he should feed them well, trim them well, spray them thoroly, thin his fruit wisely, pick it carefully and barrel it honestly. Living in the apple belt of the States our population must be about fifty-five millions, for this belt reaches all the way from Canada down into the Gulf States. We should like to see an enthusiasm awakened that would plant an apple tree for every unit of these millions. Nothing will pay better or pay faster, if the orchard or even the single tree is dealt fairly by. Each tree at eight years of age should yield $10 worth of fruit annually. At twelve years of age the same tree, if not smashed with ladders, or allowed to run to suckers, will bring the family double that amount of fruit. Orchards are plentiful which yield eight barrels of well-graded fruit to the tree, worth between $30 and $40 in any good market. Here is the easiest, the noblest and the most wholesome of all crops, a specially Yankee fruit, for nowhere else in the world does the apple thrive as it does in America. Let us have an apple craze.

**Dodging the Publicity Law**

When the Democratic House of Representatives past a stiff bill to make public all campaign contributions of candidates for Congress, there was some surprise that the Republican Senate stiffened it considerably more. But now it seems that there is a "joker" in the law as finally past, after conference with the House, in the omission of provision for making the reports public records as applied to Senators. It does require this as applied to Representatives. And the Senators are quite as likely to expend extravagant sums of money for election as are the members of the lower House, as several cases have lately shown. As it now is, the press has been refused access to the expense accounts of the two Virginia Senators. The people ought not to, and will not, stand such blocking of their will in this matter. The needed amendment should not be forgotten when Congress meets in its regular session. What we would like to see is the English law enacted here, which declares an election void when the proper court decides that the Corruptions Act has been violated. That works admirably and nearly cures the evil, and it is strictly applied and enforced.

**Murder by a Kansas Mob**

No one will be convicted or even indicted for the murder of J. J. Frisbie by a mob at Norton, Kan., last Friday. He was a professional aviator, giving exhibitions, this time at a county fair, and a very reliable one he was. His engine was working badly and he knew it was dangerous to make the attempt at flight, for he had just escaped from a fall of forty feet. When he announced that he could not safely try his machine the crowd—we may as well call it a mob—jeered at him, called him a faker and insisted on his giving them their amusement, refusing all explanations. At last he yielded, not willing that the people should insist that he was not doing his best. At the hight of a hundred feet the engine failed to work, and he fell under it and was crushed to death before the eyes of his wife and two children. The mob had not directly laid hands on him to kill him, as did another mob in Coatesville, Pa., and yet another mob in Oklahoma, and dozens of others that might be mentioned; but biting and burning words may be as murderous and effective on a sensitive nature as the pistol or the torch. While guilty of no punishable statutory crime, those who took part in this murder by refusing to listen to good reason and by insisting on self-destruction will carry the punishment of bitter memories

of their act as long as they live. But they can make no reparation to the widow and orphans.

**Texas Prohibition**

Since our reference in THE INDEPENDENT of August 24 to the negro vote in the Texas prohibition election, we have received some additional and very interesting information. When the State-wide prohibition rally was held at Fort Worth last spring, one of the speakers, in concluding his address, called upon Dr. Williams, president of the Negro Baptist Convention of Texas, to say something in the interest of the temperance cause. Immediately a concerted movement by white men on the platform who were leaders in the convention vetoed this invitation, and Dr. Williams was not allowed to speak. In order to prevent his appearance before the body a motion was made that Dr. Rice Maxey, of Sherman, address the meeting, and this motion, tho not without protest from several delegates, prevailed. We are advised that no effort whatsoever was made by the leaders of the prohibition forces in Texas to influence the negro vote for prohibition. The idea which seemed prevalent in the Fort Worth convention permeated the entire prohibition State organization, with the result that the cultivation of the negro vote was left entirely to the anti-prohibition forces. Those who are thoroly informed upon the subject and who were in touch with the Texas prohibition election, advise us that the prohibitionists could and would have carried the State if it had not been for the short-sighted policy adopted by the amendment forces with regard to the negro vote. As the matter stands, no one absolutely knows what percentage of the negroes voted against prohibition, but there is no doubt of the fact that every effort was made by the saloon interests to capture the negro vote, with no counter effort whatsoever on the part of the leaders of the prohibition campaign.

**The Canadian Campaign**

Our Lady of the Snows is getting warmer as the summer passes. A hotter campaign was never waged across our northern border. It began with commercial arguments of profit or loss over reciprocity, and it has passed into a bitter attack by the Conservatives against the supposed purpose of Laurier and the Liberals to favor ultimate annexation to the United States. Reciprocity means, they say, lowering of the tariff wall, and that means easier trade with this country, and that will lead to annexation, and where then is loyalty to Great Britain? Yet, strange to say, in Quebec the French speakers under Mr. Bourassa, such as the Hon. Jean Prevoost, are stirring their hearers to frenzy by actually waving the French tricolor, denouncing Laurier, the navy and the British connection, and complaining that twenty millions go annually to British investors. Such is the inconsistency of the opponents of reciprocity. They are afraid of trade relations with the United States, and yet at present Canadians trade every day to the amount of a million dollars with this country. Men applaud speakers who picture the danger of Canada's being swallowed by the American trust octopuses, who are themselves agents of these trusts. *The Toronto Globe* gives startling illustrations. Mr. Borden is the Conservative leader who is boosting loyalty, on the ground that reciprocity means the conquest of Canada by the trusts, and that this business annexation will be followed by political annexation. He talked nothing else at his late address in Toronto. Two very prominent citizens of Toronto who sat on the platform and warmly applauded were W. K. George and W. K. McNaught. Mr. George is president of the Standard Silver Company with a factory in Toronto. Was he so afraid that Canadian financial independence would be endangered? Of the 300 shares in his company he owns only one, and 295 are owned by a trust company in New York. He is the agent of an American trust. Mr. McNaught is president of the American Watch Case Company, whose factory is also in Toronto, which has a capital of $500,000. Of that amount he owns just one $100 share, and one other lone $100 share is owned in Canada, and all the rest by the Waltham and Elgin watch companies and their agents in this country. And he fears American trust control of Canadian business! What they really fear is that reciprocity's lowering of the tariff on certain objects will

be followed by other reductions not to their profit. The opposition to reciprocity is selfish and dishonest.

If there is anything new under the sun in the argument of design for the existence of God we shall be glad to have it given to us; but it is surprising to be told that such an argument was presented last week by Professor MacDonald to the British Association, which is not much given to discussions of theology. It is difficult to make out the full force of the argument from the very inadequate cable despatch; but so far as is made clear one point was that the human eye, a most exquisite mechanical contrivance, requires an external agent of supreme wisdom to devise it, for as it is formed before birth it could not have originated as a reaction from the effect of light. The total argument, of which this is but a suggestion, is said to have been very impressive, but we will wait and see how much it means.

Senator La Follette exprest the right view as to the honor of the Presidency in his address last week to the Grangers of Pennsylvania. He said that any one would like to be President, but that the honor of doing fundamental work for the benefit of the people was greater than the highest office in the gift of the people:

"I would rather have that and the place it will give me in history and what there will be as a legacy to my children than to have the place that some men who have been President will have in the history of this Republic."

The names of three American statesmen who were contemporaries, Webster, Clay and Calhoun, are far better known to fame than several Presidents whose very names are almost forgotten.

Postmaster-General Hitchcock believes in developing the postal service, but doing it gradually as it can be made to pay. So he has begun with postal banks, gradually increasing their number; and so he would have Congress provide to do with the parcels post. He would first put it on all rural free delivery mail routes, where the initial expense would be very small as the agents could easily carry the packages in the wagons which they now use. At first the carriers would carry parcels only from and to the central point from which they start, and it is hoped that this would be immediately profitable. Mr. Hitchcock has put the department for the first time very nearly on a paying basis, and we hope that Congress will approve the plan.

Quite correctly, from its point of view, *America* rebukes Katharine Tynan for "an unorthodox conceit" in a poem in *McClure's:*

"'Child if I were in heaven and you were in hell . . .
I would leave the fields of God and Queen Mary's feet,
Straight to the heart of hell would go seeking my sweet.'

"Now, if Katharine Tynan knew or cared to remember her catechism she would know that if she were in heaven, and therefore enjoying complete happiness, she would never want to get out of it; also that if she did get to 'the heart of hell' there she would stay with her 'sweet,' and there would be nothing sweet in that."

All that is true, according to her catechism, but her heart might be allowed to forget it. Possibly heaven and hell are not places, but states, and she might do what our Lord did when he preached to "the spirits in prison."

The partial destruction by dynamite of a new railroad bridge last Sunday at Mount Vernon, near this city, is the twentieth affair of the kind in the last few months, all directed against such structures built by non-union labor. While the McNamaras are charged with one such crime we have no evidence that union men or their officers are guilty of these crimes, further than the fact that it is non-union work that suffers. It is the law of chances that raises suspicion to approximate certainty.

The return of the over-paid Chinese indemnity is paying well for both China and the United States. From its income the Chinese Government has sent sixty-nine boys and three girls to be educated in American institutions. Let it be understood wherever they go that they belong to the best families and are picked candidates, and should be received with all cordiality, as in fact they are by their college mates.

# Insurance

## Cost of British National Insurance

It is reported that various corporations from which contributions would be required under the operation of the Lloyd-George national insurance scheme in Great Britain are figuring the cost to them of the application of that plan for insurance under Governmental auspices. It is estimated in London that the railroads of the United Kingdom under the operation of the national insurance scheme would be called upon to pay annually a sum roughly put at $2,500,000. Some of the larger railways, individually, would have to contribute to the fund as much as $300,000. Large as this amount is in itself, it represents but a small percentage of the gross receipts of the British railways, which amount to about $620,000,000 annually. The contribution which would have to be made to the national insurance fund would amount, therefore, to about two-fifths of 1 per cent. of the gross receipts of those railways. This does not seem a very large amount when compared with the expenditures made in one form or another by the American railroads for the improvement of the condition of their employees.

THE Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford has compiled a table showing the causes of accidents on which claims were paid by the company last year. The table is in the form of a percentage, without regard to employment. The high percentage of accidents while at home and walking is most noticeable. It would appear twenty-five times more dangerous to stay at home than to take a steamship journey. The table is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| At home | 25.9 |
| Pedestrians | 18.2 |
| Automobiles | 11.1 |
| Recreation | 11.0 |
| Horses and vehicles | 9.9 |
| Street car travel | 7.2 |
| Railway travel | 4.3 |
| Bicycles | 1.2 |
| Steamship travel | 1.0 |
| Miscellaneous | 10.2 |

WHEN you have once made up your mind and taken out a life insurance policy you are not likely to regret it.

THE report of the committee of the Insurance Commissioners' Convention on industrial health and accidents settlements concludes with twenty-four recommendations, of which the most important are:

That a standard industrial health and accident policy provision law be enacted; that prorating for changes of occupation should be permitted only when the insured has actually changed his occupation; that the policy fee be abolished; that all industrial agents and collectors be licensed by the State; that frequent examinations covering not only financial conditions but also treatment of policyholders be conducted either by the individual States or by a committee of the convention, and that publicity be given to the results of all such examinations.

PROOF that the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York is making steady, permanent gains in the way of production is shown by the fact that the new paid-for business for the first seven months of 1911 is $11,000,000 ahead of the same period of 1910. Provided the present rate of production is maintained, the new paid-for business for 1911 will reach $145,000,000.

THE slowness of the negotiations of France and Germany over Morocco leads to the taking out of further insurance with the Lloyds.. The rate against war between France and Germany in 1912 has risen to 15 guineas per cent. The rate against war between Great Britain and Germany has gone to 8 guineas per cent.

THE day after the death of William Porter, a New York banker, the Ætna Life Insurance Company paid claims on accident policies which he held amounting to $57,500, and $1,107 for surgical operation and disability indemnity, a total of $58,607. Mr. Porter was injured in an automobile accident.

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## Survey of the World

**Justice Hughes a Candidate?**

According to the New York *Herald*, the "progressive" wing of the Republican party, which has opened political headquarters in Washington to oppose the renomination of President Taft, will work to bring about the nomination of Charles Evans Hughes, formerly Governor of New York and now Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, as the Republican candidate for the Presidency. It is said that Senator La Follette will withdraw from the contest and support Justice Hughes in the national convention. W. L. Howser, a former Secretary of State for Wisconsin, and now in charge of the campaign to prevent the renomination of President Taft, is said to be confident that the "progressive" candidate will receive in the convention the solid delegations of California, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington and Wisconsin. Opposition to President Taft is said to be strong thruout the Republican organizations of the Southern States because of the large number of Democrats whom he has appointed to office. Plans have been made to have Senator La Follette and other "insurgent" leaders follow in the trail of President Taft when he makes his swing around the country within the next few weeks. Senator La Follette will endeavor to speak at every place where President Taft appears, and it is stated that opposition to President Taft is taking definite form in all the Western States.——Senator Cummins, in his concise "bill of particulars" against Mr. Taft, being a general statement of his reasons for opposing the President's renomination attacks his position on the tariff, the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, postal savings, the income tax and corporation tax, and conservation. "With respect to the Canadian tariff bill," says Senator Cummins, "there is, of course, the widest difference of opinion." Continuing:

"Reciprocity is a progressive term; but I think it is true that most of the progressives have been unable to find in the Canadian bill the essential elements of reciprocity. I do not desire to repeat the arguments I have already made in another place against this measure. It is a false pretense from beginning to end. It gives free pulp and free paper to publishers using print paper and it gives free farm products, but it will not reduce the cost of living and it will not, in my judgment, widen or enlarge our markets for manufactures in Canada."

**Reciprocity Gains Ground**

The Conservative (i. e., Opposition) candidates in Battleford and Victoria, Alberta, have, respectively, retired from the election contest and announced approval of reciprocity with the United States. Western and Northwestern Canada are safe for reciprocity. A. D. Chisholm, president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, says that of thirty-five seats, Sir Wilfrid's friends will carry twenty-two. The Maritime Provinces are likewise regarded as safe, and a Liberal landslide is hoped for in Ontario. The rabbis of Montreal, which has a large Jewish population, have in a circular letter asked their people to support the Laurier candidates. This follows the publication of bitter anti-Semitic utterances in M. Bourassa's journal, *Le Devoir*. Betting odds favor the Liberals, 2 or 3 to 1. At London, Ont., Sir Wilfrid Laurier said last week:

"I am pretty old at the game, and have traveled all the Provinces more than once; and I find today everywhere enthusiasm for the reciprocity compact."

He added at Sudbury, that Parliament would be called together within five weeks from September 21, and that he looked forward to seeing reciprocity within three months. At Stratford the Premier said:

"I call upon you to stand against the unholy alliance of French Nationalists and English-speaking bigots. In Quebec I am represented as an ultra-imperialist, while in Ontario I am represented as an anti-imperialist. In Quebec I am represented as subservient to England; in Ontario as subservient to the ultramontanists of Quebec."

It is not easy to gauge the strength of the Nationalist movement in Quebec Province and its opposition to the Premier. It is a question whether it is not more noisy than strong, however.—— *The Grain Growers' Guide,* organ of the Western grain growers' organizations, says:

"The manufacturers of Canada believe that in opposing reciprocity they are fighting for the retention of the protective tariff. They believe, and rightly, that, once the bogus protection is removed from the farmers, it can never be kept for the manufacturers."

These words may help to solidify the Conservative vote in the East, except that the party is in no less trouble if it defeats reciprocity, for in a few years the West will have the majority of the country's population, and, if it stands together, can rule the Dominion. Thoughtful men see the danger of cleavage, and farsighted Liberals believe that, if reciprocity carries, the West will tolerate a moderate tariff on the products of the East.

**Mr. Kipling to the Rescue**

A letter from Mr. Rudyard Kipling has been cabled from England to the leading organ of the Canadian Conservatives. We quote in full:

"Bateman's Burwash,
"Sussex, England,
"September 6.

"To the Editor of the Montreal *Star:*

"I do not understand how nine million people can enter into such arrangements as are proposed with ninety million strangers on an open frontier of four thousand miles, and at the same time preserve their national integrity.

"Ten to one is too heavy odds. No single Canadian would accept such odds in any private matter that was as vital to him personally as this issue is to the nation.

"It is her own soul that Canada risks today. Once that soul is pawned for any consideration Canada must inevitably conform to the commercial, legal, financial, social and ethical standards which will be imposed upon her by the sheer admitted weight of the United States.

"She might, for example, be compelled later on to admit reciprocity in the murder rate of the United States, which at present I believe is something more than one hundred and fifty per million per annum.

"If these proposals had been made a generation ago, or if the Dominion were today poor, depressed and without hope one would perhaps understand their being discussed, but Canada is none of these things. She is a nation, and, as the lives of nations are reckoned, will ere long be among the great nations.

"Why, then, when she has made herself what she is should she throw the enormous gifts of her inheritance and her fortune into the hands of a people who by their haste and waste have so dissipated their own resources that even before national middle age they are driven to seek virgin fields for cheaper food and living?

"Whatever the United States may gain, and I presume that the United States' proposals are not wholly altruistic, I see nothing for Canada in reciprocity except a little ready money, which she does not need, and a very long repentance.

"RUDYARD KIPLING."

Sir Wilfrid may be expected to quote, in rebuttal, Kipling's own line:

"Daughter am I in my mother's house, but mistress in my own."

**The Fisheries Treaty**

A despatch to the Toronto *Globe* from Ottawa asserts the likelihood that Canada will withdraw from the International Fisheries Treaty concluded with the United States in 1908. Under the terms of the treaty, regulations governing the fisheries in international waters were drawn up by the commissioners, Prof. E. E. Prince for Canada and Prof. David Starr Jordan for the United States. These regulations were to become effective after concurrent proclamations by the Governor-General of Canada and the President of the United States. The necessary legislation was passed by the Parliament of Canada during the session of 1910, receiving the approval of both political parties. The American authorities have failed, however, to pass the legislation required to put the treaty into effect. After the regulations had been drawn up it was found that certain interests, notably in Michigan and on the Pacific Coast, were opposed to their promulgation. It is understood that representations to the

end of modifying the regulations were made to Ottawa, but it is now known that Canada months ago positively declined to accept the suggested modifications, and, it is supposed, has served the United States with notice of complete withdrawal from the treaty. —— If Canada ratifies the reciprocity agreement, Newfoundland may seek political union with Canada to obtain free admission of fish to the American market. Such overtures would receive a most friendly reception at Ottawa.

**The Arbitration Treaties**

Speaking at Hartford, Conn., September 7, at the State Fair, Mr. Taft criticises as "limited and narrow" the attitude of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations toward the arbitration treaties. He said:

"If the Senate cannot bind itself to submit questions of jurisdiction arising under the treaty, as Norway and Sweden have done, for instance, then the prospect of real and substantial progress is most discouraging."

Mr. Roosevelt, on the other hand, has said that "the proposed arbitration treaty is . . . not straightforward." "There is," he adds, "hopeless confusion as to what 'justiciable' means." But the "fatally objectionable feature" is

"the clause providing that the joint high commission, which may be composed conclusively of 'nationalists' of two countries, but which also may be composed exclusively of foreigners, may, by unanimous vote, or by a vote of all but one of its members, determine that any given question whatever must be arbitrated. It is difficult to characterize this provision truthfully without seeming to be offensive. Merely to speak of it as silly comes far short of saying what should be said."

**The Railways and the Unions**

Unless Julius Kruttschnitt, vice-president and director of maintenance of the Harriman lines, recedes from his absolute refusal to recognize the Federation of Shopworkers or its committees on those lines, labor chiefs say he will be confronted with a strike. No reason for believing that he will recede has been found by labor leaders at San Francisco.——The decision of the machinists is against a general strike in the Illinois Central shops. —— The trackmen's committee has announced that it has asked the president of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad to arbitrate their demands.——The Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commission has ordered a general reduction in express rates applying to all shipments within the State and ranging from 10 to 25 per cent. The express companies agree to "try" the new schedules, which are to go into effect October 1.

**Various Items**

Rodney J. Diegel, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Ohio Senate, has received a sentence of three years' imprisonment for his share in the Columbus bribery case. As a last resort he plans, it is said, to make a full confession.——Senator Arthur Pue Gorman has been unanimously nominated for Governor of Maryland by the Democratic Convention.——The New York Legislature has adjourned until September 18. Governor Dix has told Democratic legislators that he will sign no legislation during the reconvened session unless he first receives a direct primary bill fulfilling the pledge in the Rochester platform. He does not insist upon the nomination of all State officers by the direct primary. But there is as much opposition as ever.—— A. C. Frost, of Chicago, and forty-eight other claimants of the Watson coal lands in the Matanuska District of Alaska, have been cited by the Juneau (Alaska) Land Office to show cause within thirty days why their claims should not be canceled. This action is thought to be based upon evidence discovered by the United States Grand Jury which indicted them. The Juneau civil action does not interfere with the Chicago criminal action.

**Stormy Times in Mexico**

There was much disorder in Mexico, last week, at campaign meetings and in places where ambitious lieutenants of Madero still defy the Government. Troops were sent to subdue General Banderas, who by force had made himself Governor of Sinaloa. General Huerta, who had entered Cuantla with 3,000 soldiers in pursuit of Zapata, set out to run down Zapata's men in the hills of Morelos, to which they had withdrawn. He had orders to take Zapata, dead or alive. In Yucatan, on the 4th.

troops of the State fought with 100 armed bandits, killing many of them. Agents of Magon, the Socialist, were at work in the South, as well as along the northern border. Five of them were arrested. It is said they were planning an uprising in Vera Cruz. There were about 200 Magonists in El Paso, and as many more in Juarez, pretending to be supporters of General Reyes. These, it was asserted, were plotting to capture Juarez, which they were to attack by means of nitro-glycerine bombs dropped from kites.——In his public addresses Madero repeated his charges against General Reyes, his most formidable rival. At Vera Cruz, on the 7th, he said again that Reyes had plotted to have him shot, was trying to rob him of the fruits of his victory over Diaz, was a traitor and ought to be banished. At many campaign meetings there were riots, in which Maderists attacked Reyistas. At Madero's meetings the name of José Piño Suarez (nominated by the Progressive party for Vice-President on the Madero ticket) was hooted by many who preferred Dr. Francisco Gomez. In the convention Suarez (now Governor of Yucatan) had 615 votes and Dr. Gomez 600. The latter's supporters withdrew from the convention hall, saying that Suarez had won by corruption. It is reported that Gomez promises to publish documents indicating that Madero in the revolution had the aid of certain Trusts in the United States. His brother, Emilio, has been nominated for President by a small party, and he himself will probably be nominated by the anti-re-electionist organization. —— Madero publishes the following statement concerning his recent interview with Lord Cowdray:

"Lord Cowdray, representative of the house of Pearson, called upon me in order to inform himself as to what my intentions were with regard to the important undertakings which he has in this republic. I said to him that all capitalists, foreign as well as national, would have every guaranty under my Government and that I should always with pleasure see foreign capital invested in Mexico. With regard to the concessions which he holds from the Mexican Government I assured him that if he had duly complied with the respective contracts he had nothing to fear, as my Government will respect contracts and concessions which have been formulated with the late Government in compliance with all legal requirements. I also said that I consider his action in combating the monopoly of the Waters Pierce Oil Company has been beneficial to Mexico. But as I have repeatedly said, my Government will always endeavor to oppose monopolies."

——At the end of last week Madero went to Yucatan, intending to remain there several days, as the guest of Governor Suarez.——There may be more Reyes meetings now, for the order prohibiting demonstrations within the Federal district has been withdrawn. General Reyes has received permission, also, to retire from active military service. This permission is based on the fact that he has served continuously for thirty-five years. Dr. Francisco Vasquez Gomez is now said to be a probable running mate with General Reyes against Madero and Suarez. José del Vaile has until recently been slated for the Vice-Presidential nomination.——After a half century of war with the Yaqui Indians the Mexican Government has made a peace pact which calls for the return of all exiled Indians from Yucatan, Chiapas and other tropical States to their native Sonora and the surrender of Sonora lands to the Indians. Provisions of the agreement follow:

The Federal Government cedes to the Yaqui Indians the lands which belong to the national Government in the jurisdiction of the towns of Torin, Vicam, Potam and Rham, as well as the Vicam Canal.

The land will be broken for cultivation at the expense of the Government, the Yaquis themselves doing the work; for which labor they will be paid $1 a day.

Each couple when they marry shall receive seven and one-half acres; each person reaching the age of majority shall receive five acres; each minor, two and one-half acres.

To each family which, in the distribution of lands, receives from five to ten hectares, the Government shall give a pair of mules and the necessary implements for work. The families which receive less than five hectares shall receive one mule and implements.

The Government shall provide a storehouse from which the new colonists will receive subsistence until after the first harvest.

The Government shall establish the number of schools for both sexes which it believes necessary, and all the Yaquis shall solemnly compel their children of school age to attend

The Government shall erect one church within the limits of each town.

The Yaqui colonists shall be exempt from taxes for a period of thirty years.

The Yaquis shall name their own local authorities, but shall recognize the general authorities of the State and of the republic.

**The Franco-German Clash**

While no official notice has been given of the contents of the communications between Germany and France as to their Moroccan dispute, this much is known, that Berlin has received the offer from France as to certain compensation in the Kongo for a freer hand in Morocco, and has sent its reply. We do not know how trustworthy are the reports as to the substance of the demands and concessions; but according to the London *Daily Mail*, which claims knowledge, full liberty is to be granted to France in Morocco to conduct any military action necessary to maintain order, which would be tantamount to a protectorate. France would guarantee free commercial rights there to Germany. According to this statement, the sacrifice of territory in the French Kongo which France is prepared to make, tho not so great as Germany demanded, is of such an extent that when it is known the French people will be astonished and perhaps exasperated; but compensation will be found in the conditions which the French Government insists upon in Morocco. These agreements, it is declared, are to be embodied in a general treaty of European Powers with which the United States would also join. It was believed that Germany would accept the conditions in principle, but would ask changes in some particulars; but it is since reported that the German counter-proposals will be rejected. They are said to require an outlet to the Kongo, French responsibility for the Moroccan Government, 40 per cent. of all public contracts, a most favored nation clause, and the free export of ore. The communications between the two nations are likely to continue for weeks longer. Meantime great anxiety appears in the financial centers, with a severe drop of prices of securities, and the military precautions are not relaxed. Russia stands fast with France, as does Great Britain, and in case of war would threaten the German frontier. At just this time Emperor William reviewed his navy at Kiel. The three monster superdreadnoughts were there, but did not take part in the review, as they are not yet in commission, but ninety-nine fighting ships took part, not including torpedo boats, torpedo boat destroyers and submarines. Germany's navy is now second only to that of Great Britain, while that of the United States has fallen to the third rank.——It is anticipated that if the present negotiations between France and Germany over Morocco terminate satisfactorily, Italy will occupy Tripoli and Cyrenaica, from French Tunis on the west to British Egypt on the east, and as far south as the oasis of Kufarat. Italy is said to be negotiating with Turkey, whose sovereignty in Tripoli is hardly more than nominal.

**Food Riots in Europe**

In Germany as well as in France the great increase in the cost of living causes anxiety, altho it has not led to food riots, as in France and in China. The summer drouth is spoken of as a main cause of the rise of prices. The Berlin Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Guild have petitioned the Government to reduce the tariff on grain, fodder, etc., by applying a special classification to these products, and to cut the duties on potatoes by 50 per cent., the new rates to be effective until August 1, 1912. The Minister of Agriculture has ordered the sale of fodder to needy persons at reduced prices. —— The French Cabinet has been studying the causes of the food riots in which women took so active a part. The cost of everything eatable is higher thruout France today than ever before. Prices suddenly increased this summer, but this also is true all over Western Europe, and was caused principally by drouths and the consequent failure of fodder and vegetable crops. The Cabinet approved a scheme to ameliorate the situation by facilitating the importation of cattle and frozen meats by installing refrigerating and storage plants, of which there is a lack in France; by demanding that the railways lower their rates for the transportation of food, and by suspending the tariffs on fodders.——At Charleroi, in Belgium, 20,000 persons of the working class, protesting against the high cost of food, attempted to march into the lower districts of the city. Squadrons of cavalry charged thru the various streets and succeeded in dispersing the crowds after two hours of hard work.

Some of the manifestants were injured. All the stores were closed. The gold mines of the Johannesburg district yielded in August over $12,000,000, which breaks all records for a month; and for some years the gold production has been steadily increasing. At the meeting of the British Association last week Professor Chapman connected these food riots with the depreciation of the value of gold, and showed that in the last ten years the price of the necessities of life had risen 10 per cent. This applies particularly to meat, and to bacon, the poor man's meat, and to bread, milk and sugar. Professor Chapman predicted that the next three years would be an era of strikes, due to the fact that whereas up to 1896 the cost of living had been falling, it had since then been rising.

**Portugal**

Since the election of Manuel de Arriaga as President of the Portuguese Republic affairs have moved very quietly, and no progress seems to have been made by the Royalists in the northern provinces and over the Spanish border. A promise of more quiet is given in the announcement that the severe laws against the Church which were at first decreed will be considerably modified, the State to be completely separated from the Church, all ecclesiastical property which belonged to the State to be returned to the Government, all ecclesiastical property which pertained to the clergy to continue to remain so, all priests to receive stipends until death, no confiscation of property to be made, entire liberty for all the religions to be conceded, the State not interfering either directly or indirectly, the British, French, German and Italian churches in Portugal to continue as heretofore to enjoy perfect freedom. The announcement has made a good impression, and if enforced on these lines it will do much to conciliate the north with the south. Apart from the danger from the Royalists and their ecclesiastical allies is that from the multitude of carbonari in Lisbon, estimated at 30,000, who are always ready for a disturbance, and who have their leaders, and who must be considered in all legislation. An investigation of the Royalist forces shows 5,000 soldiers of all arms, with quick-firing guns, but they lack funds expected from England and Brazil. Much interest is excited by the discovery of a great hoard of gold and jewels in the vaults of the Cathedral of Oporto, which must have lain there for several centuries. The chests are filled with ingots of gold, gold plate and ornaments studded with rubies, and church furniture of pure gold. They date from a time when Portugal was a rich colonizing power.

**The Cholera**

The ravages of the cholera in Italy have interfered with the usual influx of visitors, and we have accounts of its spread to other countries. Several cases have developed in Vienna, and in Spain it prevails in the Province of Tarragona, where 75 per cent. of the cases prove fatal. There are frequent cases in Mediterranean and Adriatic ports. Russian maneuvers on the Manchurian border have been postponed because of the cholera. The International Parliamentary Conference, called to meet in Rome, is likely to be postponed for a similar reason. In two Italian towns mobs have attacked the pesthouses, and triumphantly carried the cholera patients to their homes. It is their belief that the doctors are spreading the disease. The pilgrimage to Loreto has been forbidden. Cholera has broken out in the Turkish army. On a militia train near Salonika the soldiers were so frightened by the appearance of cholera among them that their comrades threw twenty of those stricken out of the windows to die. The War Office has ordered their officers and doctors to be court-martialed. The disease has spread among the soldiers returning from Albania, and three battalions that were quarantined demanded to be sent home, and when this was not allowed they mutinied; but the mutiny was suppressed and the leaders executed.

**The Chinese Famine**

The first alarming reports that came to the world were from missionaries in the central provinces of China, to the effect that 300,000 persons were suffering from famine in the upper waters of the

Yangtse River, and that 100,000 persons had been drowned by the floods. Of course, the numbers are uncertain, but that the disasters are of great extent is certain. Hundreds of miles of the river valley have been transformed into an enormous lake, destroying life and crops. Missionaries report it as the worst flood they have known, extending from Chinkiang to Ichang, about 800 miles, and from 100 to 200 miles wide. One writes from Wuhu:

"The future of Central China hangs like a great dark cloud. We are powerless to save even many of our church people. The members were farmers, and all they have is a bit of rice tied up in the tops of trees, while they themselves are paddling around in tubs. O, the thousands of orphans there will be in our district!"

From Chang-teh, in the Province of Hu-nan, comes word that the receding water is being followed by pestilence. That district hardly contains a survivor who has not been affected by the scourge, and many are dying. The Chinese Government is preparing to give what relief it can, and the International Relief Society at Shanghai will give its aid. The floods were at their hight in August, but have since receded. The price of provisions has risen so high, even in Shanghai, that in order to prevent a rising the officials have issued a proclamation forbidding merchants from making any increase in the price of rice, which is already higher than hitherto known. Millions of people have fled to the hills, where they have no shelter and are starving for lack of proper food. Bands of refugees are beginning to march toward the larger cities, pillaging and burning. The whole district of Changshu, near Soochow, has been swept by them. Rice shops have been looted or destroyed and Government buildings burned. The walled city of Soochow is also threatened and several shops have been attacked. The military has so far held the crowds in check. In order to protect Nanking, troops have been called out to stop the advance of refugees, but it is feared that as soon as the water abates millions from the hills will join the general movement and overrun the country unless relief is conveyed to them. All ports along the Yangtsze report floods in the streets. Hankow, Ngankin, Wuhu, Chinkiang and Nanking are submerged and houses are flooded. At Wuhu the distress is most acute. The Central China Famine Committee, of Shanghai, is reorganizing as a general committee, the American consul, Mr. Wilder, to act as chairman.

**The Chinese Riots**

That the lack of food following the floods which covered the rice fields just as the rice was maturing would necessarily lead to violence and riots was to be expected, but apart from that, and in some provinces not so severely affected, another occasion has been opposition to the extension of railroads, especially in Sze-chuan. From the State Department at Washington we have the following explanation:

"Recently an imperial edict was issued placing under the Ministry of Communications of the central Government the construction of all trunk lines thruout the empire and canceling all concessions for the private construction of trunk lines previous to the year 1911. This measure affected the line which was being built by Chinese private enterprise in the Province of Sze-chuan and has doubtless precipitated the present manifestations in a province always considered more than ordinarily turbulent, one where reactionary tendencies, the cry of 'China for the Chinese' and a certain amount of anti-foreign tendency have made local appreciation of the economic and progressive measures of reform and industrial development introduced by the central Government more slow to be appreciated and understood than in other parts of China. There is no reason whatever to attribute the present uprising to the recent railway projects in which the United States is interested. In fact those railways as now planned and under present concessions lie wholly outside of the province of Sze-chuan."

The agitation in Sze-chuan was at first confined to public meetings, the closing of shops and the refusal to pay taxes. But the situation became so serious that the American and British women were removed to a place of safety at the Canadian Methodist mission compound in Chengtu, altho the agitation was not directed particularly against foreigners. There are about a hundred Americans in the neighborhood. A British gunboat has been ordered to anchor near Chengtu to protect foreigners or to rescue them if necessary; and our own navy has several available gunboats.

# The New Labor Spirit in England

BY SCOTT BOWEN

ALTHO "social revolution," in the sense that the term is used by extreme Socialists, has not begun, yet the theory that the recent strikes in England differ only in size from those that have gone before, is far from the truth. The fact is that English labor organizations are entering on an entirely new phase of their development, and that the old trade unionism is dead. It has given place to Continental "syndicalism," and the success of the recent strikes so far has justified the change, from the viewpoint of the working class. It is doubtful if England will ever again see a great strike run on the old lines.

The trouble up to now has affected the trades that mean most to the every-day life of the community, and so has brought home the situation to the great mass of the English people. First the miners went on strike, and the price of coal immediately went up. Extra police and troops were needed to keep the strikers in order. Then the sailors struck, and every dinner table in the land was threatened, for England depends for her sustenance on sea-borne food. Then the dock laborers and carters in London and Liverpool and all the other big ports went out, and in some of these towns there was an actual shortage of food, altho tons of it were rotting at the docks and in the ships. Then, to crown all, railroad men all over the country struck. This last strike threw England into something like a panic. More than 25,000 troops were rushed into London, and soldiers in proportionate numbers were thrown into all the other great towns and placed on guard over the railways at strategic points. Preparations were made to move food trains under military guard, and, if need be, to work them by soldier labor. At the last moment the Government, by promising an investigation of the men's grievances, induced them to return to work, but in the temper that they are in they may come out again at any moment if the investigation does not result to their liking. It is not at all unlikely, judging from the make-up of the commission of inquiry, that this will be the case. The chairman, Sir David Harrel, is an ex-police official. The labor members are weak and the railways are represented by one of the cleverest railway lawyers in the country.

A few years ago all this would have been impossible. The English unions were bodies of skilled workers organized on the aristocratic principle. None but men who had learned their trade by long and severe apprenticeship were admitted to the unions. The union charges were heavy, and the money was devoted to building up strong funds which were used for sickness and out-of-work insurance, and for similar purposes. In the last resort the union's funds might be used to finance a strike, but naturally men like the better-class British workman thought long and seriously before embarking in any struggle which might deplete these funds. The sympathetic strike was practically unknown, and federations of men in allied trades hardly existed. Even in the same trades, such as mining, for instance, the men of one county were often organized quite independently from those of another, and worked under different wages and customs. Under conditions such as these little progress was made. The employers, by taking one trade at a time, could defeat them all in any struggle, and, moreover, this system made no provision for the great mass of unskilled or half-skilled labor on which so much of our modern industrial system depends.

A few years ago the English workingmen began to wake up to the fact that their unions were not working as well as they should. They saw their funds depleted by strikes forced on them by the employers. They saw their organizations weakened by the growing army of the unemployed, most of whom were not eligible for membership in the old-fashioned unions, or who, if they were, could

not pay the charges. They began to cast about for some new method of carrying on the industrial war, and they hit on the political weapon. A fairly strong Labor party was returned to Parliament, and the English workingman hoped that all his grievances would be settled at once.

But the Labor party has done little but talk, and already there are grave rumors that it has been captured by the Liberal party. Some of its leaders have already received minor offices, and the story goes that one will soon enter the Cabinet. At any rate the Labor party has not justified the laborers' expectations, and the English workingmen, seeing their lot growing steadily worse—for altho times have been good and prices rising, wages have remained stationary—began to look for still another weapon. They found it in the Continental syndicalism, which is distinguished from the old-fashioned English unionism by the fact that, instead of being organized by trades, the men are organized by industries, and that, moreover, the solidarity of all labor is recognized.

The first fruits of this syndicalism have been seen in the strikes of the sailors, cartmen, dockers and railway men. They are all part of the new organization of transport workers, and it is recognized that by acting together they can paralyze the trade of the country. They have done so already for a short time, and, now that they know their power, they may be expected to do so again. In the old days the locomotive engineers might strike and find their places taken by other railway men who had enough knowledge of engines to serve at a pinch. The conductors and signal men might strike, but if the engineers remained at work some sort of a railway service might be maintained. The porters might go out, but outside cartmen would load their own carts, and the same might happen at the docks if the 'longshoremen



AN ARREST IN THE LIVERPOOL STRIKE

ceased work. Now all these men are acting together at a common signal and there is no one to take their places.

There can be no doubt that in the case of the highly skilled railway workers this development has been hastened by the shortsightedness of the employers. The English railwaymen have had serious grievances for a number of years. They consider themselves underpaid and overworked, and from an American standard they certainly are justified in both claims. In 1907 they threatened to strike, but Lloyd George, now Chancellor of the Exchequer, then president of the Board of Trade, intervened and fixed up a conciliation scheme, which was accepted by both employers and men. If it had been worked in good faith by the employers perhaps the railwaymen would have stuck to their old-fashioned conservative unionism, but, instead of being used as a piece of machinery for the redress of grievances, it was used by the railway managers as a means of putting off the consideration of the men's complaints.

Put as briefly as possible, the machinery of the scheme was this: On every railway system a conciliation board was set up, composed of an equal number of representatives of men employed on the line and of the company. All grievances were to be brought before these local boards, and in case of failure to agree an appeal could be taken to a general board, and from this general board to an independent arbitrator to be specially appointed in each case. The idea was that complaints would be dealt with promptly by men who understood the conditions. In actual working it has taken months and in two cases at least two years to get a case heard by the general conciliation board. Moreover—and this was the chief grievance of the men during the recent railway strike—the companies absolutely refused to recognize or deal with the men's unions. Before all the local conciliation boards grievances had to be presented by men actually in the employ of the company against which the grievance was alleged. Plain porters and enginemen and switchmen had to argue their cases against the skilled officials of the company, and of course they usually got the worst of it. They were handicapped also by the feeling that if they made too good a case against their employers they were likely to be punished for it before long by loss of employment or deprivation of privileges. In these circumstances it is not wonderful that the men felt they had been cheated by the establishment of the conciliation boards, and the chief of their demands in the recent strike was recognition of the union, and the right to have their grievances presented by their own union officials, men skilled in the art of bargaining with employers and quite independent of any vengeance by the employers.

In fact, this question of recognition of the unions has played a leading part in all the strikes. The dockers and cartmen, of course, won substantial advances in wages, but they prize quite as much the right to nominate their union officials to present all complaints to employers, and to conduct all negotiations with them about wages and conditions of labor.

When I said at the beginning of this article that the new movement among the English workingmen did not mean that the social revolution had begun, I had in mind the fact that it is not a Socialist movement in the ordinary sense of the term. It is true that the two men who, more than any others, have been responsible for the adoption of syndicalism by the English workers—Ben Tillet and Tom Mann—are radical Socialists, but they have not been preaching socialism except incidentally in this movement, and the great bulk of the English workingmen are not Socialists. In fact the political Socialists in Parliament have been rather opposed to the new movement—altho they did not dare to fight it openly—it being a symptom of disgust with the failure of parliamentarianism and therefore hostile to them. The old trade union leaders, much against their will, have been swept into the movement and forced to take the lead in it. This is a curious example of a wave of democratic sentiment. For years the trade union officials in England have been little autocrats, dictating to their followers what policy they should adopt, and in general managing all their affairs. Al-



NINE POLICEMEN GUARDING ONE LOADED MOTOR TRUCK

most in a night the workers themselves took charge and showed their leaders the way they wanted to be led.

Syndicalism, however, is a great weapon in the hands of the workers. The general strike has long been the ideal weapon of social revolutionists. We have had an uncommonly near approach to it in England, and it has been successful, probably far more successful than the organizers hoped; for when it was at its hight in London the post office authorities had to apply to the strike leaders for permission to move fodder for their horses and petrol for their automobiles in order to keep the mail service going, while the hospitals also had to apply for permits to cart in food and supplies. The spectacle of the Government bowing down before a strike leader is one that has impressed all classes mightily and the workingman not the least. He feels that he has a new and powerful weapon in his hand. Who knows how he will decide to use it?

One feature of the new situation which is especially dangerous to private property in England is the fact that Continental syndicalism is distinctly anarchistic as opposed to the Socialism of the old trade union movement. I do not mean by this either that the old English trade unionists were consciously Socialists or that the new syndicalists are consciously Anarchists. It is true, however, that the ideal of most of the old trade union leaders was a form of state socialism—either control in some form or absolute ownership by the state of the great public services and industries. Those who did not go the whole length of accepting state control, or ownership at any rate, looked to the state to redress their grievances by legislation, and legislation in England has been moving along these lines, especially since the present Liberal Government came into power. It has not moved fast enough, however, and most of the attempts to legislate socialistically have failed to work, and have

therefore caused irritation and unrest among the laboring folk. Now they are swinging to the other extreme, which is known on the Continent of Europe as "direct action." The ideal of the anarchist communists, of which Prince Kropotkin is the ablest and best known exponent, is the control of industry by the men actually engaged in it. Kropotkin's idea is that the railwaymen, for instance, shall run the railways, the bootmakers the boot factories, the sailors the ships, and so on, and that these so-called "free groups" shall exchange with each other. This seems to be the idea in a vague way underlying the new English labor movement. The workers feel that they have been unfairly treated by the state, and they no longer look to it, but to their own efforts, for protection and improvement. The ideas of federation by industries and control, if not complete ownership, by the men employed in them are the bases of the new movement.

On the other hand, the politicians have received an impulse in the direction of State Socialism. The railway strike, by tying up the food supply of the country, and, more than that, by rendering the railways useless from a military point of view at the moment of a serious European crisis, has awakened the politicians to the danger of leaving a great public necessity like the railways at the mercy of a dispute between masters and men. It has forced to the front the demand for nationalization of the railways which has been a real one for some years in England. It is unlikely that if the politicians come to the conclusion that the railway must become national property they will meet with much opposition from the railway directors or shareholders, for English railway securities are no longer particularly gilt-edged investments, and few of the shareholders would object to exchanging their share certificates for guaranteed Government stock. The railway workmen would not object, because they believe that they could coerce the state by striking more easily than they can the companies. A few years ago they might have hailed nationalization as the dawn of a new era. With the new spirit of today I believe they would simply look on it as a change from a strong, harsh master to a weak one.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

# Of Fire and Flesh

BY MARGUERITE OGDEN BIGELOW

Of fire and flesh a man is made—
  The flesh that molds earth's highest race,
And thru strong sons has strongly swayed
  Her lesser beasts to yield him grace;
Of fire, the same that smouldered slow
  In magi of the ages dim
And now flames up to meet the test
  Of times that search the soul of him.

The air has granted right of way
  That his high voice may sound afar;
The rocks have parted that his eyes
  May learn how rich their treasures are;
His cities, builded to the sun,
  Sing from within their ribs of steel
The song of thousands, whose tense hearts
  The throbbing pulse of progress feel.

Of fire and flesh—and they are strong,
  Our brothers of this saner day,
With grand new strength that bids not. "Strike!"
  But rather, "Hold the stroke away
From all the weak, who strive and fail
  From all the strong, who, failing, strive;
You shall not cast the flesh to earth,
  But rather, keep the fire alive."

Of flesh and fire—both God and beast
  Deep mated in our battled lives;
And who can tell how long, how long
  Ere beast is sped, ere God arrives?
Our utmost thought can only guess
  That out of one the other grows—
The flesh that slumbers in the bud
  Shall wake flame blossom in the rose!

MONTECITO, CAL.

# A Model Municipal Charter

BY PROF. WILLIAM C. JONES

PROFESSOR OF JURISPRUDENCE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

CITIES in California are allowed by the State Constitution to exercise a large measure of home rule. Any city with a population over 3,500 may elect a board of fifteen freeholders to frame for itself a charter. A charter so framed is then submitted to the electors of the city, and, if approved by a majority of those voting thereon, is sent to the State Legislature for its ratification as a whole, without power of alteration or amendment. While it is doubtless within the competence of the Legislature to reject a freeholders' charter, such action is unknown in California, all charters submitted having been ratified as a matter of course.

Berkeley was incorporated under a special charter (a form abolished under the Constitution of 1879) in the year 1878. In 1894 it adopted a freeholders' charter. At that time it had a population of some 6,000; in 1900 the population was 13,214; it is now about 42,000. In 1908 a board of fifteen freeholders was elected to prepare a charter adequate to the needs of the growing municipality. This charter was adopted by the voters of Berkeley on January 30, 1909, by a vote of 3,178 to 546. An alternative proposition prohibiting saloons was adopted at the same time by a vote of 2,400 to 1,288, and thereby became a provision of the charter. The charter was subsequently ratified by the Legislature. The election of city officials has taken place, and the new government went into full operation on July 1.

This charter is framed on the "commission" principle. It is designed to realize democracy in city government and to secure prompt, efficient and economical administration. It is believed to be a complete working scheme and consistently to maintain the principle on which it is based. It is prepared in the light of the California Constitution, but, with slight variations, would be generally applicable in any city in the country.

The central pivot is the council. This body consists of five members, one of them being the mayor. The council acts as a directorate and exercises the executive and administrative functions of the city, and, subject to the potential sovereignty of the people, all legislative power. As to the executive and administrative functions, the mayor is the chief executive officer, and is empowered to exercise oversight of all the departments of the city. He is specially charged with the supervision of all public service companies. He might be designated the commissioner of public utilities. Each of the four councilmen, called commissioner when acting in an administrative capacity, is placed at the head of one of the several departments, finance and revenue, public health and safety, public works, and public supplies. The assignment to these several departments is made by the council itself at its first meeting. Reassignments and redistribution of functions may be made at any time when it is deemed that "the public service will be benefited thereby."

With the exception of auditor and school directors, all the city officials are to be appointed, and may be removed, by the council. The chief officials named in the charter are city clerk, assessor, treasurer, collector, attorney, engineer, chief of police, fire chief, street superintendent, health officer and five library trustees. But these offices may be consolidated by the council, and other positions may be created and filled by it, to the end that the needs of the community may be most advantageously administered. Religious or political opinions, affiliations or services must not be taken into account in making appointments or removals. The commissioners are accountable to the community for the character of the service rendered

thruout their several departments. A number of commissions, to serve without compensation such as civil service, civic art, park, playground and public charities, are provided for.

With respect to the powers and objects of legislation, the charter is framed with great care, with the aim that the city shall not, in any contingency, be found lacking in desired authority. There is consequently a long—it is hoped virtually exhaustive—enumeration of local powers, primarily and ordinarily to be exercised by the council, but with reservaton of control by the people. Broad, general powers are likewise conferred upon the city for the acquisition, by purchase, condemnation or otherwise, of public buildings, places, works and institutions, such as libraries, museums, parks, baths, markets, hospitals, farm schools, quarries, wharves and waterways. The acquisition is also authorized of water, light, heat, power, telephone, telegraph and transportation facilities of whatever kind. Provision is made for Berkeley joining with its neighbors (San Francisco, Oakland, Alameda) for the joint development and ownership of a water supply.

Municipal ownership is not made mandatory by the charter, but its easy realization is made possible whenever the community may be so minded. Municipal ownership need not preclude private operation.

In the matter of accounts and reports, it is provided that the council shall prescribe uniform forms of accounts, which shall be observed by all officers and departments which receive or disburse moneys. Whenever the State Legislature shall pass an act calling for uniform municipal reports the city authorities shall be governed thereby. It is made the mayor's duty to employ a certified public accountant, who shall examine at least twice a year all the books, records and reports of the auditor and other officers. The accountant is given "unlimited privilege of investigation, to examine under oath or otherwise all officers, clerks and employees."

The procedure for making department estimates and preparing the annual budget is carefully outlined. Estimates originate with the heads of the several departments and are reported to the commissioner of finance and revenue, who makes his report thereon to the council. This latter body prepares the budget and makes the tax levy. In common with most Californian cities, the Berkeley charter establishes a tax limit, namely, $1 on the $100 of the assessed valuation of all property. This, however, does not include the tax to meet the interest and provide a sinking fund on the bonded indebtedness and for the support of the library and reading rooms. Out of the $1 tax rate, not less than 35 cents shall be apportioned to the school fund, whenever the board of education calls for that amount.

Provision is made by which it is hoped that the finances of the city may eventually be put on a cash basis. A permanent fund is to be established by turning into it 2½ cents on each $100 of the assessed valuation, until the accumulated amount shall be sufficient to meet all legal demands against the treasury.

The interests of the city are safeguarded in the matter of letting contracts. Here, as in some other places, charter discretion is somewhat limited by the State Constitution, as, for instance, by the requirement that contracts with water companies shall not exceed one year. It is hoped, thru the establishment of a special commissioner on public supplies, to obtain better results than municipalities ordinarily enjoy when making purchases.

The article on franchises, it is believed, is worked out in a highly satisfactory manner on the theory on which it proceeds. This theory may be disputed, but seems to be the one best adapted to the present state of local opinion and to a community situated like Berkeley, namely, one autonomous municipality adjoining or surrounded by several similar municipalities. All transportation companies, as well as water, gas, electric and telephone companies, must from the very nature of the case be interurban in their operation. No single city, so situated, is free to deal independently with these public service corporations. By the Berkeley charter franchise grants are made subject to public bidding. Each grant must provide for not less than

2 per cent. of the gross annual receipts to be given to the city during the first ten years, not less than 3 per cent. during the next ten years, not less than 4 per cent. for the next ten, and not less than 5 per cent. for the remainder of the life of the franchise. The franchise is to be granted to the person, firm or corporation bidding the highest percentages above these minima. The life of a franchise is limited to thirty-five years.

Reservation is implied in making every franchise grant of the power to make regulations for the safety, health and accommodation of the public, and for rates, fares, rentals or charges made for the service rendered under the franchise. The city shall have power, likewise, to assume ownership of the property and plant of the grantee upon payment of a fair valuation, and without the necessity of any instrument of conveyance. Franchise companies must make annual written reports in such form as may be prescribed by the city, and must have their books open to the inspection and auditing of the municipal authorities. Provision is made for the forfeiture of franchises for cause.

Such is an outline of the working machinery of the city government. To show how this is made efficient and the officers rendered responsible, the other main features of the charter must be observed. These features are the method of nomination and election, the recall of elective officers, and the initiative and referendum.

Nominations for elective offices are made by petition only. Any qualified person is nominated upon there being filed in his behalf twenty-five verified certificates of nomination, each signed by one voter. There is no limit to the number of candidates for a given office. Two elections are provided for, three weeks apart. A candidate is elected at the first election only if he receives a majority of all the ballots then cast. For all places not filled by a majority vote the first election is regarded as a primary, and the two candidates who received the highest number of votes become the nominees at the second election. Names are placed on the ballot in alphabetical order and without anything indicating the source of nomination or support. The maximum number of places to be filled at an election under the Berkeley charter is ten: Mayor, auditor, four councilmen and four school directors. Ordinarily there will be but six, elections being biennial, the mayor and auditor holding office for two years, and councilmen and school directors for four years, two going out of office every two years. Attention is thus centered on a few offices, and even a large number of candidates is readily sifted by means of the two elections, and a majority vote choice secured. Interest is attracted to the primary by making it decisive in the case of any candidate receiving a majority of the ballots.

All nominations and elections are at large. Wards are abolished, no mention of them being made in the charter.

Ready accountability is obtained thru the recall provision. An election to determine whether a given official shall be allowed to remain in office or be replaced by another person may be brought about by a petition signed by voters equal to 20 per cent. of the votes cast for mayor at the last election. This petition may call for a special election or for a vote on the recall at the next general election. Unless the officer against whom the petition is filed resigns, the council must call the election as requested. At the recall election the incumbent's name is placed on the ballot, unless he has resigned, and other candidates are nominated as at ordinary elections. The published notice of the recall election must set forth, within the limit of 200 words, the reasons given for asking the recall and also a statement, within the same number of words, if the official so desires, of his defense. No recall petition shall be filed within three months after an official has taken office. No person who has been recalled or has resigned pending recall proceedings shall fill an appointive office within one year.

Direct legislation by the people is provided thru the initiative and referendum. The Berkeley charter proceeds on the principle that with respect to most matters municipal ordinances are merely regulative and administrative in their character. It is by a false analogy, generally speaking, that a separation of

legislation and the execution of laws is insisted upon in the case of cities. If the determination of questions of larger policy is reserved to the people, there can be no objection to confiding the making and the administering of ordinary rules and regulations to one and the same representative body.

The Berkeley charter provides that "the qualified voters of the city shall have power, thru the initiative and otherwise, as provided by this charter and the general laws of the State, to enact appropriate legislation to carry out and enforce any of the general powers of the city or any of the specified powers of the council." And further:

"No ordinance passed by the council shall go into effect before thirty days from the time of its final passage, except when otherwise required by the general laws of the State or by the provisions of this charter respecting street improvements, and except the ordinance making the annual tax levy, and except an ordinance for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety, which contains a statement of its urgency, and is passed by a four-fifths vote of the council; provided, that no grant of any franchise shall be construed to be an urgency measure."

All ordinances except those mentioned are subject to the provisions of the referendum.

The government of the public schools of the city is placed in the hands of a board of education consisting of five members. Four of these are elected as school directors, and the fifth is the councilman who is acting as commissioner of finance and revenue.

The first municipal elections under the Berkeley charter were held on May 1 and 22, last year, and were a highly satisfactory vindication of the methods provided. It was the first time in many years that the enthusiasm of the people was aroused in a local election. At the first of the two elections there were four candidates for mayor, four for auditor, twenty-nine for the four places on the council, and twenty-one for the four school directors. At the election on May 1 one candidate for mayor (Beverly L. Hodghead) and one candidate for auditor (M. L. Hanscom) received a majority of all ballots cast, and were thereby elected. At the election on May 22 eight candidates for councilmen and eight candidates for school directors remained on the ballots, and those who had received the highest number of votes at the first election again received the highest number and were elected. While all the candidates who survived the first election were desirable men, the final result is regarded as a triumph of the "Good Government" forces.

BERKELEY, CAL.

# At the Wheel

BY CORNELIA KANE RATHBONE

Down the on-rushing road I glide,
  Outstripping the haste of the wind:
Cloud chariots race by my side,
  Black Grief falls behind.

Its gates to a golden chime
  The world flings open to me,
I am conqueror of space and of time,
  I am lord, I am free!

But who sighs in the rustling leaf,
  Who shadows the bending grain?
By the short cross-road black Grief
  O'ertakes me again.

"Then ride with me, Grief," I cry,
  "Since thou wilt not let me go;
Sit now by my side while I fly,
  While the hills bow low."

I speed; the night falls fast
  Over hills grown steep and black:
I creep 'neath the lash of the blast
  Thru a world without track.

"Oh, Grief," then I cry, "take the wheel:
  Storm-beaten I yield!" Then afar,
As blind thru the darkness I reel,
  Breaks the smile of a star.

And beneath me the wheels turn wings,
  To the mountain's far peak I soar;
Day wakes for me, flushes and sings;
  Heaven opens its door.

ALBANY, N. Y.



# "How I Fly"

BY CLAUDE GRAHAME-WHITE

[Mr. Grahame-White is the well-known English aviator who has carried off many prizes in this country. He was flying last week at the Harvard-Boston aero meet, where he won the flight to the Boston light and back. With a squally twenty-mile wind blowing he covered the fifteen miles at a speed of more than a mile a minute.—Editor.]

"HOW is it done?" This question is addressed to me so frequently after I have made a flight that I have decided, in the following article, to explain what makes an aeroplane fly, and also how it is that the aviator is able to control it when in the air. Altho people have seen a good deal of flying already in this country, it has been surprising to me to note how little even now is known about the practical aspects of flight.

It is, fortunately, quite easy to describe flying without becoming technical. My endeavor will be to explain what I do, and why I do it, in a way that any person not versed in aeronautics will be able readily to comprehend.

The machine I shall take for purposes of description is the Farman biplane, which I fly so often, and which is a standard type of air-craft. To begin at the very beginning, we will first suppose that we are watching the aeroplane moving along the ground prior to a flight.

At the rear of its two main-planes is the engine. This, revolving at a thousand revolutions a minute, carries round with it the propeller, and so forces the machine along the ground. The propeller of the aeroplane is constructed very carefully from layers of special wood. It has two blades. These, whirling round in the air, thrust the aeroplane forward in the same way as does the propeller of a ship.

The weight carrying effect with such an aeroplane is obtained from the two big main planes. These, set one above the other, are kept apart by wooden supports, which are held rigidly in their place by tension wires. One of the first things that an observer notes regarding the lifting-planes of the machine is that they have a curve upon them. The front edge tilts down a little, and toward the rear the planes curve down slightly also. Many people ask, "Why?"

The answer is simple. The plane copies in its curve the wing of a bird. It was Lilienthal, a German engineer, who was making experiments with gliding aeroplanes as long ago as 1890, who discovered that the bird-wing curve exercised a far greater "lift" when thrust thru the air than did a flat plane surface. So nowadays all the planes of aeroplanes are replicas of Nature's curve on the bird's wing.

There is no difficulty in explaining how the curve on a plane acts when the aeroplane is in flight. You must remember that the plane moves thru the air, when the machine is in motion, at a speed of more than forty miles an hour. The air first strikes the dipping "nose," as it is called, of the plane. Some of it immediately rushes up under the curve on the lower side of the plane, and sweeps away in a curving stream toward the rear edge of the surface. The effect is that of gripping the air during the period that it passes under the plane.

What happens may be better understood, perhaps, if I say that the air is thrust down by the curve of the plane. This action allows the plane to derive an appreciable "lift" out of the air which it displaces. The air that passes over the top side of the plane is made to do useful work also. Its tendency is to move straight back from the front edge of the plane. It does not follow the downward curve toward the rear edge of the plane. Thus, as the air passes straight away, a partial vacuum is created along the dipping down edge of the plane, and this exercises a distinct upward pull. Therefore, the plane is pushed from below, and pulled from above. This dual effect makes the bird-wing curve infinitely more effective than a flat plane would be.

By the adoption of this curved plane the builders of aeroplanes know that, if they employ a machine with a certain number of square feet of surface, and thrust it thru the air at a certain speed, they will be able to lift into the air a certain weight. I have now described how the two main supporting planes of a biplane do their work. But this is not all.

The question of balance and control enters largely into the flying problem. Therefore, you find, set out upon wooden booms at the rear of the biplane, a tail composed of two small planes, placed one above the other. These two planes tend to balance the aeroplane when in flight in the same way as does the tail of a bird. Then one comes to the point as to how the aeroplane is to be made to rise or fall, turn from side to side, or balance itself when it shows a tendency to tip sideways in the air.

Midway between the two small tail-planes one finds a vertical plane which resembles the rudder of a ship. This plane, in fact, acts for the aeroplane in the same way as does the rudder of a vessel.

Now comes the question of making the aeroplane rise or fall. To do this one finds set out in front of the main-planes, on wooden outriggers, a small horizontal plane, which can be moved up or down at the will of the pilot. Very often this front elevating plane is coupled up with a smaller one, which is fixed at the rear of the tail-planes, so as to exercise a greater lifting influence.

The only other controlling device is represented by the "ailerons." These are fixed at the rear edges of the main-planes, and work up and down on hinges. Their object is to correct any loss of lateral stability upon the machine; or, to put it more simply, they counteract any sideway falling movement when in flight. How they act may thus be described: When the aeroplane is struck down by a gust of wind, and tilts over on one side, the pilot draws down the "ailerons" on the side of the machine which is deprest. The wind, acting upon the "ailerons," pushes the machine back again upon an even keel. Thus you have outlined the controlling mechanism of the biplane.

Now comes the question of flying such

a machine. The pilot takes his seat on the front edge of the lower main-plane, exactly in its center. To his left hand are the switches which control the engine. To his right hand is a lever. He places his feet against a rod, which moves to and fro upon a central hinge. Mechanics start the engine by swinging round the big propeller. Then, when the motor has started, he accelerates it by moving a switch until it is turning the propeller at its maximum speed.

Until he is quite ready to start, his mechanics hold back the aeroplane by gripping the tail-booms. After listening for a moment to the engine, and making certain that it is running well, the airman holds up his hand. This is a signal to the mechanics to release their hold upon the machine. When they do this the aeroplane starts off across the ground, running upon the wheels which form part of its landing chassis.

The pilot allows it to gather speed for a few seconds; then he draws back toward him the lever which he is holding in his right hand. This has the effect of tilting upward a little the elevating plane which is set out in front of the machine. The effect of this is to raise upward the whole machine. The rush of air under the main-planes intensifies their "lift," and the wheels of the machine leave the ground, and it begins to soar upward. The pilot still holds the elevating plane at a slight upward angle, until the aeroplane has "climbed" sufficiently high. Then he brings it gently back to a level position again, and the machine flies straight ahead.

When gusts of wind assail the machine, and it tilts to one side or the other, he corrects this by sideway movements of the same lever which controls the elevating plane. This lever is coupled up to the "ailerons," and actuates them.

When the time comes to make a turn in the air, the pilot moves the rod against which his feet are resting, and swings the rudder over either to the right or left. In this way the machine is flown. When a descent is necessary, the airman points his machine earthward by tilting downward the elevating plane. Then as the machine comes gliding toward the ground he usually stops his engine, and makes what is known as a "vol plane." In this case the machine glides downward with its own momentum. Just before he touches the earth the pilot draws back his elevating plane a little and brings the aeroplane upon an even keel, so that its wheels touch quite lightly.

This description may, perhaps, make flying appear very easy. So it is, as a matter of fact, when the weather conditions are favorable. Many men learn to pilot an aeroplane after only two or three short lessons. In some cases, indeed, it has been found easier to fly an aeroplane than to learn to drive a motor car.

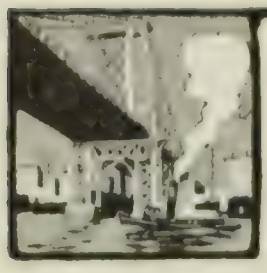
But a very great deal of skill is required to pilot a machine when the wind is gusty. Then the aero swings and rolls about in the air, sometimes in a very alarming way. Incessant watchfulness is necessary to keep it upon an even keel, and none but experienced flyers care to ascend unless the weather conditions are good.

Another contingency which calls for skill is when the engine sometimes stops accidentally in the air.

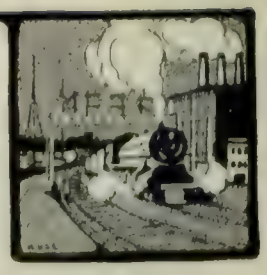
Perhaps when his motor fails him, the pilot is flying swiftly across country. In such a case, he has to descend in a "vol plane," and pick out a suitable landing-spot as he comes gliding down to earth. To keep one's head at such a moment, and make a safe descent, means the exercise of a great deal of skill, and this only comes by experience.

Boston, Mass.





# Private Control of Property



BY JAMES MAC KAYE

Author of "The Economy of Happiness," "The Politic of Utility."

PROPERLY to discuss the question of the degree in which the private control of property promotes the welfare of society requires at the outset a division of private property into two classes:

(1) That utilized for private purposes, such as dwellings, clothes and food, comprising all private utilities.

(2) That not utilized for private purposes, such as railroads, factories, mines, and lands used for public or social purposes. The portion of this kind of property which is utilized at all comprises all public utilities.

That the first class of property is within the proper limits of private control will probably not be disputed. It is not apparent how ownership by a family of the objects actually used or consumed by that family itself, for its own purposes, can be opposed to the welfare of society. So well recognized is the utility of private control of this class of property that to adduce reasons therefor would be superfluous.

That the second class of property is within the proper limits of private control will be disputed by many, and to suggest some of the ways in which the private ownership of public utilities is opposed to the welfare of society is the main purpose of this paper.

It must be admitted that such ownership is generally of benefit to the possessing individual or family since it enables him or them to obtain wealth without exertion. Indeed, except in cases in which benevolence enters as a motive, the sole object that any private individual or family can have in owning property not used for his or its own private purposes is to receive a reward for such ownership. Any one holding legal title to factories, mines, railroads or other property used for public purposes can obtain a return, not because they do anything but because they own something. The return for ownership is called profit, that for service is called wages or salary, and this dual mode of award, which is inseparable from the economic system under which we live, is due entirely to the private ownership of property which is not privately used. The institution by virtue of which ownership commands an award may be called the institution of profit

It will, I think, be generally admitted that the welfare of society is not promoted by requiring it to give something for nothing—to pay tribute where no essential service is returned—for ownership is not an essential service, and all the ingenuity of current economic apologetics to make it appear such cannot disguise the fact.

Indeed it is an elementary commonplace of economics that the only essentials of production are land, labor, and capital. Now two of these essentials, viz., land and capital, never receive any return or reward for the service they render. Being inanimate objects they are not in a position to receive rewards. But under the present system two acknowledged non-essentials of production, viz., land holders and capital holders, are delegated to receive the reward for them, their subsistence being drawn from a mere legal relationship. Thus the laborer, whether manual or mental, is rewarded for performing what economists admit is an essential service in production, and all others are rewarded for what they equally admit is not an essential service.

Few are the individuals who would not be willing to render the service implied in ownership. Inquire of the most confirmed misanthrope whether he would accept ownership of property which the public uses, and will any one claim that his aversion to the service of his fellow

men would constrain him to decline? Indeed it is obviously absurd to assert that any individual renders society an essential service by kindly consenting to own property for it. The Army and Navy of the United States use property owned by no private individual or family. If private ownership of property used for public purposes will serve the interests of the community why does not the nation insist that the government shall seek out one or more individuals skilled in the art of owning such property and urge upon them the ownership of these orphaned hereditaments?

It is true that if profit-yielding property were so distributed among the workers of a community that each received as a tribute to his ownership the same amount which the ownership vested in others compelled him to contribute to them, the institution of profit would become innocuous—but it would remain ridiculous. Each worker would receive just what he would receive if the institution did not exist. His compensation would be the same only he would have two names for it instead of one. He could call part of it wages and part of it profit, and it would make no difference to him whether it was 90 per cent. profit and 10 per cent. wages or vice versa. By whatever name designated, its only valuable quality, viz., its purchasing power, would not be altered. In other words the average worker cannot possibly gain by the institution of profit even in the most favorable case imaginable he can only just come out even—but he can easily lose. This institution can only benefit a class. It can never benefit society, for the simple reason that society as a whole cannot get something for nothing. Every one cannot go into owning things for a living—some one must do the work of the world. An owning class cannot live alone. It requires a doing class to live upon.

Moreover the owning class, strictly speaking, comprising those who gain by the institution of profit more than they lose by it, is always a minority. Ownership as a vocation is reserved for the few. The vocation of the many must be service, and under our institutions it becomes largely service in the interests of the few.

Not only is ownership essentially a minority vocation—it is the vocation of a proportionately diminishing minority. Under a system where money can "earn" money, and the increment added to wealth is in proportion to the amount of that wealth, property becomes self-accumulating. The more a man has the more he gets. The power he possesses to exact profit—tribute—is cumulative. His wealth increases automatically, and the more commanding his position as a profit-exacter the less the chance of those from whom his profit is exacted to attain a like position.

To reconcile the wage-earner to the tax laid upon him by the institution of profit, he is reminded that he can become a profit-taker himself—that the same institution which permits others to levy tribute upon him permits him to turn to levy tribute upon others. All he needs is to be thrifty. Let him consume less and save more. By depositing his surplus in the savings bank his money will earn him interest at the rate of three or four per cent. per annum without effort on his part. He can draw from the bank three or four dollars a year for every hundred he has deposited, without diminishing his fund. Thus will he realize the lofty ideal of the profit system—the attainment of wealth without effort—he will become a capitalist and receive something for nothing.

Clearly to comprehend the fallacy of this "saving" or "thrift" argument consider the figures given by Charles B. Spahr in his book, "The Present Distribution of Wealth in the U. S." From the Statistics of the Eleventh Census he estimates that in the year 1890, 40 per cent. of the wealth produced in the United States was distributed as an award to ownership. This percentage is doubtless an underestimate for 1910, considering the improvements in the machinery of profit-taking devised in the last twenty years. Nevertheless, to be on the safe side, let us assume it to be correct. So assuming, we find that a wage-earner to-day receiving four per cent. interest must have a fund in the savings bank equal to his entire wage for a period of sixteen and two-thirds years in order that the tribute paid to him as a petty capitalist may compensate for the trib-

ute paid by him to other capitalists. A worker receiving a wage of $1000 a year, for example, would require a savings fund of $10,000 to bring him out just even with the profit system. Assuming the worker to accumulate such a fund in a lifetime how will his family fare during the process? We may leave the question to the philanthropists who would reconcile the worker to the profit system by the plea that every one can live by ownership if they will only be thrifty and saving enough.

But we do not need to speculate upon the way in which the private ownership of public utilities affects the welfare of society. All we need do is to observe it. It is hardly necessary to show that in theory an institution which provides a means of rendering wealth self-accumulating will result in great inequalities in its distribution, and make the owning class into a minority—when we can so easily see that in practice it has this effect.

Time will not permit discussion of the various ways in which the great inequalities of wealth caused by the profit system operate against the welfare of society, but so far as the system affects private property, it is emphatically injurious, because to permit the private ownership of property *not* properly controllable by private parties operates to unduly and unjustly diminish the amount of property which *is* properly controllable by private parties. The many consume too little that the few may consume too much. Private ownership of public utilities diminishes private ownership of private utilities.

The proper limitation of private property is deducible from the simple rule of democracy. As applied to the control of property this rule requires that the social unit which uses a given property shall control its use—and without ownership control is generally chimerical. Thus property used by and for a family should be owned by that family; property used by and for a city should be owned by that city; property used by and for a nation should be owned by that nation; and property used by and for society should be owned by society.

The rule of democracy is the only rule of public policy thus far discovered which will prevent one social unit from preying upon others. Consistently applied it is as successful in guarding society against the aggression of the individual as it is in guarding the individual against the aggression of society. At present not only the danger, but the realization, of the former type of aggression is far more in evidence than of the latter type. In our country to-day men are oppressed not by the state but by individuals, and the private ownership of public utilities, which is violative of the rule of democracy, is the instrument of their oppression.

If the private ownership of property to which private families are justly entitled is to attain its legitimate limits, the private ownership of property to which private families are not justly entitled must be abolished. Taxation without representation is tyranny whether the tax is imposed by a government or by a private individual. If our nation continues to acquiesce in taxation thus privately imposed it will prove the sons of the republic unworthy of its sires. Submission to a king industrial is as ignoble as submission to a king political. A people who refused to yield tribute to the House of Hanover should refuse to yield it to the House of Morgan.

BOSTON, MASS.

# Chaperoning a Beauty in Spain

BY ESTELLE DYKE

[The author of the following article was formerly instructor in Leland Stanford, Jr., University. She is now resident in Spain, where the following incidents took place.—EDITOR.]

"ELOISA might marry any day," said Doña Ana Maria, "and of course our financial condition would be improved. But if God gives us health we shall not starve meanwhile."

"Her *pretendiente* is a very good man," added crippled Aunt Isabel, looking up from her interminable embroidery, "but she thinks he is too old."

Eloisa's skilful fingers flew among the bobbins of her lace pillow as she explained, "He is certainly good, but he earns only $70 a month, and has his mother and sister to support. Do you not think, Doña Estella, that if I marry an old person there should be real advantages to compensate?"

"Assuredly," I replied; "how old is your *pretendiente?*"

"He is twenty-eight, twelve years older than I."

"Oh, you are quite right, Eloisa," I agreed, without a smile. "By the way, I am going to the Prado Gallery this afternoon. I suppose you have seen it many times."

"Never," said Eloisa, "and we have been in Madrid more than a year!"

"I am always so busy," explained her mother. "We can never stop work. If Canalejas carries his law of associations we shall not have to compete with the nuns, who pay nothing for their living, and we can afford more leisure."

"Poor Eloisa goes nowhere," said Aunt Isabel sadly. "I cannot walk and, of course, she cannot go alone. Yet the child is always as cheerful and good as an angel."

"You shall see the gallery with me," I said, and Eloisa joyously dropped her lace-making and flew to get ready, while I meditated resentfully on the absurd Spanish etiquet which forbids unmarried women to appear on the street alone, and recalled the maiden of thirty summers in Seville who had never seen Murillo's masterpieces because "Mamma did not like art."

Eloisa was a very agreeable and sympathetic companion, with an innate perception of the beautiful, and the afternoon passed happily. As usual, I spent my last half hour in the salon of Velazquez. Always hypnotized by "Las Lanzas," I had begun to see the horses champing their bits and pawing the ground, while the weary soldiers shifted their heavy weapons, or turned to exchange a word with their neighbors. Suddenly I became conscious that the Marquis of Villafranca had stepped outside the frame. I pulled myself back into reality with sudden fright. "I am getting daft over this picture," I thought. But while one marquis was properly posed within the frame, another stood outside gazing fixedly at us.

"Eloisa, do you see that remarkable likeness—the same handsome face, the same proud figure, the same expression of surprise?"

Eloisa nodded assent, with cheeks even rosier than usual, for she was quite conscious of his unashamed attentions.

That evening, as Eloisa sat among the flowers of her balcony and I behind my persiana, exchanging comments on the day, the Marquis of Villafranca, as we chose to call him, strolled down the street below us. In fact, his entire evening was devoted to this pastime. Frequently he paused opposite us, admiring the flowers, but Eloisa fanned steadily, unconscious of his existence, or leaned over the balcony to talk across the street with her friend, Dolores. Mamma and Aunt Isabel were in a high state of excitement behind their persiana, for we had told them the story.

The next morning the portera brought up a letter properly addressed to Srta. Da Eloisa Garcia de la Vega, which we all shared. It read:

*"Very distinguished and highly respected Señorita.*

"When I met the glance of your lustrous eyes yesterday, I knew that beauty and inter-

est hitherto unknown had entered my life. Last night when I saw you among your flowers, yourself the fairest flower of all, I felt that to leave Madrid without speaking would be intolerable misery. Will you not exchange postal cards with me?

"Your most respectful and devoted servant, who kisses your feet,

"RAFAEL GOMEZ DE GONDOZA."

"61 Canovas."

"What do you think of the letter Doña Estella?" asked Aunt Isabel.

"It is a very sincere letter," I replied. "But he evidently does not live in Madrid, as he speaks of leaving."

"How old should you think him?" inquired mamma.

"About twenty-one."

"That is what I believe," agreed Eloisa. "But," she added with deep anxiety, "I have no postal cards."

"I am going to Calle Mayor. You may come with me and select one," I said.

Eloisa, with great tact, sent a copy of "Las Lanzas," receiving in return "Venus at Vulcan's Forge," with the comment:

"When my eyes fell upon you, I experienced the same amazement as Vulcan's smiths, that the world held so beautiful a vision."

That night the balcony, the flowers and Eloisa were all radiant. Rafael's evening was devoted to strolling up and down the street opposite our flat. Apart from the language of the eyes no words were exchanged, but when Eloisa retired she dropped her loveliest rose from the balcony. As in the days of chivalry, Rafael received it with a graceful bow, his hand on his adoring heart, and walked away with the rose held to his lips.

How Eloisa sang and laughed and bubbled over with joy at her lace-making the next morning! Until the postman came! For he brought a letter from Rafael, stating that the Fourth Regiment, in which he was a lieutenant, had been ordered to Saragossa, but that he should obtain a leave of absence at the earliest opportunity. No further message arrived.

Eloisa's disappointment, shared by all the family, prompted me to offer her such mild distraction as I sought for myself. A morning in the National Library left her so cheerful that I tried to discover what curative agency she had found in Becquer's tales. But she could give no intelligible account of her literary acquisition.

At dusk appeared opposite the balcony a slender anæmic youth of some eighteen summers, clad in gray, and the following morning the portera brought Eloisa another letter:

"*Very distinguished and highly respected Señorita:*

"I know that you read in my eyes, yesterday morning in the library, the deep love and admiration I feel for you, which has completely blotted out all the previous loves of my life. In your eyes, too, I read that you did not find me unpleasing.

"I am the son of a Government official, and while not yet launched on a career, I expect to win distinction as a poet.

"I am a youth of high ideals, a loving heart, noble character, and some genius. Does this description please you? If so, kindly exchange postal cards.

"My dreams are all of thee.
I live, for in life *thou* art.
I sigh, that my breath may fan thy cheek.
With longing for thee throbs my heart.
I suffer, but pain is divine, borne for thee,
And I rejoice, in the silence, apart.

"Your adoring and most respectful servant, who kisses your feet.

"MIGUEL ALVARO DE LEON.

"Lista de Correo, Cedula 10."

"What impertinence! I never looked at him in the library!" exclaimed Eloisa.

"Did he follow us home yesterday?" I asked, with a suspicion that Becquer's tales had not received the undivided attention of my companion.

"Yes, and he gave the portera a peseta to tell him my name. I shall not acknowledge this letter." And with no kind word or glance to reward his devotion, the unhappy youth of some genius bore his divine pain for many solitary evenings opposite Eloisa's balcony.

Two weeks after Rafael's departure a letter arrived. The stationery was adorned with a coat of arms and the five-pointed crown of the marquis. He wrote:

"*Adorable and highly respected Señorita:*

"I am allowed two days of absence from my regiment. May I not have the inestimable privilege of talking with you Saturday evening? I shall be on Alcalá, at the Prado, at eight o'clock, and if I see approaching the most beautiful girl in Madrid I shall hardly be able to contain my joy. Do not fear to come alone, for I respect you as I respect the saints in heaven."

Doña Ana Maria dropped her embroidery, donned her shawl and man-

tilla, and sallied forth without a word of explanation. An hour later she returned, her slender form trembling with excitement. "I have learned the truth about Rafael Gomez de Gondoza," she announced. "He is the son of the Marquesa of Villafranca—the lineal descendant of the Marquis in Velazquez's picture!"

Aunt Isabel voiced the general consternation when she exclaimed, "But his mother never will allow him to marry Eloisa!"

"Our family is older than hers, and much more noble," replied Doña Ana Maria, hotly. "If we had the money to claim our titles, my son, Fernando, would be Marquis of Espinola, and my daughter, Eloisa, Countess of Valparaiso. But meantime I have not enough money to buy a pair of gloves to go with Eloisa Saturday evening. What is to be done?"

"Her brother?" I suggested. But brother Fernando, tho very kind and affectionate, sharing generously his meager salary with the family, was absolutely blind to Eloisa's social advancement.

"And how would strangers know that he really is her brother?" asked Doña Ana Maria.

"Would I do as chaperone?" I asked, and the joyous acclaim convinced me that my offer was exactly what was expected.

I could not refrain from asking, "Why did Rafael suggest Eloisa's coming alone?" but my only answer was "Ah, why?"

If Rafael did not expect a chaperone he concealed his disappointment bravely, and we spent the evening like old friends, strolling to the Recreo de Castellaña, partaking of cakes and coffee, listening to the music and gossiping about life in army and court circles. At eleven o'clock we walked slowly home thru leafy avenues where the nightingales were singing cantatas of the springtime. Rafael told Eloisa frankly that his mother had formed matrimonial plans for him. "But I am not bound, and in two years I shall be twenty three and my own master in the eyes of the law. Meanwhile I shall persuade my mother. Will you wait for me?"

Eloisa would wait, but she would never enter any family unwilling to receive her.

They parted rather sadly at the porteria, and Eloisa wept as she told the story of the evening to mamma and Aunt Isabel. The next morning she did not appear in her balcony, and the three small boys who played at bull fights below inquired of me if she were ill. "How beautiful is Eloisa!" exclaimed eight-year-old Emilio. After a lengthy discussion the boys disappeared, bearing with them the horns, spear and cape which made "the toros" realistic. At noon the portera brought Eloisa a joint letter from the small toreros, signed by their "professional" nicknames:

*"Most distinguished and beautiful Señorita:*

"The morning that you do not appear in your balcony the sun fails to shine.

"Our sports lose their interest when your precious face does not smile down at us.

"You are lovely and good enough to be with the angels in heaven.

"Your adoring servants, who kiss your feet,

"Emilio (Bombita).
"Ricardo (Gallito).
"Alonso (Machaquito)."

This tribute cheered Eloisa perceptibly, and when I suggested a trip to Getafe to see the arrival of the airships she entered into the plan with enthusiasm.

The airships failed to appear, and 90,000 bored Madrileños sought diversion under the trees of Getafe. The situation soon became impossible for me, altho Eloisa sustained it with fortitude, fanning with much composure. Groups of soldiers followed us commenting on her beauty. Students passed and repassed, bending low to look into her face, exclaiming, "What divine color! What glorious eyes!" One handsome but odious man of forty-five we could not elude. We tried to hide from him in a garden, but finally were obliged to pass him, when he bent his head to Eloisa's level declaring, "Your beauty draws me like a magnet. I will follow you forever!"

"In my country," I began, indignantly, "your brother or your sweetheart would be with you, to knock down a wretch like that!" And thereupon we came full upon brother Fernando, with two friends. He seemed rejoiced at the meeting, declaring that he had sought us for hours. We found shady seats on the

bank of an irrigating ditch, and the poet devoted himself to Eloisa while brother Fernando and the artist one on either side proceeded to convince me that Greek civilization was much higher than Christian.

The Spanish are born orators, delighting to "make use of words," as they call discourse, and an hour passed very pleasantly for us all. Finally shrieks of laughter drew our attention to the opposite side of the ditch. A tipsy individual was mimicking my orators with great success, holding to a tree with one arm and gesticulating grandiloquently with the other. Brother Fernando lost all interest in the Greeks, and proposed visiting the village, and we moved on.

A biplane arrived just at dusk. It was worth the wait, but 90,000 Madrileños then wished to return home. Clearly some would not reach home before morning. I was not surprised when the artist and the poet melted away in the crowd. Both were barred as *pretendientes* by poverty. But I was amazed when brother Fernando transparently lost himself, and left us to fight our way alone. When we reached home at eleven o'clock we found him "mad with anxiety," two hours in advance of us.

But Eloisa's elderly admirer had not lost sight of us, and the following evening the old roué and the budding genius shared their vigil opposite the balcony. A letter of declaration was promptly answered by Eloisa, who said that her mother thought her too young to correspond with the writer.

"What matters your mother's opinion if you love me?" he replied. But Eloisa did not love him. In fact we all disliked and feared him, but he persisted in his unwelcome attentions.

One evening, caring for her flowers, Eloisa thoughtlessly threw some water over the balcony, not seeing her *pretendiente,* who was lying in wait for her, and who raised his face at the sound of her footsteps just in time to receive a thoro drenching. This incident appeared to cool his ardor, and we saw him no more.

During the last two months of my stay in Madrid I took Eloisa with me on many little excursions. Sometimes our carfare was paid by mysterious unknowns who never divulged their identity, tho they probably appeared later, opposite the balcony. The portera waxed prosperous with propinas from "followers." Poor Miguel was rarely solitary in his evening strolls down our street. The naive methods familiar among American youth were employed to draw the chaperone into conversation. "Excuse me, but does this car go to the Puerta del Sol?" the traveler next us would inquire, blind to the glaring signs announcing its destination. Once a desperate student stopped me in the street. Mil perdones! Could I inform him if the beautiful señorita was already promised? It was a matter of life and death with him.

All this time no letter from Rafael. We were all losing faith in his sincerity. But in Spain life continually repeats the dear old romances of our childhood.

One day the newspapers announced that the only daughter of the Marquesa of Villafranca had entered a convent—because of an unhappy love affair, it was whispered.

The next week a lady visited our little flat to ask Eloisa if she would take her order for lace, explaining that a friend of the family had sent her. Eloisa was even more charming than usual in her eagerness to oblige the lady, who forgot to leave her name. Doña Ana Maria maintained a very stately and formal attitude thruout the interview. No sooner had she closed the door behind the visitor, however, than she burst into tears, sobbing, "Eloisa, all is coming right. It is Rafael's mother! It is the Marquesa of Villafranca!"

The next Sunday evening Eloisa, among her flowers, gave a little cry of joy. Rafael was below. With a truly Spanish scorn of eavesdroppers he called "Eloisa, my mother consents!"

As he rushed up the narrow stairway a sad gray shadow faded "into the silence apart."

I set out for Barcelona the next day. Eloisa, dimpling with happiness, refused to say a real goodby, "For when I am a Marquesa, Doña Estella, you will pay me a long visit, and, if God wills, we shall make the journey to Getafe in my automobile."

MADRID, SPAIN.

# The Carnegie Endowment Conference on War at Berne

BY PAUL S. REINSCH

[Our readers will learn from the following article what are the first fruits of the great Carnegie fund of ten million dollars for the promotion of Peace in the world, Professor Reinsch having attended the first international conference. He is Professor of Political Economy in the University of Wisconsin, and has written much on questions of legislation and is known as an authority to our readers. During the term for October to April he will be lecturing as Exchange Professor in the University of Berlin.—EDITOR.]

THE conference which was held at Berne in August inaugurated the scientific work in the study of warfare and international relations which is to be carried on under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Seventeen economists and publicists gathered at the invitation of the trustees of the Endowment for the purpose of discussing the methods and subjects of investigation and to determine on a program of researches to be undertaken in the near future. The members of the conference were Professors von Boehm-Bawerk and von Philippovich, of Austria, the former ex-Minister of Finance; Professors L. Brentano and Th. Schiemann, of Germany; M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu and M. Charles Gide, of France; Signor Luzzati, until recently Premier of Italy, and Professor Pantaleoni; Mr. Hirst and Mr. Paish, of England (Mr. Hobhouse also being present for a short time); Senator La Fontaine, of Belgium; Professor Greven, of Holland; Professor Westergaard, of Denmark; M. Borel, of Switzerland; and Professor John B. Clark, the chairman of the section on Economics and History, and Professor Reinsch, of the United States. The conference met at the Bernerhof and at the University of Berne, and spent two weeks in the discussion of its work, both in formal meetings and in informal groups. Professors von Philippovich and Borel acted as chairmen of the conference successively.

Tho so many countries were represented, and tho a great diversity of opinions were held by the members of the conference, it proceeded with its work in a spirit of harmony and mutual understanding. The great opportunity afforded by the Endowment to undertake a comprehensive scientific survey of the whole field of war and international relations, both in history and in the economic life of the present, was appreciated by the members, and they were all bent on lending their counsel and assistance in order that so vast and important an undertaking should be begun and carried out in the broadest scientific spirit. While many difficult problems of method and scope of the investigations were encountered, the discussion had in the conference served to clear up many points and to suggest promising ways of approaching the subjects of inquiry.

The conference divided itself into three committees: one dealing with the causes and effects of warfare; the second with armaments; and the third with economic activities tending to bring about closer international relations. These committees elaborated detailed programs for research and study in their respective fields. It will be seen that this division not only includes studies relating to warfare and armaments, but also a comprehensive investigation of those economic and social forces which are tending to draw nations together more closely, and thus in a natural manner to eliminate war or to render its occurrence constantly less probable.

Without going into detail it may be said that the program adopted by the conference contemplates a study of modern warfare in all its social and economic effects, of the conditions and interests which are favorable to the creation of international hostility, and of the cost and the general effects of large armaments; as already indicated, the re

catches are also to include all those relations which are beginning to establish a complete solidarity of interest and harmony of activities throughout the world. The promise of a co-operative international study of war as a social phenomenon is readily apparent; hitherto war has been studied chiefly from the military point of view and in its political effects; a good deal of light will be shed on the history of human development by a comprehensive study of the social and economic causes and effects of modern wars. The mention of several other topics which had been selected by the conference will serve to indicate the nature and scope of the investigations which have been planned. The financial side of war is to be studied, including budgets for armaments and war loans. In connection with the latter the extent of war loans furnished by neutral countries is to be determined, together with the effects of the prevailing practice of allowing such loans to be made. The question of the "Open Door Policy" is to be made the subject of a comprehensive inquiry, as well as the effect of the protective policy on international relations and war. Investments in foreign countries, co-operation between financial centers, and the economic interdependence of different countries and regions of the world compose another interesting group of subjects. The complete program is to be published and may be obtained of the Carnegie Endowment at Washington. It must not be understood that subjects not specifically included in the program are not to be given attention; the program is only a preliminary statement to which new subjects may be added.

The undertaking here described is significant as being the first attempt to carry out broad scientific researches thru international co-operation. Scholars and publicists of all countries are to be invited to participate in this great work by contributing individual studies or by carrying on detailed investigations. International scientific societies have existed before, but never has a co-operative plan of research of such magnitude been attempted. That the trustees of the Endowment should have decided to pursue this method is proof of their desire to base the work of the Endowment on the broadest and safest foundation. The scientific study of war as a social phenomenon, and of all international relations affected by war, is a desirable preliminary and concomitant of any effort constructively to improve good feeling and bring about a mutual understanding among nations. To have begun this great enterprise by setting prominent scholars of the leading countries to work on a great co-operative undertaking certainly promises concrete and valuable results.

BERNE, SWITZERLAND.

# Pilate

BY EDITH CAMPBELL BABBITT

WHAT is Truth? he asked, and lo,
The Truth before him stood;
He might have touched it with his hands,
Have grasped it, if he would:
But crushed and torn and crowned with thorns,
How might such wonder be?
Its form was bent, its face was wan,
It seemed not Royalty.

Foes without were clamoring hard,
Its coward friends were hid;
Who dares to say he has not done
As that weak Roman did?
Judging Truth, we would release
Our Prisoner today;
Like Pilate, fear the multitude,
And sadly turn away.

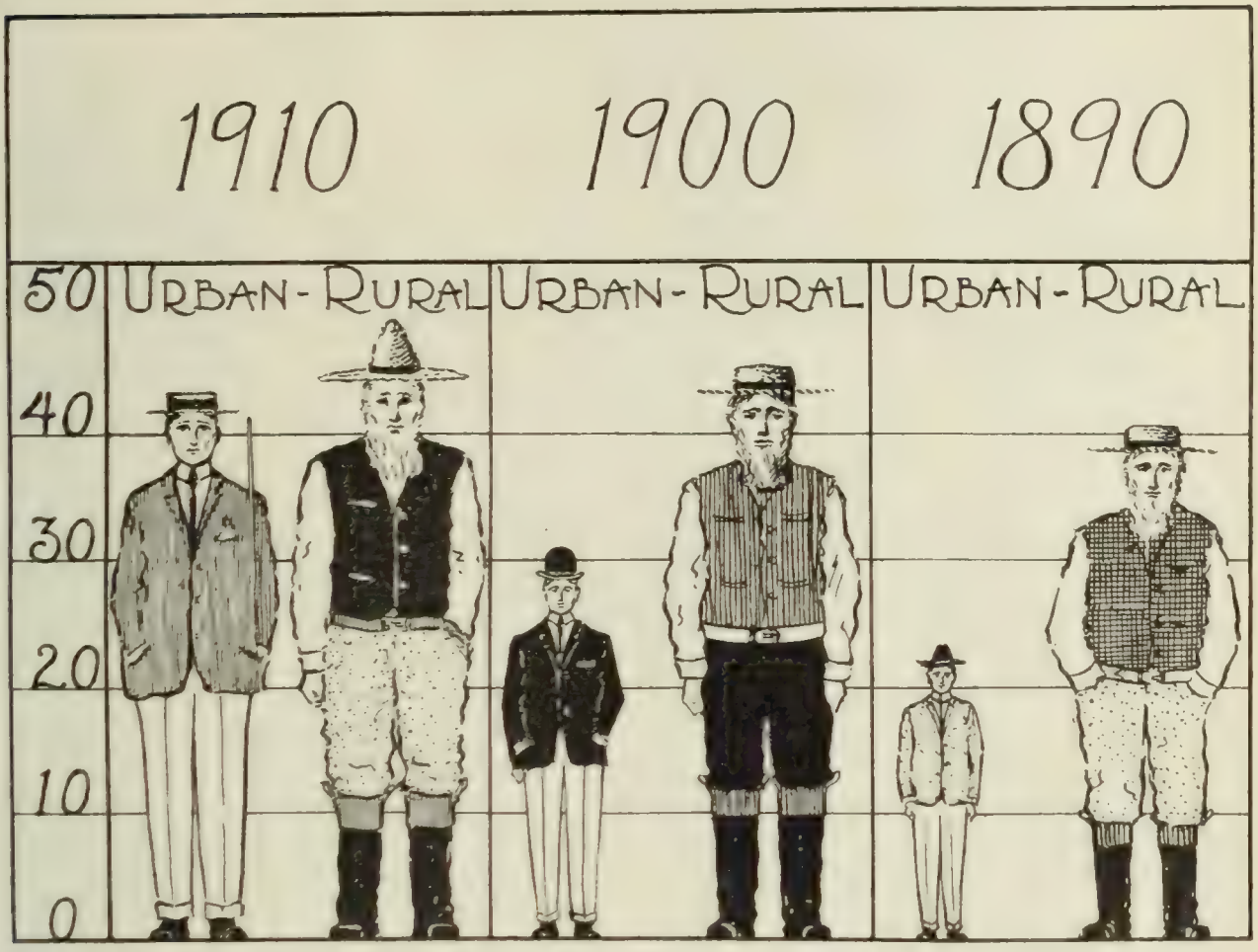
Thruout the passing centuries,
The Truth its sentence waits;
Its craven friends ignobly hid,
The rabble at the gates.
Finding no fault, we yield the cross
To Satan's shrieking bands;
Our silent God goes out to die,—
We, frightened, wash our hands.

BELOIT, WIS.

# Our Urban and Rural Growth

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY, Ph.D.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY IN YALE UNIVERSITY.



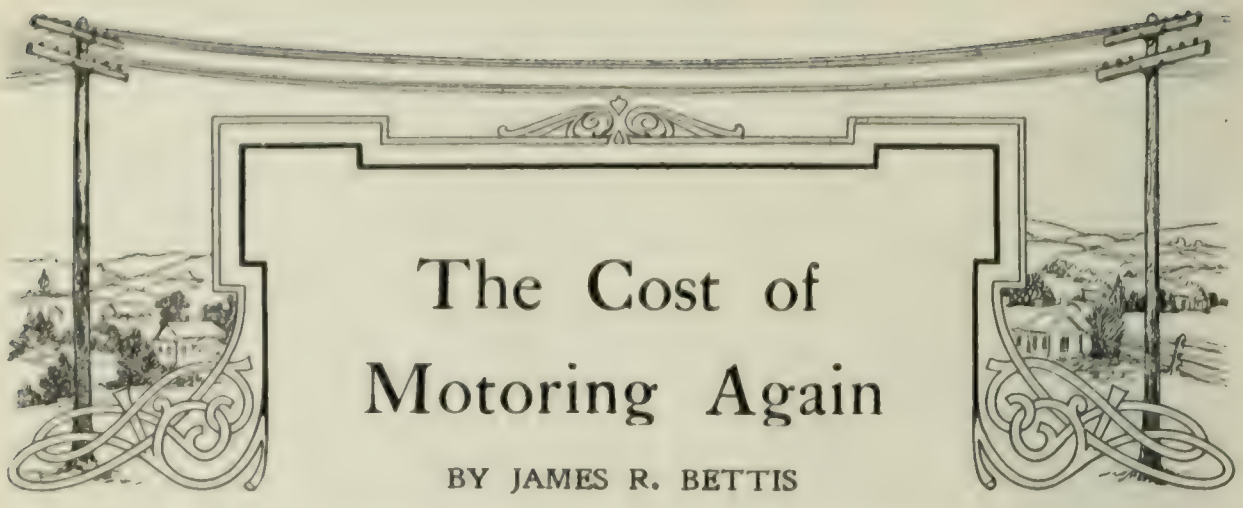

WE have heard so much of late about the movement "back to the soil," that it is of interest to note whether the tendency toward the more rapid increase of the cities has been checked during the past decade. The census figures upon this subject are now available, and show that 46.3 per cent. of the population are residents of urban communities, or places of over 2,500. In 1900, 40.5 per cent. were in urban communities; and in 1890, 36.1 per cent. The proportion living in rural districts has declined from 63.9 per cent. in 1890 to 53.7 per cent. in 1910. Unless some new force becomes operative it seems probable that the census of 1920 will show more than half of our population to be residents of urban communities.

In Rhode Island 96.7 per cent., and in Massachusetts 92.8 per cent., of the population is in cities and towns with a population of over 2,500. At the other extreme are North Dakota with 11 per cent. and Mississippi with 11.5 per cent. in places of this size. In fifteen States more than half of the population are in urban communities.

Since 1900 the increase in urban population for the entire country has been at the rate of 34.9 per cent., and of the rural, 11.1 per cent. In no State has the urban population failed to show an increase of over 10 per cent. since 1900, and in six States it was over 100 per cent., while in seven States there has been a decrease in the rural population. Montana and Wyoming are the only States in which the increase of the rural population during the past decade has been more rapid than that of the urban.

Apparently the effects of the application of steam and electricity to manufacture, transportation and communication and the attractiveness of city life have not yet spent their force.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.



# The Cost of Motoring Again

BY JAMES R. BETTIS

President of the Zouri Manufacturing Company.

YOUR recent writer upon "Motoring for People of Moderate Means" begins upon too expensive a basis, as it seems to me. when he starts out with a $2,000 automobile. There are plenty of cars running from $800 to $1,200 in cost which carry five passengers, and give perfectly satisfactory service. I have a $900 one—the second of the same make, operated by me for over four years. It has ample power to climb all the hills in the county on high gear, and on the level will go faster than I ever dare drive it. It runs about twenty miles to the gallon of gasoline, and one hundred miles to the quart of oil; mileage say, 70 miles a month, and for ten months of the year—January and February being too cold for enjoyable riding in this latitude. The ordinary expense for gasoline, oil, taxes, and odds and ends, will not exceed $10 per month, or a total for the first year of $100; one new set of tires, say $80; depreciation, 20 per cent.—$180—this I have found to be ample, by selling my first car after nearly four years of use, for one-third its first cost. I carry fire insurance, included in first item, at small cost. I have handled the car for over four years without injuring myself or any other person, and feel that I can afford to carry my own liability insurance. I have no charge for garage rent, because I have my own shelter for the car at home; nor for "house boy," for all the family is fond of the "May Bird," and finds the few minutes' work a day necessary to keep it clean a pleasant task. I attend to the mechanical adjustments and oiling, and run it myself, as the "Man of Moderate Means" should expect to do, and find it all a pleasure.

Here, then, is a total cost of $360 a year for about 7,000 miles travel; but I have an offset which must be considered. I live outside the metropolis, twelve miles from my place of business. Every time I drive in alone I save thirty cents car fare; when others ride with me this amount may be doubled. Altogether the cash so saved must amount to $80 to $100 a year—call it $90. Still further, the time spent on pleasure trips on Saturday and Sunday afternoons and holidays would generally be replaced by some more expensive form of amusement if the car were not available.

Thus we enjoy a healthful, useful and pleasant recreation—7,000 miles of it—at a net cost (barring accident) of about $270 for the first year, and a little more thereafter—about what it costs in my vicinity to keep a moderate horse and surrey, which would not yield one-fourth the amount of service. Is there any way in which the "Man of Moderate Means" could spend the same amount of money to greater advantage?

St. Louis, Mo.

# Literature

## The Danger Zone.

THIS is the apt title of a large volume by H. Charles Woods on the Turkish Empire and its offspring;[1] a very timely subject just now, in fact, a subject that is timely at all times. The annual spring "trouble in the Balkans" is indeed over and the Albanians have returned to their homes, each man with one pound Turkish in his pocket, but nobody would say that the Albanian question is settled, so the chapter devoted to that topic retains its interest. The terms of amnesty on which the Albanians who had taken refuge in Montenegro agreed to return do not settle the two points of greatest difficulty, religion and language. The events of the last three months make it probable that Mr. Woods was right in accusing Austria of stirring up sectarian and racial antagonism thru the Catholic priests in northern Albania. The quarrel over the schools results from the fact that the Young Turks, as part of their Mohammedan propaganda, insist upon the use of the Arabic characters, while the Albanians wish to use the Latin. Mr. Woods discusses the Cretan question at length, and he is also familiar from personal observation with the situation in Asia Minor. He describes in detail the massacre of the Armenian Christians at Adana which disgraced the new régime and explains its causes and results.

*Regilding the Crescent*[2] gives a more gossipy and cursory account of the rise of Young Turkey than the book just mentioned, but will for that very reason suit some readers better. The events of the revolution of 1908-9 and the establishment of constitutional government are narrated and the possibilities of the future are discussed, with especial reference to the commercial and industrial development of the empire. The author is familiar with the scenes he describes and has collected some interesting material, but he has added nothing to its value by his opinions or style.

*The Servian People*[3] is a comprehensive work. It is a study of all Servian peoples, including their history and civilization, literature, art and political transformations; it treats of all Servian lands, their geographical features, their flora and fauna; it comprises something about everything Servian from early times to the present day. It includes within its scope all the countries and provinces which are dominated by the Serb race, which means: Servia, Montenegro, Kassovo, Monastir and Scutary, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Dalmatia, Istria, Croatia, Slavonia, Banat and Batchka. The authors have performed a service of patriotism in the painstaking and profound researches they have made among the original historians of the Serb people and thru the historical state archives, and presenting them to English readers in these volumes.

The Servian is numerically the strongest of all the Balkan races, and owing to the natural strategic position occupied by the Kingdom of Servia it may yet have an important part to play in the ultimate adjustment of near Eastern questions. All observers know that some solution to the Balkan situation must sooner or later appear and many times in history have stranger things come to pass than the rise of the Serb people into a position of power and domination, in some future year. Ideals and principles for which the Serbs have long fought and bled are wholly in conformity with the highest standards of the most advanced nations of the world today. The basis of their theory of government lies in the undying central principle of civic and religious freedom and equality in government and justice as

[1] THE DANGER ZONE OF EUROPE. Changes and Problems in the Near East. By H. Charles Woods. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.50.

[2] REGILDING THE CRESCENT. By F. G. Afflalo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.

[3] THE SERVIAN PEOPLE. Two Vols. By Prince Lazarovich Hrebelianovich, with the collaboration of Princess Lazarovich Hrebelianovich. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $5 net.

the truest safeguards of the rights of the individual.

"Serb valor and heroism have been shown thru the centuries in their unceasing fight to preserve their liberties, first against Byzance, then the Turks on the East, and against the Germanic and Magyar nations on the north and west. In this unceasing battle of self-defense against great nations the Serbs have always been a handful against a host, a few against a far outnumbering enemy. What we fight for we love. The Serb has loved his home, his mother earth, with a peculiarly tender and undying affection. He will not give it up; it is saturated with his blood and purified by the sacred fire of his devotion. It has belonged to his race since the beginning of historic time. He believes that it is part of himself. . . . It is a moral characteristic remarked by many, his confidence in his final destiny, when what he has fought for, prayed for and sung will be attained."

*Through Savage Europe*,[4] by Mr. De Windt, is the account of a hasty journey largely among Serb people. After reading the foregoing history of the Servian people this book is an irritation. It is readable, it covers a lot of territory and tells a good deal about Servia in particular and several other lands in less detail. A more appropriate title, however, would be "Around Savage Europe," inasmuch as the author was frankly careful to make his journey thru "savage" countries by means of steamboats and railroad trains. Beginning at Cattaro the author sees a little of Montenegro, then comes up the Adriatic coast thru Dalmatia and into Herzegovina. Bosnia and Bulgaria each have a chapter, Servia several chapters, and finally he sees a little—a very little—of Russia. If one were anticipating spending a holiday in Dalmatia or the Balkans this book might be worth a hasty perusal, but it is frequently out of date and occasionally wrong in statements of fact.

*Turkey of the Ottomans*[5] forms a useful complement to any of the above mentioned, for it is chiefly concerned with quite a different field, that of the life of the people of today. None of the other volumes of this series, "Italy of the Italians," "Spain of the Spanish," etc., has a more interesting and difficult subject, because in no other country are so many different races and religions living commingled; Mohammedans, Christians and Hebrews to begin with, but each of these split up into various sects. This compact little book disentangles them as well as possible, and gives in a readable way a large amount of information on the social customs, religion, literature and work of the people in various grades of society.

[4] THROUGH SAVAGE EUROPE. *By Harry De Windt.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

[5] TURKEY OF THE OTTOMANS. *By Lucy M. Garnett.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

**The Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson.** Edited by Sidney Colvin. A New Edition Rearranged in Four Volumes, with 150 New Letters. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. $4.

Perhaps the new letters will not greatly add to Stevenson's name as a correspondent, that is already writ large. We only know that they are very welcome, as is this rearrangement in the Biographical Edition of his works. Even here we have not all the letters which his friends preserved, tho we have added to those already in print in one volume or another some 150—including one to Simoneau, the restaurant keeper of Monterey, composed in the most ludicrous French imaginable. (It was a harmless delusion of Stevenson's, the notion that he was at home in French.) Interesting, all the same, are the Simoneau letters, both that in French and those in native English. Diverting is the poetical epistle to Henley, with its characteristically humorous petulance, dated from Hyères, 1884. The letter we refer to contains, among other stanzas, this complaint:

> "I had companions, I had friends,
> I had of whisky various blends.
> The whisky was all drunk; and lo!
> The friends were gone for evermo'!"

This eruption may be taken to be a complaint at Henley's remissness as a letter-writer. Interesting, too, is Stevenson's picture of himself in another letter written from Hyères, and addressed to a young art student named Trevor Haddon, who had asked him for his photograph:

"I have no photograph, just now," Stevenson replied; "but when I get one you shall have a copy. It will not be like me; sometimes I turn out a capital, fresh bank clerk, once I came out the image of Runjeet Singh; again the treacherous sun has fixed me in the character of a traveling evangelist. It is quite a lottery; but whatever the next venture proves to be, soldier, sailor, tinker, tailor, you

shall have a proof. Reciprocate. The truth is I have no appearance; a certain air of disreputability is the one constant character that my face presents: the rest change like water. But still I am lean and still disreputable."

Somewhat earlier this same Trevor Haddon had read his essay on Walt Whitman, and was "somewhat staggered by some things he found there," and had therefore written to the essayist for "further comment and counsel." Stevenson defends the thesis

"that it is better to have everything brought before one in books . . . when we are cool, and not warped by the sophistries of an instant passion. Life itself presents its problems with a terrible directness and at the very hour when we are least able to judge calmly."

Stevenson recommends chastity, "if you can make it convenient"—and his little sermon will certainly not recommend itself, by fervor, to the moralist. Yet we are glad to see the letters to Trevor Haddon printed here: perhaps there will in future be less twaddle about "Saint R. L. S.," and, as a result of the publishing of these *Letters*, there will obtain a truer impression of the whimsical, complex man that Stevenson was. Merely for what they are themselves, the letters are a constant delight—and would be, had their author never signed a novel or an essay in all his sickly life.

**The Beginnings of the American Revolution, Based on Contemporary Letters, Diaries, and Other Documents.** By Ellen Chase. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company, 3 vols. $7.50.

**The Dutch Republic and the American Revolution.** By Friedrich Edler. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. $3

Here is an extremely minute account of Boston and its vicinity from the passage of the Stamp Act until the outbreak of the Revolution in 1775. As the title indicates, it devotes itself to the preliminaries. The reception of England's new fiscal policy, the ostracism of the stamp agents, the obstruction to the importation of tea, as well as the mutterings of resistance, the intrigue in Parliament, and the conflict of arms, are all described with an ostentatious parade of erudition. We know of no other work where there may be found a collection of exact citation of authority so large as there is embraced in the notes to these three volumes. The author has not let a guilty fact escape. The book suffers in its balance and continuity because of this determination to work into the text or the notes all the known facts. The proportion has been determined by the variety of source material rather than by the relative importance of the topics treated. To the day of Lexington and Concord, with the evening preceding, she devotes more than three hundred pages—a quarter of her space. Yet with all her learning the work adds little to our knowledge or understanding of the decade following the Peace of Paris. The general treatment of events is conventional and patriotic. There has been little study of the English colonial system, without which it is hardly worth while to approach the Revolution. The authentication of unimportant personal detail has been the central interest, and even here the treatment shows few traces of critical verification. Because of its intimacy of personal detail, the book is interesting. Its abundant quotations and footnotes give it distinct value as a work of reference. To the genealogist or the patriotic society interested in Massachusetts it will be invaluable. To the special student, on the other hand, Dr. Edler's thesis will have a superior interest. This, too, is a well documented study, but it has the advantage, not only of specialization, but of treating a field that remains little exploited.

**Memories of a Manager.** By Daniel Frohman. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.

Imagine a successful producer of plays sitting in his office and dictating, as occasion offers, a few paragraphs of reminiscence or of dramatic generalization—with reminiscence predominating. You have then a just idea of how Mr. Frohman turned out his *Memories*. His book is entertaining and instructive. Every one interested in the annals of the American stage will want to read it, in spite of its haphazard composition. Some of the reflections upon changes in the American public are decidedly illuminating. In one chapter the manager tells of having to "make a slight change in the relations of the parents" of one of Pinero's heroines. This was in 1887. "When I revived this play a few years

...as I produced it as originally written, and there was not a ripple of objection," says Mr. Frohman. The manager's remarks upon the construction of plays are no less interesting:

> Plays are built up. It is the business of everybody, from stage manager to scene shifter, just as it is that of the author, to help along the illusion. Dion Boucicault, who made more money out of his plays than any living author, said that, when he produced a play, he was always alive to suggestions from managers, actors or property men."

In anecdotes of players and authors, and in shrewd comment upon plays current and recent, this volume is one which the theatergoer will not overlook. It is nothing to what the layman imagines the manager *might* write: but the manager never does write up to those great expectations.

**Notes from the Life of an Ordinary Mortal.** Being a Record of Things Done, Seen and Heard at School, College and in the World during the Latter Half of the Nineteenth Century. By A. G. C. Liddell, C.B. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Pp. xiii, 370. $3.50.

This volume is quite out of the line of the common run of English autobiography, and is proof, if proof were needed, that achievement and distinction in public life or in art, science or literature are not always necessary to an entertaining book of reminiscences. Mr. Liddell was sixty years of age on the day on which he finished these notes, and his achievements up to that time were so little known to his countrymen that no place had been found for him in the English "Who's Who." But failure to achieve success at the bar does not detract from the story of Mr. Liddell's experiences on circuit. They are told with a frankness that will be appreciated by his readers; and these experiences, and his experiences as a revising barrister, will appeal to American lawyers who are interested in the procedure and customs of English civil and criminal courts. Mr. Liddell had privileges in both Houses, and his power of observation serves him well. The value of his *Notes*—well written and always characterized by a genial spirit and excellent taste—lies in the glimpses they afford of the social life of the English aristocratic and official classes.

**Individualism.** By Warner Fite, Ph.D. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co. $1.80.

It is a bit refreshing, in the midst of the clamors of social workers and the exponents of the common good, to read or hear something about the forsaken individual. While pulpit and platform thunder forth their arguments for the annihilation of all individualistic tendencies, we are inclined to suggest that it might be well to place a little value on the life of each and every individual. This Dr. Fite has done in his four lectures, and in making his plea he has succeeded admirably. At times he is a trifle high-browed and is tempted to assume the role of the pedant, but for the most part he keeps to the level of the general reader. His chief purpose is "to defend the cause of the individual" against the sophisms of those who are ever exaggerating the social even to the extent of self-sacrifice. He develops his theme from the Greek point of view—that of the every-day man as opposed to the meek and humble attitude of the orthodox Jew and Christian. In the ranks of the latter Dr. Fite's ideas will not at all pass muster, but to the individual who is striving to live, conscious of his actions, and is seeking the development of his higher self, they will be a source of much consolation.

**Glamourie.** A Romance of Paris. By William Samuel Johnson. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.20.

Introduction—or Dedication (two pages): *cher maître; tant pis.* Chapter one, page two: *Lanterne de Diogène; taxis; sapins; charettes; bicyclettes.* Page three: *enguelment; cocher; Tiens, voilà M'sieur le Maréchal! Salue le drapeau, camarade! Voilà! Mais n'est—ce pas merveilleux, m'sieurs et 'dames? marroniers; platanes; orangers; diabolos; diabolo; bourgeois; flâneurs; parterres; viola.*

This is not a conversation course; it is a little list which we started to make up of the French phrases and words found in this novel. But when we got as far as page 3, we wondered if it wasn't intended as a French book, with occasional English words and phrases (generally sounding to our ears like translations from the French); and that, together with the fact that space is worth something, is why we carry the list no farther. The scene of most of Mr. John-

son's chapters is Paris. Sir Michael Burke is the chief personage. He is one of those Irishmen who are constantly calling themselves Celts. There are excellent bits in the book about him—but the book bores us more than it amuses.

## Literary Notes

....Mrs. Maurice Hewlett, wife of the novelist, is the first woman in England to obtain an aviator's certificate.

....*The Ship of Coral*, by H. de Vere Stacpoole. (Duffield, $1.20.) A tale of buried treasure and Martinique romance with the destruction of St. Pierre as *deus ex machina*.

....*Patriotism. A Biological Study*, by A. G. F. Sproull, M. A. (Macmillan; $1), is not worth especial praise or blame. The author holds that patriotism determines a nation's destiny and can be defined as its "instinct for self-preservation."

....*World Organization. As Affected by the Nature of the Modern State.* By David Jayne Hill (Columbia University Press, $1.50). A learned and theoretical disquisition, invaluable to students of international law, statesmen and peace advocates.

....Mary F. Nixon-Roulet adds a new folklore reader to her collection in *Indian Folk Tales* (American Book Co., 40 cents). This is a welcome addition to the "Eclectic Readings." It is the North American Indians who furnish the romance for this volume.

....Rudolf Besier, author of "Don," produced last year at the New Theater, N. Y., publishes a lively comedy entitled *Lady Patricia* (Duffield), in which the old stage trick of the unseen listeners is repeatedly employed in a very effective and amusing way.

....A line of one of Milton's poems furnishes, with its allusion to autumn leaves, all that most Americans know about Vallombrosa, but Virginia W. Johnson's volume entitled *Summer Days at Vallombrosa* adds much to that slight store of knowledge (New York: Barnes). The traveler does not fail to retail a good deal of historical information.

In *Papers and Proceedings*, we have a record of the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Minnesota Academy of Social Sciences, edited by William A. Schaper (The Free Press Printing Co.). Besides official data, one finds here discussions by experts of such subjects as The Criminal Trial, Crime Preventives, Probation, Juvenile Courts, Minnesota's Water Supply, Employers' Liability, etc.

....From the New York State Department of Labor we received the 1909 *Annual Reports of Department Bureaus*, in two volumes. The first of these is devoted to Factory and Mercantile Inspection, and to Mediation and Arbitration. Volume two is entirely statistical. *The Tenth Annual Report* of the Commissioners of Labor for the twelve months ended September 30, 1910, comes to us with these volumes.

....In his *Random Recollections of an Old Political Reporter*, the author, William C. Hudson, has done more than gratify our curiosity for a glimpse behind the scenes of political conventions. He has provided some original material to history in making public his personal knowledge of the conduct of Blaine, Tilden, Cleveland, Arthur and other prominent men at critical moments in their lives (Cupples & Leon; $1.25).

....Mr. Howells is the author of a farce entitled *Parting Friends*, which comes to us from Harper & Brothers (50 cents). The scene is an ocean liner about to poke its way out thru the shipping toward the open sea, and the principal characters are two youthful lovers whose task it is to keep out of the way of the many admirers come to the pier to "see off" one of the pair. Mr. Howells's touch is as delicate as ever, and his little dialog has the sparkle of life.

....A new abridgment of Malory comes to us from Baker & Taylor, being entitled *Malory: King Arthur and His Knights*, edited by Henry Burrowes Lathrop ($1.50). The language of the melodious original is somewhat modernized, tho on occasion an awkward device is made use of, and the original word, presenting a difficulty to the modern reader, is followed by a bracketed synonym. The illustrations want distinction, and are muddy in reproduction. They are signed by Reginald Birch.

....We have long since praised the Centenary Edition of Dickens published in America by Charles Scribner's Sons in thirty-six volumes—of which we now receive the two entitled *Christmas Stories from "Household Words" and "All the Year Round"*. There are fifteen old fashioned illustrations, by various "eminent hands," and the whole enterprise is indeed pleasantly old-fashioned, the edition not trying to compete in insubstantial "convenience" with the India paper type of bookmaking.

...The autobiography of a dancer, a popular favorite who has tripped into success on her bare toes, would seem to be of frivolous content, light dialog and superficial gayety. But *A Big Horse to Ride*, by F. W. Dewing

(Macmillan, $1.50), is almost portentous in its solemnity. Rose Carson, dancer, takes herself, her art and life in general very seriously. Thru all the dangers of the dancer's career she keeps an instinct for goodness and a fidelity to high standards of conduct as well as to her art. As a novel, the book would gain power by condensation; it is often rambling, even incoherent at times; and the narrator is unpleasingly self-centered.

....In our issue of March 30 we commented upon the publication of a novel entitled, *Il est ressuscité*, by Charles Morice, and briefly analyzed it. An advance copy of the book now comes to us from the George H. Doran Co. ($1.20), in an English version by John N. Raphael. The English title is "The Reappearing." The translation seems to have been intelligently done, and the novel itself (which our readers will remember tells of Christ's return to earth—only to be rejected of men) is skillfully executed. The author is a Parisian critic, who does not fail to make his Paris a vivid setting for the satire; the translator is known to us as the English interpreter of "Marie-Claire." Mr. Coningsby Dawson contributes an enthusiastic introduction; he is persuaded that M. Morice "has woven the longing for an ethical awaking into a story at once so personal and so universal that it has revealed France to herself."

....An anecdote of poets. When Oscar Wilde was at the crest of his wave, writes Arthur Ransome, in the *Bookman*, Jean Moréas gave a dinner at which were present, besides Wilde and himself, Raynaud, La Tailhède and Du Plessys, disciples of Moréas, and Stuart Merrill, the symbolist. At dessert:

"Wilde bent his tall body toward Moréas and asked him to recite some verse. 'I never recite,' replied Moréas, 'but if you would like it, our friend Raynaud will recite us something.' Raynaud stood up, and, resting his redoubtable fists on the table, announced: 'Sonnet to Jean Moréas.' He received our applause, and then Wilde again pressed Moréas to recite. 'No; but our friend La Tailhède——.' In his turn La Tailhède rose, and, his eyeglass fixed, launched in a clear voice: 'Ode to Jean Moréas.' Wilde grew visibly unquiet at the worship paid to its chief by the Ecole Romane; none the less he continued by courtesy his insistence. 'Du Plessys, let us hear your latest verses,' commanded the master. Leaping up, Du Plessys trumpeted in vibrant tones: 'The Tomb of Jean Moréas.' Oscar Wilde, choked, conquered, routed, he who had silence about him in the salons of London, asked for his hat and coat and fled into the night."

For in these days he was used to having all the sugar himself

...."Why do you Americans not appreciate Thoreau?" asked an Irish painter and man of letters the other day. "He is one of your few great personalities—to say nothing of him as a nature-writer." At least we do reprint him. His *Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers* comes to us from Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. in the handsome edition illustrated from photographs by Clifton Johnson ($2).

....An exceedingly useful manual comes to us in volume eight of the *American Art Manual*, 1910-1911 (Florence N. Levy, Editor; American Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh street, New York). The special articles included deal with Art Schools in the United States, Design, Industrial Art, and the Teaching of the History of Art. Reports of 102 institutions show a total registration of 31,710 students of the arts in addition to a considerable number of students enrolled in the fine arts courses of the colleges and universities. This volume is interestingly illustrated, and has value as a work of reference.

....A correspondent of the New York *Times Review* writes from Paris that he has called upon Marguerite Audoux, author of "Marie-Claire," and that he wishes to deny most of the rumors that have flown ever since her novel was published, including that which would have her a "myth," or would represent her work as having been produced or edited by a man of letters. In the course of the interview, Mlle. Audoux told Mr. Sanborn that "Marie-Claire" was not, as has been stated, her first piece of literary work—nor even her first book.

"I had already written a number of short stories and succeeded in getting them printed in various quarters, particularly in The Cahiers du Nivernais, and this publication issued for me, 'Le Chaland de la Reine.'"

—a book now out of print, and much sought by collectors. Within a few months now her "Valserine" will be published both in French and English. This new novel is the tale of a smuggler's daughter.

....Interesting is the list of books selected for publication in New York point (for the blind) during 1911. These books will soon be available for circulation by the public libraries. Their cost varies from $1.50 to $17.50, according to the number of volumes (there are five in the case of Mr. DeMorgan's novel). Non-fiction first:

James Bryce: "The American Commonwealth"; Epictetus: "Selections"; W. T. Grenfell: "A Man's Faith"; G. H. Palmer: "Self Cultivation in English."

The list of fiction is no less interesting. It includes a volume of short stories by O. Henry, one of Miss Wiggin's "Penelope" books, Miss Abbott's "Molly-Make-Believe," books by James Lane Allen and J. M. Barrie, William DeMorgan's "Somehow Good," a detective novel of Anna Katharine Green's, and Anatole France's "Sylvestre Bonnard." There is also one play: Josephine Preston Peabody's "Piper." On the whole we find this a good list; altho, unless they already have it, the blind have a right to insist upon Conan Doyle before Anna Katharine Green; early, late and all the time.

....On September 20th occurs the fiftieth anniversary of Garibaldi's entrance into Rome. The Longmans hope to celebrate the occasion in bringing out the concluding volume of George Macaulay Trevelyan's biography of the Liberator.

....It is curious to see how quick the modern novelist is to catch a new motif. The Mexican revolution is barely over, or mayhap not yet over, and here is Mr. H. M. Kramer with a melodramatic romance served up with Mexican sauce, *The Rugged Way* (Lothrop; $1.35).

....Most novels of the Philippines are of the swashbuckler type or are devoted to the depiction of the lonesomeness of the American residents. In *Rainier of the Lost Frontier,* John M. Dean (Crowell; $1.20) has shown another and more inspiring side of life, the normal and educational uplift of the Y. M. C. A.

....Michel Revon, formerly a professor of the University of Tokyo, and now a lecturer at the Sorbonne, furnishes the critical and historical apparatus, as well as the French translations, which make up the scholarly and attractive volume entitled *Anthologie de la Littérature Japonaise des Origines au xxe siècle* (Paris: Ch. Delagrave; 3 francs 50).

....Thackeray's *English Humorists of the Eighteenth Century* is not a book that pleases the pedant, but it is a fine work for the young or the not very widely read to enjoy, and its appearance on the list of College Entrance Requirements is an excellent reason for its publication in "Standard English Classics" by Ginn & Co. (35 cents). Professor Stark Young is the editor.

....*The Drift,* by Marguerite M. Marshall (Appleton; $1.10), is written in a style that is unique and we hope will remain so. It is entirely composed of letters from a young woman to a married man, urging him to get a divorce and marry her, which he very sensibly declines to do, notwithstanding the great literary art she uses in appealing to every possible motive, good and bad, in order to win him.

The Burlington Library is a charming series of reprints published in America by Little, Brown & Co., at $1.25 per volume. In expensive as they are, the books which compose it are well printed and in every way attractive—including the color pictures generously provided by various English artists. The titles of the volumes already issued are well varied: Mrs. Gaskell's *Cranford,* Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield,* Lamb's *Elia,* Dickens's *Tale of Two Cities* and Thomas à Kempis's *Of the Imitation of Christ.*

....Beautifully made is Walter H. Godfrey's *History of Architecture in London,* with the subtitle: "Arranged to illustrate the course of Architecture in England until 1800, with a sketch of the preceding European styles" (Scribner; $3). There are several maps, besides the 250 diagrams and illustrations. This is a valuable work for the student of architecture, and should have decided interest for the American tourist who remains in London long enough to occupy himself with something more serious than bus rides.

....A heroine of romance who spends her time making butter and looking after aged aunts and all the children and chickens in the neighborhood is a refreshing and wholesome companion. Such is Rose Mary in *Rose of Old Harpeth,* by Maria Thompson Daviess (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company). The only morbid note in the novel is that so sensible and capable a woman should dream of paying a mortgage with herself, in the old-fashioned way. Such a revolting idea is out of place in this hearty story of a Southern farm.

....A new edition of the excellent Wentworth, *Plane and Solid Geometry,* comes to us from Ginn & Co. The text book is revised by George Wentworth and David Eugene Smith. With it comes the slim volume entitled *Vocational* Algebra, by the two collaborators (Ginn, 50 cents). The publishers feel that the time has come "when algebraic language has such a well-defined place in trade-journals, artisans' manuals, and handbooks of business" that there is a special need of its interpretation. Here are the essentials for the practical worker.

....A most attractive pocket edition of Browning's *Dramatis Personæ and Dramatic Romances and Lyrics* bears the imprint of the Houghton Mifflin Company ($1.25). There are ten illustrations in color by E. Fortescue Brickdale—an English artist. These compare well with their kind, but is not the illustration of Browning a somewhat officious performance? Opposite the lines:

> If one could have that little head of hers
> Painted upon a background of pale gold,

one finds a reproduction of Mr. Brickdale's idea of that head. Frankly, we prefer Browning's impression.

....*The Story of Mary MacLane* again! No, we had not forgotten her but so many other young women have tried to shock the world in the nine years since and have had to resort to more and more violent efforts to do it, that the attempt of the Bashkirtseff of Butte

events here and there by comparison. From her added postscript we judge she has not changed much in temperament from nineteen to twenty-eight. She has renounced the devil but not all his works since she has a passion for Martinis, money and life in New York [illegible]. But she's back in Butte! (Duffield, $1.60.)

....The last but one of the "war governors," Samuel J. Crawford, tells the story of *Kansas in the Sixties* (McClurg; $2) with a wealth of detail that makes it valuable for historical purposes but rather hard reading for those not directly interested in the persons and events. The author went to Kansas in the days when it was struggling to free itself from slavery and the Missouri laws imposed upon it by raiders from across the river, and he took an active part in the wars against the rebels on one side and Indians on the other, as well as in establishing the educational institutions of the State.

....Ward Hill Lamon died in 1893. Two years later a small volume of his compiled chiefly from material left only partially arranged by him, was issued by his daughter, Dorothy Lamon Teilard. The new edition as a book of 337 pages consists of that work with some additions—a few notes, letters and a memoir of Colonel Lamon himself, brief enough, but showing pretty clearly the close relation existing between the President and the man selected by him as companion and friend in the famous journey to Washington and in the four years of stress and personal danger while the President was the shining mark for all the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune at the capital.

....French art differs from that of certain other nationalities in that "artistic continuity embraces very different styles, all equally original and sincere. . . . Each century, from Philip Augustus to our own day, has partisans." That fact lends interest to the history of French art, especially when the historian is M. Hourticq, contributing to Scribner's General History of Art: *Ars una, species mille.* His work has 469 pages, including bibliographies and many illustrations. The index does not give the name Matisse, but that is not because this Inspector of Fine Arts fails to carry his history beyond the classic and romantic periods. There is an excellent account of Naturalism that extends to eighty-five pages. Neither art nor architecture is neglected. The method of treatment is thruout truly historical, and the result is a compact work rich in suggestion. (*Art in France.* By Louis Hourticq. New York: Scribner's. $1.50.)

## Pebbles

MR. HENRY JAMES is believed to be a warm advocate of the indeterminate sentence.—*New York Evening Post*

THE crowds that gather to stare at the vacant place on the walls of the Louvre formerly occupied by the Da Vinci portrait are five times as great as the crowds that came to look at the picture.—*New York Evening Post.*

IN a bachelor apartment house in Washington a Japanese valet to an army officer takes his instructions from an Irishman. "Pardon," he said one morning, "what to do now? My master told me to wake him at eight, but he did not go to bed till nine."—*Success*

THE CALL OF THE COOK.

Oh, when I married Linda, I asked her: "Can you cook?"
She just looked wise and answered: "I know my little book."
And since that time she's fed me on dishes *à la* France,
With Sweden, Spain, and India thrown in when there's a chance.
I've breakfasted on waffles with jam and mayonnaise,
For lunch I've seen spaghetti cooked in fifty different ways;
And, when I'm called to dinner, quite often there will be
Hungarian goulash on the board, Scotch scones, and Russian tea.

My appetite is hearty, and I dote on simple food,
But if I should confess it my wife would call me "crude."
So all my meats are stuffed and braised, croquetted and sauté-d,
My vegetables au gratin-ed, my desserts are glacé-d.
I'm steeped in spice and curry, I'm filled with crumbs and paste
(I'm pretty sure that nothing in *our* kitchen goes to waste).
And when, with all my hungry soul, I yearn for Irish stew,
I hear the carol of the cook: "Just taste this Swiss ragôut!"

I sigh for beefsteak simple, but my sighing is in vain.
I'd give a whole week's salary to see an egg cooked *plain.*
I love a boiled potato, but always, 'pon my soul,
They're minced with peppers, nuts, or cheese, or served en casserole.
How I would relish pork-and-beans! And O! what a relief
'Twould be to find upon my plate a hunk of good corned beef.
But hark! A voice calls: "Dinner, John! Come see what I have made:
Here's shrimp soufflé with Creole sauce, and mushroom marinade!"

—*Puck.*

# The Independent

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## Political Tides and Portents

If one were to believe the newspapers, there is every month a flood tide or a neap tide to President Taft's political popularity. At one time, when he has achieved some remarkable success, the entire people acclaim the wisdom of the man who could get his will from Congress, or who has negotiated the best treaties ever devised; and a few weeks later, a concurrence of criticisms shrills the air like a forest of locusts, to be exchanged after another month for a chorus of tuneful applause. For the first year of his incumbency he was called the echo of Roosevelt; and then he was the treacherous reverser of his predecessor's policies; and yet a little later he was approved as an abler advocate of peace than the man who had earned the Nobel Prize.

Just now, by the concurrence of various voices, Mr. Taft has fallen to his nadir and cannot be nominated or elected. Western insurgency has the rostrum and will have it so. Senator Cummins, of Iowa, so declares, and Mr. Medill McCormick, representing the Chicago *Tribune*, says that if nominated President Taft would get fewer electoral votes than did Bryan in 1908; and just now Mr. Roosevelt has come out with an attack on the arbitration treaties which the President has set his heart upon.

If we were to trust Senator Cummins, Senator La Follette is the star of hope, while Mr. Taft is past redemption because of his many mistakes, of which the last is his veto of the bill for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico, following his campaign for reciprocity with Canada, which Senator Cummins calls "a false pretense from beginning to end." He says that it is a "Progressive proposition that Congress has no right to prescribe constitutions for these incoming States." But why not now as well as when the States in rebellion came back into the Union? Congress has full right under the Constitution and under all common sense to judge freely for itself whether an applicant Territory, Arizona or Porto Rico, shall be accepted as a sister State into our family, and the President has full liberty to exercise his right of veto; for the Constitution says of every act past by Congress, "If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it with his objections," which is just what he did. The Constitution says, "New States *may* be admitted into this Union," not *must* be admitted. It is permissive, and Congress and the President would be remiss in their duty if they did not use their best judgment. It is only last year that Senator Cummins spoke and voted to put conditions on both these Territories that should be acceptable to the President and Congress; now he objects to conditions.

Ex-President Roosevelt has said very little about Mr. Taft's policies and record, and he has properly been silent, even altho the public has been justified in believing that in some matters, as in the Pinchot dispute, he held the President to be in the wrong. But now he takes his stand with those in the Senate who demand amendments to the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France. He has the full right thus to express his opposition, but we do not believe this will seriously affect Mr. Taft's popularity. The people will go with the President in this matter. Mr. McCormick's statement is a testimony of what he has discovered, namely, that the

people East and West are dissatisfied with the President's stand pat record, and will not support him for re-election. He finds Progressives in every New England State but Massachusetts, where he has not yet looked for them, perhaps remembering that the infection there began with the demand for Canadian reciprocity, a kind of Progressiveness which he does not favor and the President does.

In answer to all these complaints and forebodings of change the President goes on in his own way, using his best judgment and doing admirable things. He has made mistakes, such as that confest in the Norton letter, with unusual imprudence, and no less, we judge, in the matter of Mr. Pinchot, again corrected by the withdrawal of Secretary Ballinger and his replacement by a man who satisfies Mr. Pinchot's friends. He is now started on a tour of speeches, beginning with New England, and which will invade the hostile territory of the West. He will defend reciprocity and the arbitration treaties and the great measures whose world-wide influence makes him a statesman; and we believe the American people will recognize and approve his large and generous policy. He is no stand-patter; he is himself one of the first of the Progressives, even if he cannot hike with some Insurgents who are more eager to attack him than they are to relieve the people of burdens.

They complain that he insisted on reciprocity, which reduced the tariff, and yet that he vetoed the tariff bills. They criticise equally what he did do and did not do, and they declare the people will have none of him in 1912. But that is more than a year off. By that time Canada will have accepted reciprocity and no evil will have come to the Western farmers. It will have approved itself. The vetoes will have been forgotten, for before that time Congress will have acted on bills reducing the tariff. They can pass Congress only by the agreement of Democrats and Progressive Republicans, and any such bill the President would sign and thus satisfy the complainants. Or, if the Democrats and the advanced Republican wing would not agree, it would be clear that the President would be out of it, and all blame would fall on Congress. While our sympathy is with the advanced Republican wing, we believe that the President has plainly shown that he favors the relief of undue taxation which they advocate, and the rights of the people as against selfish interests, and that the hostility to him is due to hasty misunderstanding and failure to consider his larger statesmanlike policies, where it is not due to personal and factional ambition.

## The Unearned Increment of Art

Two interesting questions arise from the stealing of Leonardo da Vinci's masterpiece from the Louvre: How much did the thief gain by it and how much did France lose by it? In an ordinary case of theft the answers to the two questions would be approximately the same amount. In this case they are as far apart as possible. The picture in the hands of the thief has no monetary value whatever. Except for the remote possibility that some time he may safely exchange it for a ransom it is to its present possessor merely an expense and an embarrassment. On the other hand, the Louvre is the poorer by an amount variously estimated in millions of dollars, but really impossible to determine. It is rumored that the British Government once offered a million pounds for the picture. Doubtless this sum could have been obtained for it if it had been put up at auction some time when the French Government was hard up for money, say, to fight Germany. Mr. Frick, ex-cokeburner of Pennsylvania, paid in one year a million dollars for three pictures—a Hals, a Gainsborough and a Velasquez, none of them so famous as "Mona Lisa." Or if the Louvre authorities had put the picture in a separate room and charged the tourists five francs apiece to see it, the income derived from it would probably indicate a valuation of several million dollars.

Suppose now some clever French artist, moved by patriotism, should get a wooden panel and paint on it a perfect imitation of Leonardo's picture, hiding it away in some Paris garret, where in due time it could be discovered. If ever forgery were justifiable, surely here is a

case, for France would be five million dollars the richer and nobody the worse for it. In fact, who knows whether the stolen "Mona Lisa" was the original or only an imitation? Any patriotic Spanish artist will swear that the original "Mona Lisa" is in the Prado Museum at Madrid and that the one in the Louvre is only a replica or a copy by a pupil. Certainly the Prado portrait corresponds more nearly to Vasari's contemporary description of it, and in coloration it is superior to the one in the Louvre. A year ago it was asserted by one of the Paris papers that "Mona Lisa" had been stolen from the Louvre and replaced by an imitation.

But really it does not matter in the least whether the stolen picture is an original, a replica, a copy or a forgery. Its pecuniary valuation does not depend either upon its artistic merit or its actual authenticity. This is proved by the fact that a picture equally meritorious, by a modern and unknown artist, would not be worth so much, while an undetectable forgery would be worth just as much. Its value depends merely upon what is thought about it. That is to say, it is worth whatever people think it is worth. A unique object is insusceptible of the ordinary methods of valuation. Its value cannot be calculated by the cost of production or of duplication. "Mona Lisa" was bought in the first place by Francis I of France for $4,000, a good fair price for that day or for this. At the present time the picture is of course not intrinsically worth so much for two reasons, because the varnish has darkened, the colors changed and it has been extensively retouched, and because there are so many more artists nowadays who can paint as well. "Mona Lisa" differs from many of the paintings which have come down to us from the Renaissance in being still attractive and interesting to look at despite the ravages of time and the changes of taste, altho it is doubtful whether it would be accepted by the hanging committee of a modern exhibition if presented in its present state by an unknown artist. But, however that may be, the present intrinsic value of the picture is obviously the sum of money which a modern painter would charge for a copy indistinguishable from the original, or, if that is regarded as impossible, one so near like it that, apart from its authenticity, it would be regarded by competent judges as equivalent. The difference between this sum—say $1,000 to make a generous allowance—and the $5,000,000 at which the stolen picture is valued, is the amount which has been added to the worth of the picture by public opinion; or, in other words, it is value created by society, not by the artist. It is the unearned increment, if we may adopt Henry George's phrase.

We are fortunately not obliged to rely upon a hypothetical case to prove that the valuation of such works of art is mostly factitious or fictitious. We can see how much the reputation of Leonardo da Vinci is worth by a recent example. A year or two ago Dr. Bode, of the Berlin Museum, purchased for about $30,000 a small wax bust of Flora accredited to Leonardo. As soon as the sale was announced it was claimed that the bust was made by Lucas, a modern English sculptor. Friends of Lucas came forward with personal testimony and various other evidence to prove it. In this emergency to whom did the opposing parties appeal for decision? To artists or connoisseurs? No, for no man on earth is capable of distinguishing between Leonardo and Lucas on artistic grounds. They appealed to the chemists, and, after an analysis of the wax, an interminable discussion arose as to whether Lucas used paraffin or Leonardo used spermaceti. Probably the question will never be decided, and we shall always be in doubt as to whether the bust of Flora is worth, say, $100 as the work of Lucas, or a thousand times that as the work of Leonardo. Luckily it makes no difference either to art or to history. But the incident is of interest because it shows clearly that the artistic merit and intrinsic value of a picture or statue is a very small part of its selling price, so small in fact that it may in most cases be altogether disregarded.

How much would the original parchment of the Declaration of Independence bring at an autograph auction? Yet much better specimens of penmanship in bright black ink can now be got cheap. A Mauritian postage stamp sells for a thousand dollars. Now, it is not worth

a thousand dollars merely as a stamp, nor is "Mona Lisa" worth five million dollars merely as a picture. The island of Manhattan was bought from the Indians for $24. It is now worth a million dollars an acre. But the Indians were not cheated. The high values of land on this island are due to the fact that so many of us want to live on it. The high value of "Mona Lisa" is due to the fact that so many of us want to see it. It has been looked at, and studied, and written about, and admired for four hundred years, and this long continued and co-operative effort has enhanced its value enormously. The artist put $4,000 worth of work on that wooden panel. We have been working on it ever since, and our share now amounts to something like $4,996,000. But this accretion is less than the commercial rate of interest. If Leonardo had put his money in the hands of one of the Florentine bankers, and nothing had happened to it in the meantime, his heirs and assigns would now be far richer than if he had left them the picture to sell today.

Leonardo da Vinci was one of the most remarkable men that ever lived and the world has always taken a great interest in him and in the third wife of Messer Francesco del Giocondo, his sitter, and in their contemporaries and in their times. The beauty of the picture is but skin-deep, but our eyes see thru and beyond the paint. We see in it all that we have got out of it.

## Evil Journalism

THE past week has been one in which a man of moral principles, not to say of fastidious tastes, would desire to exclude even so-called decent newspapers from his home. Pages on pages have been filled with reports of the trial of a miserable murderer in Virginia, a case whose story, much more its details and discussion, can do no good to man, woman or child; and yet in all its badness it has been thrust into the homes not only of the vicious, who dote on such stuff, but of those who would not befoul their minds with its indecency. It would have been enough for the Virginia papers to give in five lines the fact of conviction, while New York and Chicago and New Orleans papers would have served the community better by excluding any mention of the trial whatever. We need a law to limit the freedom of the press in these matters.

During the same week columns on columns have been given to mischievous tittle-tattle about the expected marriage of a very wealthy divorced man of a famous name to a young girl. In this case there is one serious and important question involved which does affect the community, namely, the propriety of his remarriage, but it was not to this that the press confined itself. The man is forty-seven years old. His wife had got a divorce from him in New York, a State which allows no divorce except for adultery. He was proved an adulterer, and the decree of the court was that he should not marry again during the life of his wife, who has since lived abroad and is believed to have been given by the settlement some millions of dollars. Not able to remarry in New York, the wealthy criminal married last Saturday in Rhode Island a girl of nineteen, by the consent of her parents, who are residents of the State of New York, and who know well the law of the State, the decree of the court, and how false the man, more than twice her age by eight years, had been to his first wife. It is past conjecture what worthy reason her parents could have had to encourage the courtship and approve the marriage. The papers did not discuss the propriety of this remarriage, but devoted themselves to the search after the minister who would solemnize the nuptials, for it was understood that religion must ratify the union which the State of New York had forbidden.

Whether remarriage should be allowed to a guilty divorced person, who by infidelity, cruelty or desertion has forfeited his rights in a first marriage, is an abstract question not to be settled by a concrete case. It is to be settled by its effect on society, which has created the rule of marriage, and has formulated it in law. The Church has the same relation to marriage and divorce that it has to every other moral question which is to be judged by its bearing on human welfare; and this effect will usually be exprest by legislation, as is the case with

murder or theft. That one should be very chary about marrying one who has proved himself untrue to his marriage vows is plain, but it is another question whether it should be forbidden. In this case in a very brief statement the man has given the only apology possible when he said that remarriage was better for him and for society. There is force in this. We would rather have a wildcat or a hyena chained, even tho we feared it might break the chain; and it is somewhat better for society that a divorced man should be held by uncertain bonds than that he should be let wholly loose, to the greater peril of society. If any woman thinks he has reformed, or that she can hold him to respectable morality, and is willing to take the risk, we are not sure that society should forbid it; nor do we see any scriptural or other reason why the Church should forbid it. At the same time we give our hearty respect to those clergymen who would not be tempted by a thousand-dollar fee to solemnize a marriage which they believed to be wrong.

We imperatively need a uniform law of marriage and divorce; not a national law, for that would be unconstitutional, but an agreement of the States, and that should be a main topic to be discussed by the Governors in their present conference.

## Syndicalism

THE Socialist labor multitude has developed within itself a line of cleavage, and presently it will become two well-defined multitudes, each a distinct party with its own shibboleths. It is propagating itself by fission, and so obeying the general law of biological and of social evolution.

One of the two parties will be conservative and constructive. The other will be radical and revolutionary. One will rely on education, political activity, legislation and administration. The other will rely on strikes, sabotage, and violence whenever it is not met with superior force. One will draw into itself a part of the "intellectuals," not a "capitalist," and ultimately a large representation from the "bourgeoisie" or middle class. The other will remain "proletarian," but will draw to itself the intellectuals of anarchistic or revolutionary sentiment, and will absorb most of the anarchist-communist groups. One already goes by the name "Parliamentary Socialists," the other by the name "Syndicalists." One has hitherto been relatively strong in Germany, the other in France. Until now the English Labor party has worked mainly along the lines of parliamentary socialism. The recent strike revealed the increasing strength of syndicalism.

Both parties will claim to be followers of Marx—until they get tired of it. It would take a cleverer man than Marx himself was to say whether his writings most favored parliamentary socialism or syndicalism. The "International," which was the first organized expression of Marxian propagandism, was essentially syndicalistic, but for a quarter of a century the Socialist movement has been on the whole political in character.

But political socialism has never succeeded in enlisting the genuine interest of the great body of unionized wage-earners. The unions have been practical rather than theoretical, and have experimentally developed their own policies of aggression and defense. The strength of syndicalism lies in its frank adoption of the trade union organization, of trade union "views," trade union catch-words, trade union policies and trade union methods. Into these it injects revolutionary teachings, in particular and with emphasis, the doctrine of "the class war." It aims to bring trade union organizations into correlation thru federation, and to assemble resources for "the general strike."

To sober-minded students of the socialist movement it has long been clear that "the general strike" and revolutionary activity in all its varieties are essentially anarchistic. Logically, socialism is constructive. Naturally, however, indeed inevitably, the earlier stages of the modern labor movement brought together into the ranks of aggressive antagonists to things as they are, both the elements that would reform and reconstruct, not despising opportunist methods, and the uncompromising spirits who would concede nothing to "the existing social order," and whose ideas of what

would happen after "the revolution" varied all the way from communism to anarchistic individualism.

Not less inevitably these miscellaneous factors were bound to sort themselves out in time, and the segregation is now well under way. To minds that have never taken the trouble to know anything about socialism, the discovery will come some day as a bewildering shock that the militant, striking "looking-for-trouble" labor party sneers at political socialism and describes it as a paltering, stupid, bourgeois attempt to hold the working man back from his rightful heritage; but already the out-and-out syndicalists are talking in that strain, and the chorus which takes up the cry is every day growing bigger and deeper.

It really would seem a little odd if all the "mossbacks," "respectables," "time-servers," "retainers" and so on should by and by be collectively labeled "socialists," and under the banner of socialism should fight in defense of a stable social order against the revolutionary syndicalists. It would be paradoxical, but what is evolution but paradox?

## A Weapon of Precision

It is the purpose of the initiative and referendum to give us a weapon of precision. A party convention knows what the people want and promises it in the platform adopted, but that does not assure its enactment as law, for the candidates elected to the legislatures or to Congress may not do what their platform promised and what the people want, but what will please the political bosses. Because one party fails to keep its promises the people turn it out and put the other party in power, and it is just as faithless. President Taft, as also Governor Hughes of New York and Governor Wilson of New Jersey, have made earnest appeals to the people to put pressure on an unwilling Congress or Legislature. They had no weapon of precision.

Within the same week two New York dailies have given us illustrations of the danger that comes from the lack of such a weapon of precision as that which is possessed by Oregon and Switzerland. Our esteemed contemporary, the New York *Times,* commenting editorially on the campaign now in progress in Canada, stated its belief that Premier Laurier would probably be returned to power with a mandate from the people of Canada to consummate the pending reciprocity agreement with the United States; but that the only element of doubt in the situation is the fact that the Opposition in different localities is emphasizing other issues, hoping to defeat reciprocity by defeating Laurier on the other issues.

In like manner, another esteemed contemporary, the New York *World,* gives editorial expression to its fear that the tariff vetoes of President Taft may endanger the arbitration treaties with England and France. It believes that one of the unfortunate results of the vetoes will be to precipitate tariff discussions, under cover of which the Senatorial opponents of the treaties will seek to shelve them indefinitely.

For the purpose of this argument, we will assume that the apprehensions of these journals are well founded, and that these two desirable pieces of legislation are jeopardized by the acts of public officials in regard to matters quite unrelated. It is no new political situation that they bewail. Very often a good man has been defeated because of advocacy of an unpopular cause, while it is a common piece of political strategy for a discredited official to rehabilitate himself by espousing something that will enable him to hide his tattered reputation behind the unblemished garments of reform.

It is a principal failing of our present system that there is in nearly all cases a complete lack of definiteness about the results of an election. The day after we know no more of what will be done for us (or perhaps to us) than we knew the day before. We have made choice of certain individuals, and they may heed our exprest wishes or they may not; they may keep their promises or they may not. We may have elected the corrupt man who mumbled the proper shibboleth, which he nevertheless intends to disregard, and may have rejected the man of honesty and sincere purpose. The only positive thing is that we must take what

we get, whether it is what we want or not.

If the powers of initiative and referendum were reserved by the people, the obvious evil in this state of affairs would be corrected. There would be no need of gambling with fate as to the character of our representatives. To speak of the Canadian case, let us consider the dilemma of the farmers of Western Canada, who have cause of resentment against Laurier, but who favor reciprocity. If they had initiative and referendum they could reject Laurier and still have reciprocity. Let us consider the people of the United States in the matter of the arbitration treaties. They could condemn the vetoes of President Taft and still insist upon the ratification of the treaties.

These cases only partially illustrate the uncertain result of delegating final power of legislation to representatives. Another illustration is timely. The people of New York undoubtedly desire a direct primary law. The platform of the successful party declared in favor of such a law. Yet it is doubtful if such a law will be enacted; or, if enacted, if it will do more than keep the promise to the ear while breaking it to the hope.

The central fact about the reservation of power by the people is that they can definitely decide any given question on its merits, without complications concerning unrelated questions and without the necessity of regarding the personality of candidates. Wherever the referendum obtains it is the custom to submit concrete propositions, which stand or fall on merit alone. The representative who is overruled need not be repudiated, any more than the representative who has declared in favor of a popular proposition must be indorsed, altho he is otherwise objectionable. It is a usual thing in Switzerland that the constituents of a representative differ from him on a particular question, but he does not therefore forfeit their respect and confidence. He may be and frequently is re-elected by the same people. But the retention of the power of final decision by the voters makes it possible for them to consider independently the merits of measures and of men.

## Aeroplane Motors

If the object of the large awards in prizes for new records in aeroplane flights is to encourage the progress of the art popularly designated "aviation," it would seem that part of this money might more profitably be employed in another way. It is established to the satisfaction of all in interest that an aeroplane to which nothing happens, operated by a man of good judgment and steady nerves, will go as far as its fuel supply will carry it. With very few exceptions the accidents which have occurred during many months past have been due to the stopping of motors from one cause or another. It is also established that every man who can ride a bicycle can fly, if provided with suitable apparatus, and the number of those who would unhesitatingly undertake to make the journey from New York to Liverpool in one flight, if reasonably assured that their motors would keep going, would man the largest liner in the Atlantic service. But this is just the assurance which, in the present state of the art, cannot be given. Hence, the suggestion that part of the money expended in encouraging demonstrations of the undisputed fact of long flights could be employed with greater advantage in perfecting the aeroplane motor.

It is doubtful if, up to the present time, the highest mechanical skill available has been directed to the study of this problem. The motor has been "taken for granted," and the study of flying largely directed to other details of aeroplane construction. As a matter of fact, the motor is more important than anything else, since if it is powerful enough most other details are negligible. Just here is the difficulty. It is necessary to economize weight to the last ounce. In doing this it is a constant temptation to sacrifice strength and stiffness. Parts subject to strain, if not strong enough, are sprung or twisted or broken; if too strong they are likely to be too heavy. There is, of course, a theoretical point of just strong enough, but between theory and safe practice lies the great gulf fixed by the inequalities and unreliability of materials, In every calculation of dimensions the engineer has to allow a factor of safety

which is anywhere from two to five, and sometimes more.

Very likely the unsatisfactory performances of a great many aeroplane motors may be attributed to the fact that neither in design nor in construction do they represent the highest skill of the time. There are not enough in use or in demand to warrant the highest talent in the profession of mechanical engineering in making a business of designing or building them. But flying will not attain its best development until the motor is brought much nearer perfection than it now is. Development in this direction may need the stimulus of substantial money premiums, and, as there appears to be very little difficulty in providing large sums for record breaking flights, a sufficient purse for a motor which will not break down, or "get jammed," or do any other unexpected or awkward thing, should easily be raised. Incidentally, the fuel problem should, and doubtless will, receive careful consideration. To save weight, a very much higher fuel economy than is necessary in automobile propulsion must be attained, and that this is easily possible no one familiar with the operation of the direct combustion engine will doubt. On these two things depends the ultimate in air navigation.

## Bread for 1950

THE most important investigation recently undertaken by our Agricultural Department at Washington concerns the possible bread supply of the future. The work has been done by Prof. M. A. Carleton, who read his report before the Millers' National Federation meeting, at Minneapolis. It is a timely piece of work, more particularly because we have recently heard so much dreary prognostication as to the possibility of the United States meeting its increased population with an increased food production. Mr J. J. Hill went so far as to tell us that before the middle of the century we would be compelled, not only to stop exportation, but to import wheat to feed our own people. In the same spirit President Brown, of the New York Central, has considered it necessary to assist in bringing our farms up to their maximum production, by railroad cooperation along productive lines. There is a nervous feeling everywhere among our people, that a very largely increased population will be coincident with a very greatly depressed vital condition; and that it will be impossible adequately to feed, say two hundred millions of people (or three hundred millions, which is more likely to be the figure by the end of the present century).

Professor Carleton begins by considering the possible increase in wheat production thru an expansion in farm area, as well as thru a larger percentage of the present area devoted to wheat. Of our land area of nineteen hundred millions of acres less than one half is cultivated. The coming census may increase this proportion to a little more than one-half. Considering the progress made in draining the larger swamp areas, and turning the grazing districts into farms, it is not too much to anticipate a considerable addition to the wheat acreage by 1950. The professor estimates our farming area at that date at about 70 per cent. of the total land area. The percentage of future possible wheat acreage he would put at about sixty-nine millions; this would be an increase of twenty-two million acres devoted to that cereal.

It has been supposed that the production of wheat per acre has been considerably on the decrease. This was true for a long period of our history, but it is not true at the present day. On the contrary there has been a slow creeping up in production, owing in part to wiser methods of tillage, and in part to varieties grown. Two bushels per acre is reckoned as about the present gain. This brings the average yield to a trifle over fourteen bushels per acre; at the same rate of increase we should reach considerably over sixteen bushels per acre by 1950. This estimate, however, is quite below the probabilities. Better methods of seed selection and better methods of culture are revolutionizing farming in every direction. This is so true that we find in some of the older States, which have gone back to wheat raising, an average production of over twenty bushels. It is hardly a radical estimate, if we assume twenty-five bushels an acre as the average for our farms fifty years hence.

The introduction of the Fife wheat,

thru Scotland and Canada, into our Northern States, and the Crimean or Turkey wheats, thru the Middle States, added to our production some fifty millions of bushels more than could have come from the older varieties. What is yet to come we do not know. The Durum wheat has penetrated localities too dry for other wheats, and has added at least thirty millions of bushels to the wheat production of the great plains. This record only indicates what can be done, and points the way for further experiments. The Agricultural Department announces just now, among a large number of new fruits and cereals, a wheat from Turkestan, and another from Algeria, that will make California as good a wheat-producing country as the Dakotas.

But we have to count immensely on the improvements in farming methods; a gain that has only begun to show. The extensive farm has given way to the intensive; and while this will possibly check the acreage given over to wheat growing, it will very greatly increase the product per acre. We have just found out that land need never be run down in its productivity; but that it may be increased in its power to yield, altho taxed for centuries. Our discovery of the power of legumes to take nitrogen from the air and add it to the soil directly, while they add enormously to the humas. if plowed under, is an illustration of what the modern farm will be expected to do. It will make soil and never exhaust it. The yield of wheat per acre following leguminous crops and the plowing under of green rye is reported as twenty-two bushels greater than that of wheat following wheat.

Statistics of other countries show that the estimates we have given are decidedly conservative. Professor Carleton reports the average production in Germany as over twenty-eight bushels per acre; in France it is over twenty bushels, and in Great Britain it is over thirty-two per acre. The acreage devoted to wheat in Hungary has increased nearly three millions within the last twenty-five years, and in European Russia it has nearly doubled since 1894. Proportionate expansion is found in all other wheat growing countries, and everywhere there is an increase in per acre yield. Austria has gained three bushels per acre and Germany over five.

Canadian production is a matter of great importance, not only on account of the vast area of wheat lands held by this northern neighbor, but its proximity to our markets. Professor Carleton thinks that wheat production in Manitoba and two other adjacent Provinces has only begun. With the present production of twenty-two bushels per acre, increased to twenty-five bushels (which is a rational estimate), there would be an annual production of seven hundred and fifty millions, or an increase of six hundred millions over the present production. These figures do not concern the possible production of other parts of Canada.

Argentina's wheat production is increasing with enormous rapidity, and is set down by our professor at four hundred and fifty millions of bushels for 1950. Patagonia is held to be an ideal wheat country, not yet at all exploited. Summing it all up, we have an estimate of one billion five hundred millions of bushels added to foreign production, and nine hundred millions to the production of the United States, giving a total of very nearly two and one half billions bushels of wheat to be added to what we now produce. Now consider the very probable change of habit, in dietary, and we shall see that the world will be supplied with wheat fully satisfactory to its demands at the middle of the present century. The fact is that the evolution of new food products is likely greatly to decrease the relative demand for any one of the grains or vegetables or fruits now chiefly consumed.

The outlook is therefore in no way alarming, provided we keep pace with scientific knowledge in our agricultural methods. The old-fashioned farming of chances is passing out for a tillage that is not at the mercy of drought and deluge. Population will not overtake food supply, till, according to the Malthusian idea, we pray for wars, pestilence and famine to restore a balance. A day of superb co-operation is coming, in which all the industries will pull together, and when every acre will be enabled to do its share in feeding the people. The United States can easily support six hundred million, possibly twice that number, in comfort if not quite in affluence

ence. We must teach the arts of production more than the arts of traffic, and bring our young folk to a glorification of the science and art of creating.

**Philadelphia Again**

There is nothing dull about Philadelphia politics this fall. The Catlin commission, appointed last spring to "go after" up-State judges, has undertaken to find out why prosperous Philadelphia is always staggering on the edge of bankruptcy, and how contracts always seem to be awarded to the same contractors. It seems to be a well-rooted practice of the Philadelphia municipality to accept the low bid of a favorite contractor, and then to forget about the specifications which were insisted on to shut out effective competition. The investigation has the backing of Senator Penrose, who expresses eagerness that it shall proceed "without fear or favor." Senator Penrose is angry that William S. Vare, formerly a member of the favored firm of Vare Bros., municipal contractors, should, with Mayor Reyburn's encouragement, aspire to be mayor. Good citizenship is certainly outraged by the dismissal of city officials and policemen for refusing to "work" for Vare at Reyburn's command. The Senator and his allies support for mayor George H. Earle, Jr., a picturesque figure in local finance and an able reorganizer of defunct banks and stock companies. Doubtless Mr. Earle cuts a much more respectable figure than Mr. Vare, and is an abler man altogether. But Senator Penrose's and State Senator McNichols's support of him must be regarded by independents as a disqualification. The primaries will occur September 30, and there are at least two prominent independent candidates, Rudolph Blankenburg and D. Clarence Gibboney. Mr. Gibboney is an excellent man, but a perpetual office-seeker. His ambition seems ill advised just now, when, as chairman of the Keystone party committee, his efforts should have been directed to harmony rather than to office for himself. Fusion between the independent Republicans and the Democrats is greatly to be hoped for, with Mr. Blankenburg at the top of the ballot. And it should at least prove possible to elect a good mayor, on whatever ticket. This is the first occasion in sixteen years that the dominant party in Philadelphia has been openly split over the candidate for an important office.

**Socialism in Florida**

We find an explanation of the removal of a professor in the University of Florida for having said something that did not please Secessionists in the comment in screaming big, spaced, double-column type in *The Pensacola Evening News*. It charges that the Florida College for Women at Tallahassee teaches Socialism to its girls, and that it is "turning out Socialists by classfuls." At their late commencement the "orations" were full of rank Socialism, and two of them would have outdone Debs. Now some statements are on their face so ridiculous that we do not believe them, and this is one. We do not believe that anything was said more socialistic than is the common school. Yet the editor declares:

> "We have heard socialists on soap boxes speaking in the great cities, but we never heard more socialistic speeches than those two that night."

Then he picks out one professor who he says teaches rank Socialism to these trustful girls, and demands that he be removed, or the appropriation withdrawn. The explanation of the restraint of teaching which prevails in that State we find in the doctrine of education laid down as unquestioned in the closing paragraph:

> "That is a Democratic institution in a Democratic State, appropriated for by a Democratic Legislature, is under the supervision of a Democratic Board of Control appointed by a Democratic governor, and the school is supported by the taxes of a Democratic people, is attended by the daughters of Democrats and it ought to turn out Democrats; not Socialists."

**The Education of Criminals**

Just now thousands of small boys in the outskirts of all our cities are being educated to be criminals. They can be seen every Sunday and half-holiday, and even on other week days, in little companies hanging about private gardens and orchards, seizing a chance to steal apples, pears, peaches or melons. Often they carry a bag in which to carry their spoils, for it must be that their parents know what they are about and en-

courage their depredations, if they are not actually teachers of crime. Or they are sent early in the morning or on Sunday, at times with handcarts, to steal as big pieces of lumber as they can drag from houses in process of construction. So far as we have observed the police wink or are blind. But there is, for the social welfare, no better work that the police could do than to put a stop to such petty thieving. It can be stopped, and its prevention would save thousands of boys from growing up to be crimnials of the worst type. Householders should see to it that such boys are caught and put under restraint and given that energetic moral instruction which they do not receive at home. To punish confirmed criminals is good; to suppress schools of crime is better.

**Longevity**

Every year there are over 1,300,000 deaths in the United States. If we except accidents and a few due to old age, we have to set down the rest to preventable causes—certainly one-half of the whole. The loss incurred by this means is reckoned at three billions annually—this is to capitalize the labor that is lost. The Committee of One Hundred on National Health has organized the American Health League, the intent being to disseminate health information and secure health legislation. Professor Fisher, chairman of the committee, pointed out the aid that can be given by life insurance companies, and as a consequence two or three of the New York companies are engaged in a practical educative work to prolong human lives. One of them has established a consumptive sanatorium, and is busy distributing health literature among its policyholders. Health insurance is a new form of life insurance—that is, it undertakes to prolong life and to encourage every method of sanitation. Metchnikoff insists that human life should reach one hundred and fifty years; this is the ideal which seems to be aimed at by the agencies at work. It is surely pleasant to chronicle a new frontage of our financial institutions, from an effort to equalize industrial losses that follow death to a profound effort to put off death just as far as possible.

**Mission Policies**

Father Kenelly, a Catholic missioner in China, calls attention to one point of difference between Catholic and Protestant missionaries in that empire. With the exception of the China Inland Mission, no Protestant missionaries adopt the Chinese dress, but that is not the way with Catholics:

> "As to his dress, the missioner is clothed as a Chinaman—flowing garments, baggy pants and satin headgear, and in the heart of the country he generally wears the pigtail. The pigtail is being partially discarded at present. Some of the old missioners regret exceedingly the change from the time-honored custom of the past, but the young generation is progressive and deems reform necessary."

Which is the better way is not clear; the bishops go so far as to dress in all the state of mandarins. Father Kenelly says that in the missions about Shanghai there are more converts than the Protestants have in all China. But the Catholic missions are some centuries older than the Protestant, which is much to their credit, so that the habit of dress may not be important. Father Kenelly mentions another disadvantage which Protestants ought to be ashamed of:

> "A notable point about the Protestants is the number of their divisions. There are no less than ninety-two different denominations of Protestants carrying on work in China, and some of these have only two or three members."

**Trees for Streets**

The committee on tree planting in one of the larger California towns advises a particular kind of tree for each street in the city. This advice is unwise, for there are not a dozen varieties of trees that are suitable for city planting; that is, in any one locality. New York City tried several sorts of trees during the early part of the last century, among which was the ailanthus. These proved to be in many cases worse than useless, growing irregular, giving little shade, making much filth, or while in bloom emitting a bad odor. Probably, taking the country thru, the basswood is as good a tree for shade and sweetness and ozone as the continent holds. It has a tidy way of healing over wounds, and it is hardy as far north as the elm is hardy, while it can endure the climate of the Gulf States. The maple

is more generally planted than any other American tree, and it deserves to be if we are judicious in selecting the varieties. The hard or sugar maple does not endure wounds and rough usage as well as some of the soft varieties, and for that reason is not so generally used in some of the Western cities. All thru the Northern States, however, the Norway maple is incomparably the noblest and every way most suitable for our streets. It adjusts itself to city life as well as to country life; its juice is not sweet, but acrid and milky, so that it does not attract insects—in fact, it is immune to almost all insect attacks. If we add to these the catalpa, in some cases the elm and the beech, two or three of the oaks, the white ash, the tulip tree and the magnolia acuminata, we have nearly exhausted the list of best street trees. There are localities (but in the country) where the fruit trees are specially valuable; also the locusts. These are utterly unfitted for city planting. We believe our California friends can add to the list the eucalyptus and a few semi-tropical trees, especially the chinaberry and the water oak; but when the effort is made to select a tree for each street forty or fifty sorts will be required at least, and these cannot be secured.

Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, preaches sometimes and is a faithful attendant at church. On the first day after his return after the session of Parliament to his Welsh home he attended a Calvinistic Methodist Conference, afternoon and evening, and listened to three sermons and two addresses. President Taft can hardly beat that. A day or two after he spoke at the laying of the foundation stone of a Baptist church, and the following extract from his address illustrates the aptness with which he connects religion with public duties:

"One of the first tasks the Christian Church undertook after its foundation was to improve the material conditions of its members and to set aside officers for that purpose. There are certain people today who talk about Ananias. Ananias was a man who made a false return of the property he had sold in order to reduce his contribution to the community to which he belonged. There are many men of that type today."

We cannot see but that the marriage of Madame Eames to M. de Gogorza at Paris with ecclesiastical rites was quite justified under the laws of the Church. Both had been divorced. Madame Eames had never been baptized and her first marriage was to an unbaptized person; and she became a Catholic and received a dispensation from the Holy Office at Rome. M. de Gogorza had contracted a previous marriage with a Jewess, but it was a purely civil one and was regarded by him as null. We are glad to say that *America*, which gives these facts, makes no comment.

Here is something to think of in the address of Dr. von Luschan, Professor of Anthropology in the University of Berlin, in an otherwise admirable paper in the Races Congress at London:

"Let small-minded people whine about the horrid cost of Dreadnoughts; as long as every nation in Europe spends year after year much more money on wine, beer and brandy than on her army and navy there is no reason to dread our impoverishment by militarism."

But why not choose enrichment by abolishing both sorts of evil?

In the death of Prof. Francis A. March, of Lafayette College, in his ninety-first year, this country loses its oldest and most distinguished scholar of English philology. Nearly all the younger students have been his pupils, as our Sanskritists were of Prof. W. D. Whitney, or our zoölogists of Professor Agassiz. He was all but the last of the pioneers whose single influence could mold the scholarship of the country. Only Professor Gildersleeve, in Greek, is left.

It is not strange that the Interstate Commerce Commission is disturbed by the number of deaths by railroad accidents. In the last nine months 7,731 persons have been killed by such accidents, as many as in a severe battle, and since 1868, 165,561 killed and 1,344,136 injured. These numbers are tremendous, and the Commission must find means of increased safety for those who must travel.

At least we can be grateful that Mr. Kipling did not versify his epistle to the Canadians.

# Insurance

## Metropolitan Nursing Service

The nursing service of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for the first half of this year covers 63,488 cases nursed and 320,777 visits of nurses. This valuable branch of the Metropolitan work began in this city two years ago and has been rapidly extended. During June the service was given in 473 different cities and towns. This scheme extends only to holders of the company's industrial policies, but as they number over ten millions, the field is large. The service is without obligation. Agents are instructed to immediately report all cases of sickness discovered, and policyholders themselves are supplied with cards ready for mailing. Many instances of the saving of life are told. It is estimated that the cost will reach a half million a year when fully developed. Vice-President Haley Fiske does not know whether, as a matter of economy, the system will or will not pay. Some curious facts have been observed. For instance, more than once, in two cities of about the same size and industrial conditions, the death rate experienced by the company in the city in which there was a nursing service had decreased very much more than it had in the same period of time in the other city that had no nursing service. The work is carried on partly for business and partly for philanthropic reasons, but in either case deserves warm commendation.

The fire engine horses must go. Fire Insurance Commissioner Johnson, of New York, announces that by March 1, 1912, there will be at least 150 automobile fire-engines in operation in the city. Commissioner Johnson believes that the ideal fire fighting apparatus of the future will be the automobile hose wagon for the high-pressure district and the motor hook and ladder, both of which are far more swift than horse-drawn apparatus in use at present. The fire commissioner has also under consideration the adoption of a type of scout automobile chemical engine for the outlying districts. The twenty-one new fire horses which have been ordered will be equipped with automobile apparatus. Besides the argument of quickness in getting to fires, it is held that the elimination of horses will permit the lengthening of ladders and water towers, and will also permit the use of more powerful apparatus, which has heretofore been limited by the hauling capacity of the horses. The commissioner states that the wholesale introduction of motor apparatus will save the city several hundred thousand dollars each year in cost of maintenance alone, as the average life of a fire horse is between eight and ten years, while the life of a piece of motor apparatus, with careful attention, is limited only by the changing form of standardization. Then, too, the forage bills and other expenses of the horses will be done away with.

The Home Insurance Company of Hawaii has been organized at Honolulu with a capital stock of $100,000. Fifty per cent. has been paid in cash. The work of organizing was done by Zeno K. Myers, insurance agent at Honolulu and Hilo. The list of stockholders contains the names of prominent bankers and business men of Honolulu.

In consequence of the fatal High street fire at Newark, the factories and tenement houses of that city have been very generally provided with fire escapes. The number of these safety devices already erected is placed at 700, and local builders have been unable to supply the demand.

The Prudential Insurance Company is sending out small health leaflets, on the care of young children, including some health suggestions in general. The cardinal rules of health are summed up in this: cleanliness, fresh air, daily exercise, and moderation in eating and drinking.

# Financial

## Our Banking System

An interesting book recently published, entitled *A National Banking System*, by H. M. P. Eckardt (Harper & Bros., New York; $1.50), strongly advocates the institution of branch banks. The author maintains with truth that our present system of isolated local banks does not accord to agriculture and the great industries and trades the every-day support and encouragement that they are entitled to. The Canadian branch system gives efficient financial support to commercial activities. The frightful cost of our system of single office banks is evident from the report of the Comptroller of the Currency. Since 1890 the yearly average of insolvencies for national, State and private banks has been ninety-one! This means in dollars and cents that the people of the United States may expect each year that over $31,000,000 of depositors' funds will be locked up and that approximately $12,000,000 of the funds so locked up will be irretrievably lost. It is needless to say that no other great country has such a shameful record. Mr. Eckardt shows how a system of branch banking increases financial stability by eliminating the conditions which caused the country banks to withdraw their deposits from financial centers in time of panic. The branch bank system would leave the money where it was most needed. It would not draw the money to isolated country banks where there was no run. A system of branch banks would be an invaluable support to commercial activity. By means of it business and industrial enterprises would not be handicapped by lack of credit. To maintain one branch which financed large commercial or industrial enterprises with enormous loans, several smaller branches would be organized in rural districts to do a deposit business. In Canada, for example, the branches in farming districts of Eastern Provinces show an excess of deposits. This makes it possible to carry the excess of loans and discounts of the branches in Eastern cities and manufacturing towns. The branch system, by making it possible to handle direct loans, would lessen the control of the note broker. It would simplify our awkward system of capitalization by introducing the extensive use of commercial paper and trade bills for purposes of credit. A system of branch banks with a home office in each State of the Union and a branch in New York City would lessen Wall Street control by diffusing the banking power thruout the country. The change might be effected without destroying the value of the stock of the existing local banks. And this because the final combination would not be a chain of banks of the dreaded Heinze-Morse type, but a confederation of banks for the profit and well-being of each unit. Among the advantages effected by such a combination would be economy of operation, extra profit from right of note issue, expansion of business by means of new branches, and a larger market for the stock. Our readers will find in The Independent of December 23, 1909, an illustrated article on Canadian branch banks, written by this same author.

....Treasury officials estimate that $7,000,000 in gold is sent home by Chinese in this country every year. This sum does not include the amount carried there by returning natives.

....On September 1 a law went into effect in Chicago limiting the hight of new buildings to 200 feet. During the last few days of August work was begun, under the old law, on ten new skyscrapers, to cost over $20,000,000.

....The quantity of anthracite coal produced in Pennsylvania during 1910, with the exception of one year, was the largest in the history of the industry. The quantity produced was over 75,000,000 tons, valued at $160,000,000.

....The annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway, just published, shows the gross earnings to have increased $9,000,000 for the year. The total net earnings were $36,000,000, against $33,000,000 last year.

# The Independent

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## Survey of the World

**The President Clears Dr. Wiley**

Before Mr. Taft left Beverly, Massachusetts, September 15, for his 13,000 mile "swing round the circle," he made public a letter to Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the Agricultural Department's pure food expert, in which he exonerates him from the charges made against him by the Attorney-General. The evidence does not show, says the President.

"that Dr. Wiley was a party to the correspondence or the letters upon which the chief charge is founded, and that his action in the matter was only in accord with previous precedents in the department which justified him in doing what he did.

"With respect to the other persons charged I find an overzeal in Dr. Kebler and Dr. Bigelow which prompted a disingenuous method of squaring Dr. Rusby's desire for what he thought was adequate compensation with the contract which he and Dr. Wiley were willing to make with him, and that for this Dr. Kebler and Dr. Bigelow should be reprimanded by you. So far as Dr. Rusby is concerned with respect to this particular contract I do not find him at fault. For purposes of punishment or dismissal I cannot charge him with knowledge of the legal difficulties involved in his employment."

Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson says that the President

"has considered the so-called Dr. Wiley case carefully, decided it wisely, and that his decision will give general satisfaction thruout the country."

The President says, in part:

"I examined the record in this case a number of weeks ago and I reached the conclusion which I have stated here; but meantime, a committee of the House of Representatives deemed it proper to institute an investigation into the Department of Agriculture and especially into the Bureau of Chemistry and its relation to the department generally.

"It seemed to me under these conditions that perhaps it was wiser for me to delay until the investigation was completed and the report of the committee made. The committee has not made a report, altho I believe the evidence has been substantially closed, and will not do so until the next session of Congress. Further consideration satisfies me that there are very much broader questions involved in the investigation and the evidence there brought out than in the present charge, which is narrow and definite and can now be properly disposed of."

——The President's birthday fell on the day of his starting West. The defeat of Mr. Taft, if he is renominated, is predicted in a statement issued by the La Follette headquarters in Washington. The electoral vote is hypothetically distributed, showing a Democratic majority of 125 against Mr. Taft; New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Massachusetts, Maine, Indiana, Connecticut, Missouri, Colorado and other States being counted Democratic.

——Addressing a friendly audience in the Auditorium at Erie, Pa., September 16, the President outlined a plan whereby he hopes to meet the Senate's objections to the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France. Mr. Taft suggests that the American members of the proposed Joint High Commission be confirmed by the Senate. He would even agree to dispensing with this commission if need be, leaving the decision as to whether a question was arbitrable or not to the decision of the board of arbitration. Still further, he would be willing to have this board pass upon the jurisdiction of the question

**The Governors and the Courts**

The House of Governors, meeting at Spring Lake, N. J., voted, September 14, to send a committee of three to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States to check "the autocracy of inferior Federal courts." The vote was 25 to 1, and Governors Judson Harmon (Democrat, Ohio), Her-

bert S. Hadley (Democrat; Missouri), and Chester H. Aldrich (Republican, Nebraska) were named as the committee, which will protest to the Supreme Court that Federal Judges have unwarrantably forbidden States to regulate railroad rates within their boundaries. It will argue that Federal courts have unconstitutionally limited the powers of State legislatures. The decision to argue this case before the Supreme Court followed a discussion of Governor Hadley's address on "The Right of the State to Fix Intrastate Traffic Rates." He said that the question now pending before the Supreme Court was perhaps the most important which that court had faced in recent years. "If the right of regulation of the rates of transportation in intrastate commerce shall be denied the several States," he said, "then there will be enjoyed by the railroad companies the right to fix interstate rates of transportation free from any supervision or regulation." The pretext for the appeal will be the decision of Justice Sanborn, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, enjoining the Railroad Commission of Minnesota from regulating intrastate rates on the ground that such regulation could not be enforced, would deprive the roads of proper remuneration, and would interfere with interstate commerce. The Governors take the broader ground that unless the Supreme Court by its final decisions protects State rights the States will soon become mere Federal provinces. Governor Hadley said, in part:



THE HOUSE OF GOVERNORS, 1911

Front row (left to right)—Norris, Pay, Kitchen, Cruce, Neal, Harmon, Wilson, Tener, Pothier, Glasscock. Second row—Carey, Gilchrist, Plaisted, Aldrich, Wilson, Hadley, Crothers, Mann, Smith, Shafroth. Third row—Spry, McGovern, Foss, Burke, Hawley, Stubbs, Vessey. Back row—Adjt. Gen. Sadler, William George Jordan, Ex-Gov. Quimby of Vermont, and Ex-Gov. Fort of New Jersey.

The fourth annual conference of Governors met at Spring Lake, N. J., September 12, and held four daily sessions devoted to the discussion of taxation problems, employers' liability, interstate commerce, the initiative, referendum and recall, the federal courts and States' Rights, etc. Twenty-eight Governors out of our forty-eight visited Sandy Hook, September 13, and saw a 12-inch gun plump lead into a target 12,000 yards away. The House of Governors has existed, extra-constitutionally, since 1908. Of the present membership, two, Judson Harmon of Ohio and Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey, are probable candidates for the Democratic nomination for President, in 1912.—This photograph is copyrighted by Paul Thomson.

"The old question of State rights, the question of the right of a State to dissolve in so far as it is concerned the Federal compact, is of interest only from the standpoint of history. That question was settled by the terrible arbitrament of civil war. But the new question of State rights or the question of State authority is a vital and important question of law and public policy for us as a people to decide, and which it is peculiarly our

duty as the representatives of the people to discuss and consider."

Before the Governors adjourned, to meet at Richmond, Va., December 3, 1912, Messrs. Harmon and Hadley issued a statement "in view of the apparent misunderstanding by some of the action of the conference." The conference considered it advisable, says this statement,

"That a committee should be appointed to see that the State's side of this controversy is properly prepared and presented to the Supreme Court. The committee expects to deal only with the legal side of this controversy and the action taken yesterday was one of only ordinary precaution."

**Various Items**

First reports seemed to show that Maine had voted to repeal the constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within the State, but later figures made the result doubtful, with the final evidence in favor of repeal by a very small majority of an unusually large vote.——Commission government was voted down at a special election held September 12 in the town of Orange, N. J. The majority against it was only eighty-eight votes but the result was less close than the figures suggest, for the necessary 30 per cent. of last year's vote was far from being cast in favor of the new plan.——Great interest is taken in the municipal campaign in Philadelphia, where the powerful Republican organization is split over candidates for Mayor. Senator Penrose still supports George H. Earle, Jr., and exerts the influence of Federal office-holders as well as of many local politicians, including State Senator McNichol, in Earle's favor. The Mayor, however, is using all his resources as a master of spoils to work for the nomination of the former Recorder of Deeds, William S. Vare, formerly associated with Vare Brothers, municipal contractors. An uncommonly large number of citizens have registered, and the primary contest will be keen. A third Republican candidate, ex Judge Dimner Beeber, has, thru his campaign committee, brought into court the question of Mr. Earle's right to run for Mayor. Mr. Earle resides at Bryn Mawr, outside the city limits. The Democrats and independent Republicans ("Keystone party") are likely to nominate Rudolph Blankenburg, a long-time champion of reform, and a Republican free-lance. D. Clarence Gibboney is another independent candidate for Mayor. ——While Senator Penrose is busy with the political situation in Philadelphia, Senator Oliver has a fight on his hands in Pittsburgh. His enemy is Mayor Magee. The city and county tickets are involved, and the Mayor of Pittsburgh heads an attack on the State "ripper" bill which has ousted 1,000 mayors, burgesses, city treasurers and minor municipal officials thruout the State.——On the evening of September 16 twelve hundred section foremen and laborers employed by the Lackawanna Railroad received an official order to strike, issued by A. B. Lowe, National President of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes. The tracks of the company are now patrolled by hundreds of special deputies. The strike leaders have small hope of arbitration. Their demands of increased wages and improved conditions have been rejected by President Truesdale, of the railway company. The strike order affects the entire system, from Hoboken, N. J., to Buffalo, N. Y.——"Unless a settlement is made by the General Grievance Committee of the car workers' union by Wednesday the car workers, boilermakers, machinists, blacksmiths, and possibly trainmen will be on strike thruout the entire Atlantic Coast Line system by Thursday night," was the statement of J. E. Dunlop, president of the car workers, at a meeting held September 16, after 362 car workers had walked out at Rocky Mountain, N. C. Car workers are on strike also at Charleston and Florence, S. C.; Waycross, Ga., and at other points.——Twenty labor leaders and former employes of the Pittsburgh, Butler, Harmony & Newcastle Electric Road have been indicted at Butler, Pa., on the charge that they caused the dynamiting of trolley cars during a strike against the railroad company.—— A strike of 8,000 workers in the tailoring trade, at New York City, was declared last week, but the outlook for arbitration of their grievances is highly favorable. ——Nine deaths and fourteen serious injuries resulted from an accident in an automobile race at the State Fair grounds at Syracuse, N. Y., September 16.

**The Canadian Elections**

Canada votes for members of the Dominion Parliament, and thus on the reciprocity agreement, September 21. Tho the campaign has been keenly waged for some weeks now, official nominations were made only September 14. Henri Bourassa, who has bitterly attacked reciprocity during the present campaign, has entered an action for $10,000 damages for libel against L. A. Rivet, Liberal candidate in Hochelaga. The suit is the result of alleged statements to the effect that Mr. Bourassa was subsidized to the extent of $200,000 by the Conservatives and Orangemen of Ontario. The money was supposed to be devoted to the interests of *Le Devoir*, the official organ of the French Canadian Nationalists. "I have never had a fight so insidious and dishonest as this," Sir Wilfrid Laurier recently told a meeting at Beauce Junction, P. Q. In part, at least, he was referring to the Conservative party's misrepresentation of the terms of the reciprocity agreement, and strenuous efforts to stir up a bitter anti-American sentiment. It was announced (September 16) that M. Leduc, Conservative candidate in Quebec East, Sir Wilfrid's constituency, had withdrawn from the contest. Later in the day this telegram was made public:

> Conservative Candidate Leduc opposed to Laurier makes solemn declaration that he was drugged last night, and while under the influence was induced to sign resignation papers. He now repudiates resignation. Big scandal. Prominent men will be arrested Monday. CHAS SMITH,
> Secretary Quebec Conservative Association.

Leduc later made a statement that a member of the Quebec Legislature and two other men paid him $5,000 to sign his withdrawal as a candidate. A promise of a Government job for Leduc was also made, it is asserted. Sir Wilfrid's name has not been connected with the case, but the Opposition charges his supporters with adopting desperate tactics to remove the rival candidate from the field. As we go to press it is impossible to estimate the gravity of the incident, or to arrive at its real significance.——Both sides affected confidence as the elections drew near. Betting odds favored the Liberals and reciprocity, however. If the Liberals win by a reduced majority, the Conservatives will demand another appeal to the electorate on that one issue.

**Panama Canal**

At the next session of Congress the canal tolls will be fixt by legislation. It is expected that much support will be given to a movement in favor of free passage for American ships going from one coast of the United States to the other. Transcontinental railroads may oppose this, and there may be an obstacle in existing treaties.——The Tenth Infantry has been ordered to the Canal Zone, to serve as part of a permanent garrison.——According to a new census, the population of the city of Panama is 35,368, and 7,008 of the inhabitants are white. Colon's population is 17,746.——All bids for the construction of the Panama and David railroad have been rejected by the Government because they did not comply with the specifications. They came from American syndicates, and two weeks have been allowed for the submission of new ones. ——A new steamship company, capitalized at $15,000,000, has been formed at Trenton, N. J., by Bernard N. Baker and four other former officers of the Atlantic Transport Line (now owned by the International Mercantile Marine Company) to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the Panama Canal and the mail-pay subsidy granted by the Post Office Department. This company will build fifteen fine steamships for service from New York and New Orleans to Colon and from Seattle and San Francisco to Panama. There will be continuous passenger service from New York to San Francisco, at about two-thirds of the present railroad charges, and freight from coast to coast will be carried at rates much lower than those of the transcontinental railroads. It is said that the reduction may amount to $10,000,000 a year on shipments of oranges and lemons from California. To insure the independence of the corporation, it is provided that no one connected with a competing railroad or steamship company shall be made a director. Trade from coast to coast now amounts to about 4,000,000 tons a year.

**The Situation in Mexico**

The anniversary of Mexico's independence was celebrated on the 16th. Riots were expected, but in only two or three places was there any disorder. In Monterey, however, there were riots and three men were killed when cavalry charged the mob. Prior to the 16th there had been several collisions between Maderists and Reyistas. President Francisco de la Barra has sought to preserve order by means of a joint commission in which each of the two candidates is represented by three persons. This commission strives to prevent campaign methods which excite the people. General Huerta is still pursuing Zepata, who has been joined by Juan Almazan, a boy general of twenty-one, who promises to raise an army of 10,000 in four States near the capital, where there are some who fear he can do this.——The Reyistas are striving to induce Congress, which assembled on the 16th, to postpone the election for six months or a year, asserting that a fair and peaceful election cannot now be held. Postponement would help Reyes. His convention made no nomination for the vice-presidency, but petitioned Congress for postponement. Whereupon Madero sent a protest, saying that postponement would be regarded by the people as betrayal of their cause. Maderists say that if the election is deferred they will take up arms again. Reyes has the support of business interests, but is hated by the common people. Madero has won the Catholic party, which originally was for Reyes, but has lost something by the Gomez defection in the revolutionist ranks.——In the Maderist convention, Dr. Francisco Gomez (beaten for the vice-presidential nomination by Suarez) was called a traitor. Defending himself, he has published telegrams and letters tending to show that in the Juarez peace negotiations he came to the rescue, answering appeals of Maderist generals, when Madero, outgeneraled by Limantour, was about to consent that Diaz should remain in office. But he does not say that Madero was financed by the Standard Oil Trust or any American syndicate. He denies that any support of this kind was given.

**Food Riots and Strikes**

The epidemic of disorderly manifestations against the high cost of living now sweeping over Europe reached Vienna on Sunday, when some 200,000 men and women assembled in various parts of the city to demand that the Government permit the importation of foreign meat and adopt other measures to reduce the prices of the necessities of life. The largest body assembled before the Rathaus, and after listening to the speeches, indulged in stone throwing and window breaking. Troops were called to the scene and were greeted with the cries, "Give us bread; not soldiers." Three times the cavalry charged thru the streets, using their swords, and many persons were wounded and several killed. The Socialist party, which in the recent anti-military demonstration at Berlin has shown remarkable ability in the orderly handling of crowds, refused in Vienna to relieve the police of that responsibility. While the rioters were tearing down the palisades of the Rathaus Park, the Socialist leader, David, tried to calm them, but they attacked and beat him so that he had to be carried to the hospital. The city has been put under martial law. ——The French Government is endeavoring to put a stop to the food riots by the double method of punishing offenders and adopting remedial measures. Prompt action has been taken in the courts, and some of the men who attacked the soldiers have been condemned to several months' imprisonment. Premier Caillaux announces that the Government will introduce a measure for the establishment of municipal butchers and bakershops and lodging houses, which, it is hoped, will tend to keep down the cost of food and rent. The mayors in many French towns have already established food stores or have issued a tariff of maximum prices. The president of the Municipal Council of Paris convened a meeting of the leading dealers in food products in order to discuss the best means for counteracting the rise in prices. The centers of the original disturbances are now comparatively quiet, but the agitation is spreading to all parts of France and attacks upon the markets by housewives and hoodlums are numer-

ous. The General Confederation of Labor, the head of the syndicalist movement, is endeavoring to foment revolutionary disturbances in Paris. In Belgium conditions are similar to France, and in Russia, where the cost of living has increased 50 per cent. in the last few years, serious distress and disorders are apprehended.——Strikes in Bilbao, Santander and other cities on the Bay of Biscay have developed into serious disturbances. A railroad strike originating in Dublin over the handling of boycotted freight has involved the whole of the Great Southern system and is likely to bring about a renewal of the trouble on the English roads.

**Stolypin Shot**

The Russian Premier was fatally shot by an assassin in the presence of the Czar at a gala performance of grand opera at Kiev on September 14. The imperial visit to Kiev was intended to demonstrate the re-establishment of internal peace and order and the most elaborate precautions had been taken to make it safe and successful. The Czar had in the afternoon witnessed the army manœuvers and later reviewed 4,000 boy scouts in the hippodrome. The entertainment in the evening was the patriotic opera and ballet "Czar Soltan," and during the intermission, near its close, a young man in evening dress moved quietly down the aisle to the seats next to the orchestra, where Premier Stolypin was seated with other members of the Cabinet, and shot him twice, the revolver being concealed in his program. One bullet entered the right breast of the Premier and the other he caught upon his right wrist. The Premier instantly stood erect, faced the royal box, and with his wounded arm made the sign of the cross toward the Czar. Then he took off his uniform coat unaided. Emperor Nicholas rose to his feet on the sounds of the shots and, going to the front of the box, directed the orchestra to play the imperial anthem, which was repeatedly sung by the performers kneeling upon the stage until the excitement of the audience had been quieted. The Premier was carried to the hospital, where, after an examination of his wounds, he asked to have a message sent to the Emperor, "Tell him I am ready to die for him." The assassin, Pershkevish, is a Jew by birth, who has in recent years under the name of Demitri Bogrof been playing a double rôle, being in the service of both the secret police and the revolutionists. Admission to the opera was strictly limited to those who had received invitations or cards from the police. Bogrof secured entrance by going to Colonel Kuliabko, chief of the Kiev secret police, with the story that an attempt would be made on the evening of the opera to assassinate Premier Stolypin and that the Central Revolutionary Committee had delegated a woman, Nina Alexandrovna, to perform it. Colonel Kuliabko took him into the theater in person and gave him a seat where he could watch for the alleged terrorist. He intended to approach the Czar, but not being able to enter the imperial box, he shot the Premier. Before he could escape he was seized by the auditors and badly beaten before the police could take him in charge. The Premier died on Monday evening. Stolypin was appointed Premier in 1906 and has retained his position thru imperial favor in spite of opposition from both sides. The court clique disliked him because he was a self-made man and has interfered with their corrupt and inefficient management of affairs. The revolutionary party hated him because he has completely crushed their movement and rigorously repressed disorders of all kinds. The laws against the Jews have of late been enforced with the greatest severity and caused widespread distress. Many attempts have been made against his life, the most serious being that of August 25, 1906, when the front part of his house was destroyed by the explosion of a bomb during a public reception.

**The Morocco Question**

The tone of public opinion has been distinctly optimistic during the week, especially in Germany, altho no agreement has yet been reached and the public has not been informed as to the progress of the negotiations. The action of the French and English financiers in withdrawing many millions of dollars

from the German banks within a few weeks has doubtless been the most important factor in checking the war spirit. Special significance attaches to the speech of Herr Bebel at the Social Democratic Congress in Jena, because it has been a serious question whether the loyalty of the Socialists could be relied upon in time of war. The French Socialists have long been in favor of a general strike of all workingmen upon the signal of a declaration of war and plans have been openly discussed for stopping trains, breaking up railroads and cutting telegraph lines in order to prevent the mobilization of troops. But as Herr Bebel stated, the German party has never advocated a general strike in case of war. It would, he said, be an absurdity. The Social Democrats would do their best to prevent a war, but if it occurred they would do their utmost to bring it to an end as soon as possible and would then avail themselves of the political and economical crisis which must follow to abolish the ruling of class and the reign of capitalism. He did not think that a victory over France would be so easily gained as in 1870 and, at any rate, Morocco was not worth the bones of a single Prussian grenadier. A resolution was adopted by the Congress denouncing the war and demanding that the question be laid before the Reichstag. ——The Italian Government is preparing to assert its old claim over Tripoli. According to reports it has offered Turkey $12,000,000 for freedom to establish an Italian protectorate over Tripoli, and that in case of a refusal a military expedition of 25,000 troops, backed by the navy, would be sent to Africa.

**Etna in Eruption**

Mount Etna is more active than it has been for many years, and the towns on its slope are threatened with disaster. The top of the volcano is enveloped in thick clouds of smoke, and earthquake tremors and explosions are incessant. The ashes thrown up into the air have covered the streets of Catania and have been carried by the wind as far as Malta and Africa. New cones, 65 to 100 feet high, have formed about the craters. Lava rising from a hundred new vents is flowing rapidly down the mountain side toward the north, filling the valleys and pouring over the crests of the foothills. The main stream, several hundred yards wide at the top, divides into five further down, and has reached the railroad encircling the base, between the stations of Linguaglossa and Randazzo. Houses, vineyards and forests have been swept away, and the inhabitants of the villages have fled from their homes, carrying with them their farm animals and as many of their household goods as possible. The damage done so far is estimated at $20,000,000.

**Insurrection in China**

The rising in the province of Sze-Chuan is assuming serious proportions and the capital Cheng-tu is closely besieged by the rebels. The cause of the outbreak is the popular opposition to the foreign construction of railroads under the loan agreement accepted by the Chinese Government last May. According to this, financiers of four Powers, Great Britain, Germany, France and the United States, are to furnish $50,000,000 and 1,200 miles of railroad were to be constructed under foreign engineers. Our Government insisted upon participating and the westernmost section, extending into the province of Sze-chuan, was assigned to the Americans. But the Chinese have become awakened to the value of such franchises and to the dangers to national independence involved in such loans, so there sprang up, especially in the south and west, a strong movement in favor of the development of the natural resources of the country under native control. At Cheng-tu a company had been formed and had undertaken the construction of a railroad from Ichang in the adjoining province of Hupei to the Sze-chuan border, which would conflict with the American project. The Viceroy arrested on September 7 the ringleaders of the movement, including the president and vice-president of the provincial assembly, and threatened them with decapitation. This infuriated rather than pacified the people and a few days later the yamen or official residence of the Viceroy was attacked by a mob and the soldiers defending it killed forty of them.

# The New Arbitration Treaty with Great Britain

BY HON. RICHARD OLNEY

[We have asked the distinguished ex-Secretary of State under President Cleveland to write us his views on the proposed arbitration treaty with England. The author before his appointment as Secretary of State served as a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and as Attorney-General of the United States.—EDITOR.]

PRESIDENT TAFT'S public declaration of his conviction that there was no sufficient reason why an arbitration treaty between nations should not include all questions whatever, coupled with the intimation that the United States and Great Britain should lead in making such a treaty, was hailed by a great wave of enthusiasm on both sides of the Atlantic. The indorsement of English statesmen was no less marked than that of the English people, who joined the American people in the belief that the President's splendid initiative would be followed by practical results of commensurate value. There is no doubt that, upon the publication of the terms of the treaty as negotiated, there was a keen feeling of disappointment in both countries. It was seen to fall far short of the President's proposition—how and for what reason was not and is not evident and has not been explained—and there were critics who ventured to question the President's sincerity and to suggest that after all he had simply been playing politics. It was further seen that the new treaty approached the ideal of President Taft even less nearly than the unratified treaty of 1897. That treaty did send all disputed questions to arbitration, tho upon such as involved vital interests, territorial integrity, honor, etc., there could be no absolutely binding award except by at least five of the six judicial arbitrators. The treaty of 1911, on the other hand, in effect reserves those same classes of questions from compulsory arbitration and subjects them to it only if a commission of inquiry shall so decide. The first feeling of disappointment at the terms of the treaty of 1911 has now much abated, and both in England and America there is a general desire that the treaty as negotiated shall not fail of consummation. If not realizing all the expectations raised by President Taft's utterances, it is believed to be at least a decided step toward the final goal. But the treaty as negotiated now encounters a serious obstacle in the necessity for its ratification by the American Senate. Its power over treaties has been so often used with deadly effect that it comes as a surprise that the terms of the treaty of 1911 had not been informally submitted to and approved by the Senate in advance of the completed negotiations. Such seems to be the fact, however, with the consequence that, as the matter stands today, the Senate is unwilling to ratify without a change which eliminates its most important feature. The treaty provides for a "Joint High Commission of Inquiry" to investigate, at the request of either party, any arbitrable controversy in advance of arbitration, and also to investigate any other, whether arbitrable or admitted to be arbitrable or not. There is also to be submitted to this commission any disagreement of the parties as to whether a particular controversy is or is not arbitrable under the treaty. The composition of this commission is criticised by the Senate and certainly seems to be lamentably indeterminate. An initial provision that it shall consist of three nationals from each party is immediately modified by the following:

"Or the commission may be otherwise constituted in any particular case by the terms of reference, the membership of the commission and the terms of reference to be determined in each case by exchange of notes."

It is not wonderful, therefore, to find the Senate committee characterizing the commission as one that "may consist of

one or more persons, which may be composed wholly of foreigners or wholly of nationals." What is legally possible under the terms employed may be fairly objected to, however unlikely to happen in practice. But the most serious objection of the Senate to the treaty as negotiated remains to be stated. Under Article 1 all differences between the parties (a) as to international affairs in which they are concerned; (b) by virtue of a claim of right made by one against the other under treaty or otherwise; and (c) justiciable in their nature by reason of being susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law or equity, are arbitrable. This phraseology is of the broadest, covers all justiciable controversies, and excludes all non-justiciable. In the non-justiciable class come of course the controversies which touch the honor, independence, vital interests and governmental policy of either country. But, as the parties may not take the same view of the line between the two classes, and may disagree as to the side of the line on which a particular case falls, the treaty undertakes to settle the difference by the following provision:

"It is further agreed, however, that in cases in which the parties disagree as to whether or not a difference is subject to arbitration under Article 1 of this treaty, that question shall be submitted to the Joint High Commission of Inquiry; and if all or all but one of the members of the commission agree and report that such difference is within the scope of Article 1, it shall be referred to arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this treaty."

The Senate's objection to this provision is that it amounts to a delegation of its share of the treaty-making power to a delegation which it ought not to make, and can not constitutionally make. That it can not delegate the power is too plain for debate, and the one question is—would this provision operate as an attempt at such delegation? Senator Root answers "No," and with his customary acumen argues that the commission is not given power to say what shall be arbitrated, but merely "to find whether the particular case is one that the President and Senate have said shall be arbitrated." The whole argument against the Senate's contention is thus compressed into the fewest words and could not be put more lucidly and effectively. Yet, if carefully examined, it can hardly be deemed satisfactorily to meet the Senate's position. Its inherent infirmity is shown by the very case the Senator relies upon as parallel, namely, that of a Congressional statute imposing a duty on some imported goods and not on others and leaving it to the customs officials to determine which goods are dutiable. But the matters thus left to customs officials to settle are not matters of law, nor of mixed law and fact, but matters of fact and of detail only. The judgment and discretion concerned in settling them is practically negligible, and they are supposed to be as easily susceptible of determination by exact and well known standards as is the existence of the goods. It seems impossible to treat such matters as being on the same plane with the subjects of a submission to the Joint High Commission of Inquiry—subjects which are certain to involve both international and municipal law, to turn upon considerations of national sentiment and national policy, and to call for the use of all the resources of the highest and most expert statesmanship. The same rules which are applicable to the ordinary private trustee govern the use of the treaty-making power by the Senate, which in its collective capacity is trustee of the power for the entire country. The private trustee can perform purely ministerial and administrative acts by deputy—he can not perform by deputy acts involving judgment and discretion because those acts involve his personal qualities and characteristics, which in the nature of things are non-transferable. On the like grounds the American Senate's power to determine whether a controversy is arbitrable cannot be transferred to a commission because the latter body in its nature and composition necessarily differs from the Senate, and the latter's qualities and characteristics are not transferable. It is noteworthy that in the complete uncertainty as to the make-up of the commission and as to its possible action in any given case Senator Root does find a real objection to the commission, which he says may draw a line to suit itself instead of observing the treaty line. But, if that objection be well taken, is it not demonstrated that to such a commission the Senate ought not to

delegate any of its treaty making power even if it has the right to do so? The Senator undertakes to dispose of the objection by proposing, as a precautionary measure, that the treaty be signed with a rider excluding from arbitration questions touching the traditional attitude of the United States concerning American questions or other purely governmental policy. But, with such a rider, would the treaty be worth ratifying?

The Senate might have been asked to consent to a treaty with Great Britain which would send to arbitration all questions without exception. The Senate might have refused its consent, not for want of power, but upon grounds of policy and expediency. It might have given its consent and, having done so, must in good faith have assented to any subsequent agreement or proceeding requisite in a given case to make the treaty effective. What the present treaty in substance does is to ask the Senate to consent that certain classes of controversies shall be arbitrable in any event and that certain other classes, even if denied to be arbitrable by the United States, shall nevertheless be arbitrated if a commission so decides. It must be acknowledged that the position of the Senate that it ought not to give such consent and cannot constitutionally give it would seem to be correct. It is not shaken by the circumstance that every arbitral agreement made in a particular case under the treaty must be consented to by the Senate. Having once ratified the treaty, the Senate could not thereafter decently withhold its concurrence in any agreements and proceedings appropriate and necessary to the fair and full execution of the treaty.

Boston, Mass.

# French Canada in Dominion Politics

BY EDWARD PORRITT

THE great importance of Quebec and the French Canadians in Dominion politics is not a matter of this year or last. It is much older than Confederation in 1867; and altho union was inevitable from within thirty years after the American Revolution, it was the peculiar position held by Quebec in the old days of the United Provinces that forced the issue and had much to do with bringing about Confederation. From 1792 until the Papineau rebellion of 1837, Quebec was a self-contained Province, with its own Governor-General and its own legislature. It had no more to do with New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, the British North American Provinces to the eastward, or Ontario to the westward, than it had with New Hampshire or Massachusetts. In those days it was known as Lower Canada, and what is now the Province of Ontario as Upper Canada.

To a large extent the United Empire Loyalists formed the first inflow of population into Upper Canada after the peace of 1783. Comparatively few Loyalists went into Lower Canada. There was little in the rural and land economy, or, outside the cities of Montreal and Quebec, in the social and ecclesiastical conditions, to attract either the United Empire Loyalists or settlers from England, Scotland and Ireland to Lower Canada. The few British immigrants who did get into the St. Lawrence country and did not pass westward into Upper Canada, stayed either at Quebec or Montreal, and went into business, or into such professions as could be exercised among the English-speaking population of these cities. For the rest, British immigration into Lower Canada—certainly such immigration as settled upon the land—consisted either of soldiers, who were disbanded at the end of the long war with France in 1817, or immigrants who came out under the auspices of a British colonization company, that about 1820 set-

tled what are known today in the Province of Quebec as the Eastern Townships.

Outside of Montreal and Quebec and the Eastern Townships, Lower Canada, up to the time of Papineau's rebellion, was essentially French. The old seigniorial system of land tenure still survived, and in every parish the Roman Catholic Church was dominant, and even more fully established in some respects than the Anglican Church in modern times in England. French Canadian bishops were members of the Legislative Council at Quebec, and were treated there with as much deference as bishops receive in the House of Lords; and in the parishes the curés of the Roman Catholic churches were supreme. But the English-speaking population of Montreal and Quebec was dominant in the Legislative Council and in the Legislative Assembly at Quebec. English-speaking Canadians monopolized about all the offices under the Government that it was worth a man's while to hold; many of the laws were in the interest of the English-speaking merchant and professional classes; and the idea of these people from Great Britain was that the French were a conquered people.



SIR WILFRID LAURIER TODAY
The Premier is the first French Canadian to attain the highest office in the gift of Canada. He is now in his seventieth year, but as active as ever

It was these conditions, coupled with the amazingly wooden management of all the British North American Provinces at this time from Downing Street, London, that brought about the rebellion of 1837. In Upper Canada at this time a comparatively small group of United Empire Loyalists—infinitely more Bourbon Tory than the Tories who had supported Pitt and the other Tory Premiers at Westminster from 1784 to 1829—were in easy control at Toronto, and were collecting all that could be drawn their way, with little regard to the people who were not of their clique, and, as time went on, inattentive to the behests of colonial secretaries in London. Loyalty to the monarchical idea and to British institutions was never more capitalized than by the Tories in control of the Government of Upper Canada from about 1820 to 1837. These Tories were the governing class of Upper Canada; and in meal or in malt they exacted a pretty heavy toll from the people whom they governed.

The Mackenzie rebellion in Upper Canada came at the same time as the Papineau rebellion in Lower Canada; and if ever rebellion can be justified, justification is possible for the rebellions led by Papineau and William Lyon Mackenzie. Theirs was the lot of rebels who do not quite succeed in effecting a revolution. Both Mackenzie and Papineau were for ten years refugees in the United States; but today there are monuments in Canada to them both—monuments the cost of which came out of Government treasuries; and the new and better era in British colonial history—the era to which belong the great dominions of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa—took its inception immediately and directly out of the rebellions in Upper and Lower Canada in 1837.

It was not possible in the settlement that followed these rebellions—the settlement in which the Earl of Durham and Lord John Russell earned their high place in British colonial history of the nineteenth century—to effect a union of all the Provinces. The obstacles were too great in 1840 to admit of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick coming into a confederation with Upper and Lower Canada, as they did in 1867. Moreover, conditions did not seem to the statesmen and the Parliament at Westminster favorable to Quebec and Ontario continuing as separate and self-contained Provinces. There were difficulties, arising chiefly out of the fact that the St. Lawrence was the gateway from the Atlantic Ocean to both Upper and Lower Canada. At one time it was suggested that a third Province might be created, consisting of the Island of Montreal. Here, however, there were difficulties that seemed insurmountable; and so, by the British Act of 1840, the United Provinces were organized under one government, with a legislature that should hold its sessions alternately in what now became the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

The team from the first was glaringly ill matched. It never ran well together. There were no grounds in 1840 for expecting that the team would ever be serviceable, for, except for the English-speaking Canadians of Montreal and Quebec and the Eastern Townships, all that French Canada had in common with Ontario was that it was on the North American continent, that it was under the British flag, and had been governed by means of representative institutions closely patterned after the Westminster model.

The population of Quebec in 1840 was much larger than that of Ontario. But one of the conditions of union that Ontario had insisted upon was that both Provinces should have the same number of representatives in the legislature. Later, with the immigration from England and Scotland of the middle years of the nineteenth century, the population of Ontario became larger than that of Quebec; and for years before confederation the cry at elections in Ontario was representation by population. This cry, of course, made no appeal to the electorate of Quebec. Quebec was satisfied with this part of the settlement of 1840, and at no time between 1841 and 1867 were elections in Ontario and Quebec fought on the same issues. French Canada was tenacious of the great privileges of its Church under the Constitution, and also of the privileges which it had drawn to itself from the beginning of the United Parliament as regards use of the French language in both chambers and in all official documents, and its share of all political offices and patronage—for next to the Irishman, no man prizes a government appointment more than a French Canadian.

A Government, in order to obtain a majority in those days, had to secure the support of both English and French speaking members. Much intrigue characterized the formation of governments; and almost from the beginning to the end of the union in 1867, a Government at Quebec or Montreal, or at Toronto or Kingston, was not known, as governments are today, by the name of its Premier, but by the names of the leaders of the English and the French members who joined forces to form an administration. These were the days of governments with hyphenated names—the Brown-Dorion and the Macdonald-Sicotte administrations, for instance. They were the days of double shuffles and discreditable intrigues, which have unfortunately left permanent marks on the political civilization of Ontario and Quebec—as, for example, in the separate school system of Ontario; and it was because, toward the end of the period of 1841 to 1867, these deals and shuffles were becoming intolerable, because as a result of them administrations were in power today and out tomorrow, and the instability of governments was becoming unendurable, and the union of 1841 seriously threatened, that the larger union of 1867 was brought about.

The hyphenated governments of 1841-1867 came to an end at confederation. There have been only six Premiers at Ottawa in the last forty-four years—Macdonald, Mackenzie, Thompson, Tupper and Laurier; and Laurier is the only French Canadian who has been at the head of the Dominion Government. But the French Canadians lost little at confederation, for most governments, since

1867, whether Conservative or Liberal, have been dependent on Quebec, which has 65 members in the House of Commons as compared with 86 from Ontario and 69 from the remaining Provinces.

Coalitions of English and French speaking members to support administrations to be known by the names of the leaders of the two groups disappeared with the incoming at the union of the Provinces to the east and west. But much the old arrangement has been continued as regards portfolios in the Cabinet and offices in the civil service. At least two portfolios always go to the Quebec supporters of the Government. One of these is invariably that of Minister of Marine and Fisheries—now also responsible for the Dominion Navy—the department which expends most of its large appropriations at Montreal, Three Rivers, Sorel and Quebec, and other centers of its activities on the St. Lawrence. The other portfolio that goes to a French Canadian is usually that of Minister of Public Works or of Minister of Railways. These are both great spending departments, with much patronage at the disposal of the Minister.

In the House of Commons the rule is that the Speakership must go in one Parliament to a French- and in the next to an English-speaking Canadian; and when an English-speaking member is in the chair, the chairman of committees or Deputy Speaker must be a French Canadian. The same rule applies to the clerk and the deputy clerk of the House; and in the Senate to the Speaker, and to the clerks at the table. In the library of Parliament there must be both an English-speaking and a French Canadian librarian, of equal rank and equal pay; and a similar division of the assistant librarian positions. The appropriation for the purchase of books also must be divided between books in the English and the French language. In the civil service, when a clerk is desirous of promotion into the next grade, he must, if he wants his promotion expedited, find a French Canadian of the same grade, and then both move forward to higher dignity and higher pay.

Most of the French Canadian members can speak English; but they value highly the privilege of addressing the House in French, and often avail themselves of it to ensure that it shall be kept actively alive. If a question is asked of a member of the Cabinet in his place in the House of Commons in French, courtesy demands that the reply shall be in French. All the orders of the day, all reports of state departments that are submitted to Parliament, are printed in English and in French, no matter how voluminous or how costly. All bills also are printed in both languages, and should a bill fail to be so printed, the likelihood is that a French Canadian would avail himself of his privilege of delaying progress on the bill until it has been so printed. The Hansard, which corresponds to the Congressional Record, is published daily in both languages, and all the notices on the doors of offices in the Parliament Building are similarly in English and in French.

French Canadian politics are usually the politics of Quebec. The larger issues of Dominion politics—except at times like the present, when reciprocity is so much to the front—arouse little interest in the French Province. The privileges of the Church, the power it exercises over the marriage laws and over the public schools, with the usual struggle for offices and patronage, in the main constitute the politics of Quebec. Parties are nominally Liberal and Conservative, following the dividing line in the eight English Provinces. Conservatism is the essence of the politics of the Roman Catholic Church in Quebec. Liberalism is merely a name with most French Canadians; for Liberalism, as it is understood in England, can find no hold in a Province where the Church is so dominant and where all the politicians must be in harmony with the Church or risk its antagonism.

Laurier is the greatest of French Canadians who have been in Dominion politics; and it is Laurierism, as distinct from Liberalism, along with his extreme care for the Church during the last fifteen years, that gives the Premier his power in the Province of Quebec. Of recent years Laurier has been assailed by Henri Bourassa, who is a grandson of Papineau. Until 1899 Bourassa, who is quite as much an orator as Laurier—an orator and journalist and publicist

of the type much admired by French Canadians—was one of Laurier's most enthusiastic supporters in the House of Commons. He broke away from Laurier when the Government sent the Canadian contingents to help the British in the Boer war, and since then Bourassa has been endeavoring to build up a French Canadian Nationalist group. His last attack on Laurier is over the new Canadian navy, but there is little in Bourassa's program that appeals even to the French Canadians, and nothing that makes any appeal to Canadians in the other Provinces.

HAMILTON COLVIN

# The Personal Equation in Germany

BY POULTNEY BIGELOW

[The present uncertain situation in Germany makes this article of especial value. Mr Bigelow is well qualified to write of German character and thought. He is the author of "The History of the German Struggle for Liberty" and numerous other authoritative works.—EDITOR.]

THERE are three Germanies that I have in mind when approaching so complicated a subject as national character. First the outer Germany that we all can see on a first and flying visit—a Germany of beer mugs and broad-belted burghers; of swaggering officers and commercial travelers with ferocious mustachios, modeled on those of the paramount war lord; a Germany of innumerable uniforms and sausage and forbidding sign boards. These are the object of our first note—no traveler has failed to draw a gentle caricature after a first day on German soil—sometimes the caricature has come into print—more often let us hope it has been suppressed.

For two years I was member of a German family near Berlin, as a youngster preparing myself for the university; four years I kept house as bachelor in Munich working in a field of German history; two other years I lived in German Austria—and, indeed, scarcely a year of my life but has brought me to Germany into intimate social relation with Germans—sometimes the scholar, sometimes the politician, sometimes the peasant in the mountains or along the courses of canoeing streams; sometimes the soldier in the field of maneuver.

Let us pass from this external Germany to Home Germany—which will lead me to speak of Germany behind the veil, or might I call it Esoteric Germany, the Germany into which penetrate only the initiated. Germany of the Home is open to all such as show earnest desire to profit by German educational institutions, and this is best done when very young. It is in a German home that the pupil or guest little by little sees the details of the great machine which we call the life of a people. The German in general does not entertain in the English sense. You may invite your German friends to dinner, then wonder why you are never asked in return! Is it that the German dislikes you? Obviously not, or he would not accept your invitation. Is it that the German is not a sociable man? Quite the contrary. The German spends his leisure largely in social distraction—either the theater or with friends in conversation.

But the tradition of German society is one of poverty linked with loftiness of political, military or academic responsibility. Your German professor, or geheimrath or general in the army is the social peer of any in the realm, but this social aristocracy does not carry with it estates enabling him to compete with merchants, manufacturers and foreign diplomats and visitors who are usually credited with fabulous fortunes. Thus the stranger who marvels at the multitudes crowding the beer gardens of the

fatherland must learn that most of the tables he sees are occupied by husbands, wives and children who here arrange to meet their friends and kindred. He will learn that many of the tables are in the nature of club tables reserved for members of particular social groups—maybe a segment of some scientific body; maybe a student fraternity; maybe a regiment. To the German this beer garden represents a social factor of the first importance. The eye of the stranger sees the mass, but a nearer ken tells us that there is a vast social distinction between sitting at this table or that table—belonging to this group or that group.

When, therefore, a German invites you to join his table at a beer garden—where he presents you formally to his family or his friends, be not surprised that he permits you to pay for your drink and food, but rejoice that he is treating you to his best according to his lights.

The curse of our intercourse is the habit of "treating" as it is called—which means that whoever asks another to sit down with him for a chat must be burdened with paying for all that his guest chooses to drink or eat. The German knows nothing of this ridiculous custom and is consequently vastly more sociable. German poverty has been a notable factor in making of Germany as she appears to-day—it is an honorable poverty—the poverty which followed in the wake of twenty years of Napoleonic plundering (1792-1814). He who reads the history of those years with care will have in his hands a key to much that to-day puzzle the traveler.

German poverty has, to a large extent, made the institution of universal military service possible to-day and even popular. Napoleon left little in Prussia save hatred for his methods of rule. He stirred up in all classes a public sentiment which made possible the law that compels every man, rich or poor, peasant or noble, to serve in the army.

This institution now firmly rooted and widely fostered by the crown has been triumphantly vindicated at the bar of public opinion by marvelous successes in the war of 1870 against France, and to-day by Germany's forward position in commerce. The training which a rough peasant lad receives between the time when he doffs his civilian dress and the time when he graduates as a trim, wide awake, cleanly, and quasi educated citizen, is a training of more than military importance.

There is not an idle moment in the life of the German soldier nor an exercise that does not directly conduce to make him more supple, more practical and above all more alert intellectually. It has been my good fortune to be permitted to follow the military maneuvers of the German Army in every corps district of the Empire under the most favorable conditions—nor have I neglected those of other countries. From what I have observed it would seem to me that the cash value of the average country lad or laborer is enhanced 30 per cent. by an intelligent military service on the German plan. This service might be shortened in favor of lads who were already good rifle shots, or horsemen or professional experts in branches where military service might injure them—say violinists or engravers. But long or short there is room for believing that England (and still more America) would be much improved socially and industrially by adopting a rule that all citizens should for some period, if only a few weeks, be compelled to serve in the ranks. In this opinion I speak merely as a taxpaying and peace-loving citizen. Were I speaking as a professional soldier, I might discourage universal service. No doubt in case of invasion it is fair that every man, even every woman and child, should fight for fireside and family. The German system is based on the assumption that the Fatherland must be protected from invasion and that in such a war no sacrifice is too great.

But when it becomes a question of sending an expedition to strange climates, to shoot at strange people, in a country where there are no maps, and worse than that, no beer gardens!—then the question of universal service assumes another complexion. The triumphs of military Germany outside of her own or adjacent territory are not conspicuous enough to justify us in advocating this system unreservedly for either England or the United States. The character of the German is domestic. He loves his good bed—his congenial surroundings,

and when you send him away, he sings of home and loses courage. Your Tommy Atkins and your American "Regular" would rather move than not—he would rather shoot down Filipinos or Red Indians, Zulus or Dayaks, than hang about Woolwich or West Point. The "Regular" worries not over the destination of the transport—so long as there be ahead of him opportunities for fighting. Our regular or mercenary armies must remain the nucleus of our fighting forces and much of their remarkable strength lies in the fact that those who join would rather fight than eat.

One coward in the ranks can do more harm than two brave men can repair, and your average shopkeeper lad has no stomach for fight. When a youth in Germany, I was much struck by the peaceable quality of German boys as compared with those of Scotch, Irish and English pedigree, in whom fighting and sport gain in interest in proportion as they are dangerous. It is a safe to say that there are more black eyes, bloody noses and broken collar bones among our regiments in a week than in the whole German army in a year. The German is individually peaceful—and the universal service keeps him still more so. The German talks ferociously, and sings ferociously and makes ferocious drawings in his comic papers, but this ferocity is but a reminder that the German to-day is still tinged with barbarism. But the German is a healthy barbarian—a cultivated barbarian. The Prussian is the one I have now particularly in mind, whose ideals to-day appear to be largely associated with mere physical force or material progress. He is still a barbarian in the eyes of the Austrian, even the Bavarian. The Frenchman dreads his numerical superiority but smiles at him in the field of art or invention. Berlin struggles to be a German Paris—but except in mere number of uniformed soldiers and statues, she has far from reached the art level of Bavarian Munich.

Germany regards the officer as the culmination of all social endeavor. The War Lord is to them, if not the first gentleman of the land—at least the first soldier. You may have in your house the most distinguished scientist, poet, artist, priest or discoverer—yet socially you would have to rank him as inferior to the youngest soldier on the floor. The German lad cannot conceive of a gentleman without a uniform—or of God Almighty without a helmet and saber. The British soldier obeys his officer because the officer is a gentleman. The German officer must wear his uniform if he wishes to be treated as a social superior—he cannot understand how a British officer can command respect with or without uniform.

The third part of this little sketch brings me to the most difficult feature with which to deal—the esoteric or secret and initiated high priesthood—the Causa Causans in public affairs.

How explain the frenzied newspaper war upon England made by a land in which Shakespeare is acted more frequently than even Goethe or Schiller! How explain the persistent frightening of France by increased army budgets.

The world stands aghast at Germany straining her resources and incurring annual deficits in order to make a monster navy on top of a monumental army! Her leading soldiers, sailors, officials, scholars appear to regard it a part of patriotism to preach war against England. These fulminators of warlike menace are well received at court by an Emperor who personally preaches peace and who for now nearly a quarter of a century has maintained it. Meanwhile the indifferent tourist or student mingles freely with Germans and likes them individually—as Germans receive cordially individual English and Americans whilst hating their nations as nations.

The German character of to-day is a product of financial pressure and secondly of a marvelous docility on the part of the peasantry of north Germany whose blood is largely Slav.

The German nation since 1870 has grown to regard the government as the embodiment of human wisdom and human force—and no one who studies closely the marvelous manner in which Germany has solved many of the vexed problems of modern life can fail to appreciate her claim to confidence. Germany is a whole generation ahead of America in the treatment of problems

now vexing municipalities—the matter of good roads, cleaning of streams, nationalization of railways, state insurance, municipal ownership of public utilities—and many other semi-socialistic schemes.

The Government in Germany has at last won the confidence of the people and no wonder, for in Germany the state has courageously grappled with one thorny problem after the other, not in the spirit of the mere politician or partizan, but with scientific thoroness and energy.

As an instance, Germany has built a monumental ship canal from the North Sea to the Baltic, eighty miles and against great engineering obstacles. This was accomplished without advertisement or scandal, finished at the appointed day and opened without a penny unaccounted for.

The German associates government with honesty and efficiency and this confidence is rarely abused, so far as my knowledge goes. This reputation for efficiency and honesty has been built up by the initiated or esoteric German hierarchy, using that expression to represent the sacred and trusted body of leaders who move Germany to-day as did in ancient Egypt the initiated priesthood of Osiris and Isis or as India once swayed to the magic wand of the Brahmin. But the docility and faith of the German sometimes leads his sacred chiefs into error. For instance in 1896, this inner priesthood thought the time ripe for attempting something in South Africa and a telegram was sent to Paul Kruger which the uninitiated interpreted as meaning support to the Boer.

The blow was well aimed, but still better parried; and Germany at large rubbed its eyes to know what it was all about.

The Imperial priesthood had stirred German blood against England and at the last moment had avoided the conflict, and loyal Germany was puzzled.

Two years later Esoteric Forces in Germany made an analogous move in the Philippines while America was at war with Spain. The common people of Germany knew nothing of this but the Imperial official and initiated priesthood thought the time ripe to exert physical pressure upon the United States at a moment when the American admiral, Dewey, was much embarrassed for want of coal and a supporting army at Manila.

At this juncture Admiral Chichester, of the British navy, drew his ship between that of Admiral Dewey and that of Admiral Diedrichs—the German bluff was "called" and the Imperial German priesthood had to publicly explain the whole affair as a mistake—a mistake similar to the one which caused a telegram to President Kruger.

Two years after this, when England was at war with the Boers, the Esoteric Imperial priesthood sent down to South Africa an officer in German uniform who assured Boer leaders that Germany was friendly to them, and if only they would give some sign of winning victories there would be alliance between Kaiser and Kruger.

Esoteric Germany desires now to repudiate this. I have it from a Boer general whom I know to be honest, and I have from him the assurance that the war was prolonged at least one year by this message from Esoteric Germany.

During that war, the credulous people of Germany were by this Esoteric priesthood persistently encouraged to hatred against England. Clubs were organized in every city for the purpose of encouraging England's enemy; every Boer was feasted as a martyr or hero, and every English-speaking traveler regretted that he had not chosen some other field for recreation. But England once more called Esoteric Germany to account and her high priest once more had to confess his blunder—had even to refuse a public audience to Boer embassies!

Esoteric Germany still rules and forms what the outsiders see of German character. Esoteric Germany dominates the vast military machine of the country and has in her service the educational forces as well—the school teachers, the University professors, the vast body of officials who are loyal, plastic, scientifically trained. The high priest of this splendid hierarchy is the Emperor in Berlin, but he is no more a free agent than the Pope in Rome or any other chief of a great sacred order. He represents an esoteric

college, each member of which is selected after an initiation severe and complete.

The power of ancient Egypt resided in her temples. That was a time when high priesthood meant power, majesty and dominion in every direction—the priest was the man of science no less than war—of statecraft no less than letters and art.

We of to-day think we are governed by the people—we are no more so than Egypt under the Pharaohs or New York under a Boss Croker or Boss Tweed. Germany has a free press, a free parliament and a constitution full of fine popular promises—so has pretty nearly every country in the postal union.

Yet at a given moment the whole complexion of the franchise can, in Germany, be modified by esoteric forces of which the voters have no ken; and the mighty Empire may be pushed into a war; a million men may march into bloody trenches without knowing of a single grievance to redress.

Esoteric Imperial Germany has three times in the past few years halted on the brink of war. Why did Esoteric Germany each time halt?

The High Priest of the inner temple knew well that he had all the necessary guns and ammunition—all the horses, transport wagons and pontoons—forage, blankets, boots and harness. What then caused this Imperial High Priesthood, this great Esoteric force, to stay the hand of the war herald?

The reason lies deep in German character! The Great Initiated Priesthood of Germany knows the character of the German peasant and artisan who masquerades as a bold guardsman.

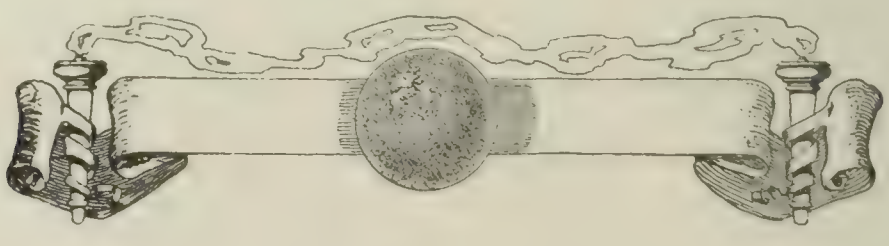
That German recruit is none the less gentle for all his ferocious dress and drill. In time of peace he obeys cheerfully the political priesthood whose wisdom he recognizes. He will carry a knapsack and gun for weeks and months and years in blistering sun or furious norther, and never murmur so long as it be near to his home and in the holy cause of defending his home.

But ask that man to leave his soft bed and his sweetheart, his Munich beer and his music for the mere pleasure of fighting an enemy beyond the seas! That is a different matter. Esoteric Germany has made strange blunders of late in relation to foreign countries where much tactfulness is required no less than academic knowledge.

In regard to the character of her own people, however, the initiated priesthood is well informed. This Priesthood knows that the individual German, so far from hating the individual Englishman, looks to him as the man who gives him employment—who opens his ports and his homes to the emigrant German; who gives him equal justice wherever the British flag is unfurled. Esoteric Germany knows that her people emigrate cheerily to English-speaking lands and that they show little eagerness to enrich the territory branded by their Imperial Eagle.

Imperial—official and Esoteric Germany—is sore and restless, disappointed, jealous and eager for an opportunity to gratify national ambition. Her chief obstacle is the character of the German people. Esoteric Germany has trained a whole people to honesty, and thrift and cleanliness—to home virtues and love of family. Can she lead such a people into a career of military adventure—of predatory warfare? We venture to think not.

New York City.



# Psyche

BY ERNST HAECKEL

[Ernst Haeckel, the celebrated German biologist and most distinguished exponent of Monistic philosophy in Germany, was born February 16, 1834, at Potsdam. He studied medicine and science at Würzburg, Berlin and Vienna, and in the year 1857 was graduated at Berlin as M.D. and M.Ch. At the instance of Gegenbauer in 1861 he was chosen Extraordinary Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Director of the Zoological Institute in the same university. In 1865 he was appointed to a chair of Zoology, which was especially established for his benefit. This last position he continued to retain in spite of repeated invitations to migrate to more important centers such as Strassburg or Vienna, and at Jena he has spent his life, with the exception of the time devoted to traveling in various parts of the world, whence in every case he brought back with him a rich zoological harvest. About a year or so ago Professor Haeckel, owing to his advanced age and ill health, resigned his chair at the Jena University in order to pass his remaining days in the retirement of his home surrounded by the results of an extraordinarily fruitful scientific life. A study of Haeckel's philosophy by Dr. Edwin E. Slosson will be published in THE INDEPENDENT in a few months.—EDITOR.]

PSYCHE! Soul! What an immeasurable wealth of significant ideas are comprised in this one word! Few other concepts are so profound and full of meaning, and at the same time so diversified and complex, as the idea of the soul. The science of the soul-life, or psychology, is not only one of the most interesting and attractive of all fields of investigation, but is one of the most difficult and obscure as well. And notwithstanding the fact that in many thousands of books and treatises the subject has been explored in every direction, there is as sharp a contrast in the different views regarding the soul today as there was two thousand years ago.

If we set aside all secondary distinctions, the manifold ideas regarding the human soul may be brought into two large fundamentally antagonistic groups, namely, a dualistic and a monistic group. According to the older dualistic, or twofold view—which is still held by the great majority of mankind—the human organism is a double entity, consisting of a mortal body with an immortal soul, which inhabits it during life and leaves it at death. This teach most of the philosophers and theologians since Plato proclaimed in profound dialogs his dualistic metaphysics, and Christ, in the Gospels, his world-conquering religion.

The newer monistic or unific view of the psychic life, on the contrary, contends that man, like every other vertebrate animal, is a unific being in which body and soul are inseparably bound together. Our *psyche,* therefore, is not an independent being; but the collective idea of the sum total of life activity which, like all other functions of our organism, are regulated by the structure of the organs, and further by the work of the millions of microscopic cells which constitute these organs. This natural conception of the human soul, however, could not obtain widespread scientific acceptance until after the tremendous progress of natural science in the nineteenth century had placed at the disposal of investigators a mass of hitherto unknown empirical evidence.

The principal difference in these two hostile psychological camps I became acquainted with at an early age, when I began my academic studies at the Berlin University in 1852. It was brought to my notice especially, however, in the summer of 1854, when I attended the great Johannes Müller's lectures on comparative anatomy and physiology. The sixth volume of his classical "Handbook of Human Physiology" treats of the psychic life. The comprehensive survey of the entire field which the gifted master gave—equally significant in the exact as well as the comparative method of research—convinced me even then that natural psychology is a part of physiology. Compared to this view, how weak and unstable seemed to me the metaphysical and mystical conceptions of the human soul which I heard expounded at

the same time by the most prominent philosophers at the Berlin University! To recall this just now seems to me all the more allowable, inasmuch as at that time the most important proofs in favor of monistic psychology were still lacking and only gained a foothold—thru the modern teachings of evolution—after the death of Johannes Müller. The great biologist died on the 28th of April, 1858, a few months before Charles Darwin (July 1, 1858) published the first announcements of his "Origin of Species" on the basis of the theory of natural selection.

This is not the place to go further into the fundamental differences in the two psychological camps, which play such an important part in the modern dispute about a "conception of the universe" (*Weltanschauung*). It is my personal conviction that the monistic, or physiological soul-knowledge (*Seelenkunde*) long ago achieved, in principle, an intellectual victory, altho the powerful authority of the dualistic or mystic psychology, supported by previous traditions and the predominating forms of dogmatic religion, will retain for a long time its influence upon the widest circles. My views on the subject are presented in the second volume of my "Riddle of the Universe" (*Welträtsel*), chapters 6 to 11. As an old zoologist, however, I desire only to call attention to an analogy of the *psyche* to a species of insect which bears the same name, and which is, in many respects, of special interest—a curious butterfly of the "Sackspinner" family.

The ancient Greeks compared the soul to a butterfly. This was owing to the well known metamorphosis of the butterfly, the change of its creeping caterpillar into the dormant chrysalis from which the winged and perfectly developed insect comes forth. The poets discerned in this the analogy of soul transmigration and immortality. Originally the Greek word *psyche* signified the "breath of the wind," and, similarly, the human breath; as the soul flees from the body with the last gasp of the dying, Plato and his scholars saw in this the spiritual life of man. Hence the soul was represented as a butterfly by the sculptors, or as a lovely maiden with the wings of a butterfly. A rich source of poetry also was the personification of Psyche and her celebrated love for Eros. The beautiful poem of "Amor and Psyche" which Apuleius developed into a graceful fairy-story furnished the motive for innumerable works of sculpture. We need merely recall the famous and oft-copied marble group in the Capitoline Museum at Rome, which shows Eros and Psyche united in loving embrace, the beautiful plastic groups of Canova and Thorwaldsen, and the superb picture-cycle of Raphael in the Farnesine at Rome. The souls of the two lovers unite in the ecstasy of the kiss; therewith was indicated the sensual and at the same time the super-sensual being of *Psyche*.

Of a totally different character, on the other hand, is the Psyche of the entomologists, the remarkable species of butterfly to which the old entomolgist Schrank has given this systematic name. This delicate "soul butterfly" occupies one of the most humble and insignificant places in the long row of its colored and beautiful winged genera. The genus Psyche and some related species (Fumea, Epichnopteryx) comprise the small group of the Sackspinner (Psychinæ) and belong to the important family of the spinner (Bombycidra), which includes also the silkworm, processionary-moth, etc. The Sackspinners or Sack-carriers (Psychinæ) have received their name from the fact that the little six-footed caterpillars spin for themselves a sack or casing, the delicate silk wall of which is fortified with various foreign bodies spun into it, such, for instance, as bits of grass, wood splinters, grains of sand, etc. With *Psyche helix* the sack has the form of a spirally-wound snail shell (helix). The caterpillars of the Psychina carry this little house around with them while searching for their food on blades of grass and other plants (similar to the larvæ of the fly, Phryganide, which lives in the water).

The most remarkable phenomenon, however, in the life of these Psychinæ is their sexual dimorphism, the conspicuous difference in the two sexes. Only the male develops into a delicate butterfly, a few centimeters in size, the plain wings of which are mostly dark-colored and without markings. The fe-

male, on the contrary, is wingless and like a larva, a little worm without eyes similar to the larvæ of flies and bees. Also the little caterpillars which come forth in summer from the deposited eggs are different, both sexes spinning for themselves cases of different size and form. In the late autumn the six-footed little caterpillars attach their cases to a tree trunk or other protected spot, where they pass the winter. In the following spring they spin their cocoon inside this case.

After complete development the winged males emerge from the cocoon and fly about at will; the wingless, wormlike females, however, remain in the sacks all their lives and experience an involution—legs, feelers and eyes disappear; and, as with other butterflies, so also with these little Psychinæ, a specific odor is exhaled by the female which attracts the flying males at a considerable distance. Within the dark chamber or sack the fructified eggs are deposited.

Since the mythology of the old Greeks compared the *psyche* to a butterfly, it is now permitted to modern biology to use the above remarkable facts in the history of the development of Psychinæ as symbols of psychology. It sees in the two sexes of the Psychinæ an ingenious allegory upon the two antagonistic camps of soul knowledge. The winged males fly about far and wide, look at the beautiful world with open eyes and gather in experiences. They follow the ways of Psychophysics in its broadest sense, according to the empirical and monistic philosophy. The wingless females, on the contrary, seclude themselves from the outer world, lose the organs for its contemplation, and meditate, entombed in their case of wisdom, only about themselves and their inner existence. They remain captive to the introspective method of psycho-mysticism, the speculative and dualistic philosophy. They become fruitful only when they pair with the more highly developed male.

Still another very remarkable fact in the life of certain Psychinæ may be mentioned in conclusion. In the course of time, the fertilization of the eggs of various species of Psychinæ has gone out of fashion; the young brood develops from unfertilized eggs, and the male has therefore become superfluous. This parthenogenesis has also, without question, been proved in the case of numerous Articulata, especially with different families of insects and crustaceans. It never occurs, on the contrary, with vertebrates. But pure idealists may now produce as evidence the example of the highly developed parthenogenetic insects. If the profound "Pure Reason," as with the famous bachelor, Immanuel Kant, the chief of modern metaphysics, remain free from all seductions of Eros, it will remain, in proud self-sufficiency, encased in its unworldly speculative case or cocoon. But we are of opinion that not only the enjoyment, but also the deeper knowledge of life is far greater in an intellectual hero like Wolfgang Goethe, who looks with open eyes into all the depths of the world, and who penetrates, like a winged butterfly, not only into the perfumed heart of the flower but also into many secrets of life. Love always remains the crown of life. The pure and ennobled love of the two sexes is not only the necessary condition for the maintenance of mankind, but it is also, in both sexes, the impetus to the highest functions of the mind, to the most exalted and beautiful products of the *Psyche*.

[illegible] Germany.





STREET IN AGANA, GUAM

# Our Administration in Guam

BY HON. E. J. BORN

GOVERNOR OF GUAM.

[Our readers will be interested to know of the progress made in this distant possession since the American occupation thirteen years ago. The article is written for us by the Governor of the Island.—EDITOR.]

GUAM is not in the Philippines, nor in the Samoan Islands, nor yet in the West Indies, as the addresses on not a few letters seem to indicate. Guam, on the contrary, is a little American island, about thirty miles long and six miles in width, the largest and most southerly of the group known as the Marianas, and when the Stars and Stripes go up in the morning and down at sunset, to the strains of the national air, every one within sight of the flag stands erect during the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner" and reverently uncovers at the last note. Guam is distant from Manila, lying directly to the westward, 1,500 miles; from Yokohama to the northward, 1,350; from Shanghai, 1,400; from Honolulu, to the northeastward; from San Francisco, by the way of Honolulu, 5,540, and from Panama, by the great circle, 7,846 miles. To Saipan, the seat of the government of the German Marianas, is 125 miles. Lying in east longitude, its date is in advance of ours, so that a cablegram, sent from there to Washington at 11 p. m., on Monday, reaches the addressee at 8.20 Monday morning, and the reply, sent at the close of office hours, reaches the authorities of Guam on Tuesday morning.

The island was captured by the U. S. S. "Charleston," commanded by Captain Glass, U. S. N., on June 20, 1898, and ceded to the United States by the treaty of peace after the Spanish-American War. It had been a Spanish possession ever since its discovery by Magellan, March 6, 1521, on his famous voyage, during which he discovered also the straits which bear his name and the Philippine Islands. The first American enumeration, in October, 1901, showed a total population of 9,675 natives and permanent residents, while that of June, 1910, showed these to number 11,802. The naval establishment, officers, enlisted men and civil employees, a variable number, brought the total population up to 11,949. To the zeal and skill of the naval medical officers, of whom four are constantly attached to the naval station, and to the strict enforcement of sanitary regulations, the gratifying results are due, of a greatly reduced death rate and a marked improvement in the general health of the population. The annual

death rate shows a reduction of about seven per thousand, and the annual increase of births over deaths now averages about 245.

From the time of the first colonization, in 1668, to the date of its surrender, in 1898, fifty-seven Spanish governors, some good, some bad and some indifferent, have ruled in Guam, subordinate, after the independence of Mexico, and the withdrawal of the last Spanish viceroy, in 1821, to the Governor-General of the Philippines. After the passing of the sovereignty from Spain to the United States, the Island of Guam was, by executive order of President McKinley, dated December 23, 1898, placed under the control of the Navy Department, and has been maintained as a naval station ever since, with a naval officer as Commandant of the Naval Station and Governor of Guam. In 1899 the remaining islands of the Mariana group were sold by Spain to Germany for approximately $2,500,000.

Ever since the American occupation, the Federal Government has been liberal in its provisions for the maintenance of the station and each year's naval appropriation bill carries a sum quite commensurate with its needs and sufficient, in the hands of a careful administrator, to undertake improvements beyond the strict confines of the naval reservation, and beneficial to the island at large. It has thus been possible to rebuild certain old and practically abandoned roads, which in the past had been allowed to revert to jungle. Notable among these is the old Spanish road leading from the Agaña-Pitt road around the head of the Bay of Apra, sections of which had been lost in the mangrove swamp and became impassable. The general direction has been followed and an excellent highway now connects Agaña with the extensive Government tract at Sumay, leased to the Commercial Pacific Cable Company and upon which has been built the costly plant of the cable station. This road, passing thru a long stretch of mangrove swamp, crosses the Atantano River on a strong wooden bridge with masonry piers, built to replace those of the old Spanish structure destroyed years ago by earthquakes and typhoons. Its construction has given a new impulse to the cultivation of the largest rice tract in the island. With the annual allotment available for repairs, it will be possible to keep this highway in repairs for the ever increasing traffic between Agaña, the capital, and the towns of Agat and Sumay, and thru these with the smaller villages on the south and east coasts. While to the average native, who is of a simple, pleasure-loving disposition, this road represents merely an easier and more direct way of passing from town to town to his fiestas and fandangos.

The question of an adequate supply of wholesome water has occupied the attention of successive American Governors from the first days of the occupation. Their predecessors were content with the surface wells, which existed everywhere, but which were a source of evil to the extent that practically every user of the water suffers from internal disorders, some of a very serious nature. When it is remembered that Agaña, for example, was in existence as a village when the island was first discovered, and has remained its principal town ever since, containing now about 8,000 inhabitants, and occupies a flat tract, practically without drainage, it can be realized that these wells, receiving the seepage from the surface, contaminated by the refuse which, in the slovenly and unhygienic mode of life of the people, was thrown into the streets and public places, became a source of danger to the health of the community. Plans for a water supply system, based upon a careful study of the water shed of the hills back of Agaña, were made, in 1901, by a naval civil engineer and approved by the Navy Department, but the appropriation asked for to carry them out failed to pass, in Congress, until March, 1909, when the work was at once begun and pushed with vigor, and June, 1910, witnessed the turning on of the water service. A reinforced concrete dam, built near the head waters of a mountain stream, impounds an ample supply of good, wholesome water, which is conducted thence thru nearly three miles of six-inch pipe to a reservoir back of the capital, capable of storing about 500,000 gallons. The naval reservation is thus afforded an excellent water supply and



LEPER RECLUSION COLONY, TUMON, GUAM

adequate fire protection, while thruout the town of Agaña fire-hydrants and, at short intervals, taps for the use of the populace, are provided.

In addition to the water supply system, an electric light plant is now under construction at Agaña, and altho primarily intended for the buildings and grounds of the naval reservation, it is probable that the benefit will be extended later on to the principal streets and possibly to private houses outside that reservation. It has been the policy of the Government to require a moderate payment, in the shape of an annual tax on each house, for the use of the water, and the same policy will probably be followed if the electric plant be enlarged.

Shortly after the establishment of American authority in Guam, the subject of public instruction was taken up by the then Governor. Under the Spanish régime there had been parochial schools and, in the earliest days, 1668, the College of San Juan de Letran had been founded by Queen Maria Ana of Austria and endowed with three thousand pesos per annum out of her privy purse. The college had run down, however, and the fund had disappeared in a manner not understood even to this day. It was desirable, moreover, to establish schools in which English should be taught, but all appeals for direct Congressional aid for this most important object have been unavailing. A school system has, nevertheless, been established, and the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction shows, for the year ending June 30, 1910, an attendance of 1,790 pupils, of whom 977 were boys and 813 girls. Of these 1,098 attended the public schools of Agaña.

The instruction is in English, exclusively, and the progress, considering the conditions, is satisfactory, for it must be borne in mind that the great majority of the pupils are children of parents in very poor circumstances, tillers of the soil, with but the merest rudiments of an education themselves, who would greatly prefer having their children help on the "ranches," as the little holdings are called, to spending the day in school. They speak no language themselves save the native Chamorro, and the children, on return to their homes at the close of the day's instruction and until again assembled in school, hear and speak only Chamorro.

Again, the teachers are drawn from Americans who happen to be in the island, with but little choice as to their qualifications as teachers, and from en-

listed men from the marine guard and the hospital corps attached to the dressing stations in the remote villages, who are usually glad to add to their pay the small sum allowed from the island treasury for this additional service. Several of the teachers are former enlisted men who have married native wives and elected to remain in Guam, and others are young natives who have completed the course in the public schools. Too much, therefore, cannot be expected from an educational standpoint, and allowance must be made for frequent slips in grammar, shocking to the educated ear, but, after all, very common in our own communities. The object to be accomplished is to have the child of the present generation learn to express itself intelligibly in English and to know how much change is due from a $2 bill after a purchase at the traders.

The wives of several of the civil employees, clerks who are sent out from the States for a term of two years' service at the naval station, have, at times, by permission of the Navy Department, been appointed "special laborers" with the understanding that they be assigned to duty as teachers; being ladies of education they have rendered excellent service in the more advanced grade, or "high school," whence all the native teachers are now drawn, thus solving the problem of a supply of teachers for the primary grades. Unfortunately, however, these as well as the personnel of the enlisted force, are constantly changing, not infrequently in the middle of a term, greatly increasing the difficulties of the question of education in the island.

An extensive hospital plant has recently been completed, consisting of three separate buildings, or wards, to one of which, by special authority of the Navy Department, women and children may be admitted for treatment—a concession unique in the history of naval hospitals. Up to December, 1909, these had been cared for in a building converted from a private dwelling into a hospital and owned by an association composed of voluntary contributors and named after the founder, the wife of a former American Governor, whose devotion to the interests of the people of Guam was endless. This "Susana Hospital" for Women and Children was so damaged by an earthquake on December 10, 1909, as to render it beyond repair and even dangerous.

A cablegram to the Navy Department reporting these facts and requesting an allotment to build a new hospital to re-



GOING TO THE FANDANGO
Native Carabao Cart, Guam, Mariana

place the former structure met with immediate response, and a large, commodious building has been erected, reserved for women and children, who freely avail themselves of its advantages. A duplicate of this building, reserved for the treatment of gangosa and other special patients, has also been completed, these

While Guam, from its location in the vast Pacific, in the region of the northeast trades and the southwest monsoons, enjoys a climate unexcelled by any in the tropics, its inhabitants are, nevertheless, subject to several diseases with which the medical officers have been waging unceasing warfare. Tuberculosis here



UNITED STATES NAVAL HOSPITAL AT AGANA, GUAM
One of the two new hospitals built by the author of this article; open to women and children of the Island

buildings being connected with each other and with the general, men's, hospital by runways for the expeditious transportation of patients between the several wards and the operating room.

In order that the name of the founder might be preserved, and with the aid of the endowment fund contributed by Mrs. Russell Sage for the original hospital, a new Susana Hospital is under construction, having advantages and conveniences far beyond those of the old, in which the more serious cases, requiring quiet and privacy, may be treated, and to which all women and children can be transferred should an emergency call for the use of the ward now devoted to them.

claims for death more victims than any other single disease, due to the unhygienic modes of life of the natives and an apparently deep-rooted dislike to calling in the doctor until the disease has progressed to a dangerous state: every effort is being made to educate them to an appreciation of the necessity of promptly reporting their maladies to the medical officers, and with gratifying results. The use of water from the unsanitary wells, already referred to, and the disregard in the past, of the most ordinary rules of sanitation, have caused an almost universal infection from intestinal parasites including the hookworm, with which practically all the children are infected.

This is being fought systematically, and one school at a time is being marched to the hospital for a fortnight's observation and treatment, the percentage of the infected being practically 100.

Shortly after the American occupation it was learned that a number of lepers who had been recluded by the Spanish authorities had, during the interim between the departure of the Spanish Governor and his officials and the arrival of the first American Governor, returned to their homes in various parts of the island, and were still at large. A tract of land called Tumon, about three miles from Agaña, was at once purchased, out of the island funds, and a reclusion colony established as a protection, primarily, of the American forces of occupation; and, altho the island treasury has never been reimbursed for its outlay, Congress has provided liberally ever since 1907 for the maintenance of these unfortunates and for the further improvement of the colony.

To the disease, peculiar to Guam, known as "gangosa," whose outward effects are even more terrible than those of leprosy, the medical officers have from the very first devoted their earnest attention. Attacking the mucous membrane of the throat and nose, gangosa spreads rapidly if neglected and destroys the nose, lips and eyes, rendering the features repulsive and, in extreme cases, utterly destroying them; other parts of the body are also affected. Its outward resemblance to leprosy made it advisable to recluse its victims in a colony adjacent to the leper settlement but divided therefrom, and to place them under the same rules as regards isolation with those of the former; the same laws as to inspection and reporting cases of leprosy apply also to gangosa, the unanimous recommendation of the medical officers of the station being necessary to commit the patient to the colony.

Some two years ago a careful and painstaking study, on new lines, of this disease was begun by the medical officers of the hospital, the genealogy of every patient who had come before the authorities being traced and the origin of the existing condition of the "gangosa" thus determined to the satisfaction of the investigators. A new method of treatment was tried, giving results so satisfactory that it became practicable to release from the reclusion colony nearly all the remaining cases, the contagious nature of the disease being disproven. The "Hospital for Special Patients" already referred to was built, to which the patients report daily to have the lesions treated with results that exceeded all expectations.

In addition to these improvements, made under the cognizance of the Navy Department, the Department of Agriculture has recently established an Agricultural Experiment Station at Guam, purchasing for the purpose fifty acres of land near Piti and placing in charge an agent who has had some experience in the Philippines. Roads have been laid out, administrative buildings erected and a portion of the land placed under cultivation. The necessity for an Agricultural Experiment Station in Guam, whose climatic conditions do not differ widely from those of the Philippines, does not seem very clear, but the $15,000 annually appropriated forms a welcome addition to the income of the island, where a greater part is expended.

The main product of the island is now and ever will be, copra, the dried meat of the coconut, and it is very doubtful whether the natives who raise this on their small ranches—or, rather, accept the bountiful crops of nature in return for the least possible labor—will ever change their methods as the result of instruction from the experiment station. The yearly yield of copra—about 600 tons—is promptly bought up by the Japanese traders, and exported to Japan in their own schooners; and, even tho it increased many fold, it would still go the same way, as no other cargo carriers ever put in at Guam.

A concession of great importance to the people of Guam is the authority, recently granted by Congress, to carry a limited amount of commercial freight in the United States Army transports, which are the only vessels, save the Japanese schooners, already referred to, that touch at Guam, bringing the mail and supplies for the naval station from San Francisco, once in each month. This, and the removal in October, 1909, of import duties on articles of American man-

ufacture or origin, enables the traders to import their stock from the United States instead of from Japan as heretofore.

The object of taking over Guam from Spain was, primarily, to secure a landing place for the trans-Pacific cable, then in contemplation. The cables have since been laid and the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, upon land leased from the Government, has established an extensive plant, offices, operating rooms the employees' quarters, on the eastern end of Orote Peninsula, near the village of Sumay, fronting on the Bay of San Luis de Apra. The shore ends of four cables land here, the cable from San Francisco, via Honolulu and Midway Island; the Japanese cable from Tokyo, via the Bonin Islands; the German cable from Java, via Yap; in the Carolines, and the cable from China, via the Philippines. Every message to or from the Orient is relayed at this station.

Commercially, Guam is not likely to be of value in the near future, if, indeed, ever. While the area available for the cultivation of coconuts would yield 200,000 tons of copra, the actual export of copra for the twelve months ending June 30, 1910, was but 534 tons. The lack of transportation facilities is often put forward as a reason for this small output, but the chief factor is the unbusinesslike methods which obtain in all parts of the island among the natives. No doubt American capital would be welcomed in Guam, but capital would do well to look at all sides of the problem before investing. Meanwhile the islander lives his life in peace and contentment, and is, apparently, far happier than the average dweller in many a more advanced country.

AGANA, GUAM.

# The Hiding of the Graal

BY THOMAS WALSH

NIGHT and the winter blast; and out afar
  Upon the wastes, a paladin grown gray
In rusted armor, seared with toil and scar,
  Fared with a lagging bridle on his way.

His deep eye fixed in space; his only guide
  The worn steed's search for herbage o'er the plain;
With pallid lips and fallen breast he sighed,
  "The Graal! The Holy Graal!—I seek in vain!"

My dreams of youth,—this fearless arm that smote
  The foeman of the Cross,—my body worn
With fast and pilgrimage by shrines remote,—
  My manhood withered on a quest forlorn!"

Then from the darkness one arose beside
  His stirrup, stretching forth with empty palms;—
"Alas, poor Leper, without purse I ride,—
  I seek The Graal, as thou art seeking alms."

"Nay, brother, mine and thine is selfsame quest;
  But grant me water,—for at last I fail!"—
He loosed his gourd; against the Leper's breast
  Sudden he saw it gleam—The Holy Graal.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

# Co-operation

BY N. O. NELSON

[The author is well known as the head of the great profit sharing N. A. Nelson Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, Mo. He has described in our columns his model village at Leclaire and the results of his many other undertakings.—EDITOR.]

JUST before George Jacob Holyoake died, in 1906, in his ninetieth year, he said that of all the reforms, political, religious, and social, that he had been connected with in over seventy years of an agitator's life, co-operation was by far the most important. I am of the same opinion myself. Co-operation is not a noisy or conspicuous affair; it asks no laws in its favor, it makes no appeal for aid or endowment. Self-reliance and mutuality are its principles. Most of my readers will best be introduced to the extent to which co-operation has grown by the information that in Denmark about four-fifths of the population belong to co-operative associations; in Great Britain there are about two and a half millions stockholders in co-operative stores; eleven countries have wholesale stores, the English one selling 125 million dollars a year and manufacturing thirty-five millions.

Any number of people join in forming an association for any business they choose. It may be a store, factory, creamery, shipping, banking, packing. They subscribe a limited number of shares, each pays what he can and agrees to pay the remainder in instalments or by applying the profits on his trade or labor. Each shareholder has an equal vote without regard to the money he has paid in. They incorporate, adopt rules, elect officers and start business. They buy and sell for cash, pay the legal rate of interest on the amount of capital paid in or borrowed and divide the profits in proportion to the purchases made or the work done. Anybody and everybody may join a store or shipping association; in a factory only so many can be admitted as there is room or work for; in a creamery or cannery, as many as the size of equipment will accommodate.

Many sorts of attempts have been made to get around the merchant or middleman. It is a common belief that he is a parasite who sucks the blood of the working people, a robber who holds up the helpless public, a speculator who buys cheap and sells dear, a swindler who irrigates his sugar and weights his scales. To circumvent him and take revenge, hot-headed reformers have started labor exchanges, cost stores, class stores and ill-digested and ill-managed co-operative schemes. They have all come to grief, thousands upon thousands of them in this country alone.

The legitimate merchant performs the function of bringing goods from where they are made to where they are wanted, buying in large quantity and parceling out in quantities to suit the purchaser, whether wholesale or retail, making up and delivering assortments of a class or several classes of goods. With few exceptions he sells at competitive market prices. When his work is done and his expenses and living are paid, he may have a profit or a loss. If he is a competent merchant, has sound judgment of what his patrons want, treats them fairly and faithfully, and if the times and locality are favorable, he makes a profit. The majority of merchants make a loss, either retiring or failing. This elimination is a steady stream, amounting to a considerable percentage every year.

The profits of the prosperous merchant would be much larger without raising prices or lowering wages if, to what he now makes, were added the advertising and other non-productive expenses, and if there were fewer stores and he enjoyed a larger and steadier trade. Co-operation allows of saving to the members, these several items in addition to the profit that is now made by the prosperous merchant, and the economy of a consolidated trade.

All the patrons being partners in the business, they need not be cajoled by

daring advertisements; they need not have the most costly premises or superficial attractions. There is provided just the necessary room and help to do the distributing work.

Every city and town is full of stores, but the stores are not full of customers. They are mostly empty and the clerks mostly idle. So I have found it by making a practice of looking in at store doors on prominent city thorofares as well as in country towns. In wholesaling there are other classes of useless expenses. The expense rate of wholesale stores, taking all classes of goods together, will average fully ten per cent. The expense rate of the English and Scottish wholesales, including interest on capital, is two and one tenth per cent.

Here, then, are legitimate economies amounting to a comfortable percentage. But it is at best nothing glaring or entrancing, nothing approaching the common assertions of reformers and the expectations aroused. It is so very easy to lose all the economies by incompetent management and insufficient trade and turn profit into loss. This has been the all but universal experience in the United States. It was the experience in the early history of co-operation in England. Nearly all countries have had their experimental periods of failure.

The co-operative store, being started, pays fair wages, but no exorbitant salaries; it pays simple interest on the capital, it sets aside some of the profits for surplus, and some for education, spreading knowledge of co-operation among its members, its neighbors, and the public. All the remainder it returns to the patrons in proportion to purchases. The non-member patrons receive half the rate of members. The entire community may thus be participants and yet there is a difference in behalf of those who assume the responsibilities of ownership and management. This broad-gauge, generous plan of half-dividend to non-members and a hearty welcome to everybody is the chief reason for the rapid spread of co-operation in localities or countries where rightly started.

The co-operators are exacting accountants. An account of stock is taken every three or six months, the profits are ascertained and dividends on purchases are apportioned. The amount of each member's purchases is usually shown by tickets issued with the purchases, a copy of which is retained and footed in the books. The member brings in his bunch of tickets as if they were currency and the amount is either credited on his unpaid shares or paid to him in cash or left on deposit to draw interest. Non-members' purchases are shown in a different color and are figured at half rate, payable in cash.

Interest on the share capital and borrowed capital and deposits is always charged into the expense account. A reasonable per cent. is written off for depreciation of buildings, fixtures, teams and the like. A certain per cent. is transferred to surplus account and something for co-operative education and promotion. The remainder is "profit" and is divided on purchases.

Credit in retail trade is one of the world's great evils. On the part of the consumer, it leads to extravagance and thriftlessness and a helpless dependence on continuous income. When, for any reason, the income suspends or ceases, the victim is a pauper. On the part of the dealer it makes much account-keeping and collecting and losses. He attempts to make up for all this by adding it to the price, and this the consumer pays, if he pays at all.

Cash payment is one of the cardinal principles of co-operation. When the member pays as he goes, he, or most commonly she, will be more chary of unnecessary purchases. It is much easier to hold on to the hard cash than to say "no" to a persuasive solicitor or clerk. The habit of thrift grows when there is always cash in the house, and when there is also a quarterly cash dividend on the purchases and on the shares.

The highly paid mechanic as commonly lives up to his whole income and trades on credit as does the common laborer. The salaried employee is as commonly behind with his grocer and butcher as the low-wage clerk. The co-operative cash system overcomes the debt habit and starts a deposit account at the store or a deposit book with the savings bank. The rule is not always lived up to, but

it should be. When once caught up, it is easier to stay on a cash footing than it is to pay the month's account.

The buying is also for cash. In wholesaling there is always a cash discount, varying from one to six per cent. on different classes of goods and length of the credit time. On assorted merchandise it will average three per cent., all of which is saved by the cash plan. In addition to this, it is customary to give lower prices to cash buyers, because there is no risk and there is sharp competition for so desirable trade. Cash buying has the effect of preventing overstocks and the accumulation of dead stock. Having just so much capital for goods, the manager is on the alert to see that it is all invested in salable wares. Selling for cash enables the store to buy for cash with no more capital than if it should buy on credit and sell on an equal credit. Credit creates no capital; it only transfers the temporary use of it from one to another. When this is done in the form of lending money for business or productive purposes, it is legitimate and useful. It puts into active use any capital which the owner does not himself wish to manage; it collects together the many small sums in the shape of bank deposits and lets them out as loans for productive purposes to firms or corporations who have the ability and responsibility to assure its repayment.

But in the buying and selling of goods credit is an endless chain—the wholesaler or retailer who sells on credit must buy on credit. Did he sell for cash he could pay cash. The only beneficiary is the consumer, and to him it is a delusion and snare.

It is provided in the rules that a member may transfer his share if he means to remove or wishes to withdraw. When a store has become possessed of ample capital, it is the custom to take up the share of a withdrawing member at the amount he has paid in.

There is a minimum of share capital which a member must subscribe and a maximum which he cannot exceed. Usually this is placed at $25 minimum and $250 maximum. As a member has an equal voice regardless of his shares, the interest which he receives is the only inducement to exceed the minimum. When he has money to spare or does not wish to draw his dividend he leaves it with the association at interest. There must never be a high interest rate or any portion of the profits awarded to capital, for this is capitalistic, the very reverse of co-operation. To whatever extent it is done, it reduces the dividend on purchases and it tempts the rich to buy up the shares and the poor or improvident to sell.

Co-operative shares are certificates of membership, the necessary capital being contributed by the members according to their means and equalized by the payment of interest (or dividend). Co-operation creates its own capital by storing up the ordinary profit and the extraordinary economy. It escapes frenzied finance and speculation by owning its capital and paying only its ordinary interest value; it builds up its trade and membership by giving them the profit which they have contributed. Capital is needed; it is created by profit, interest and rent. In private business, capital is used by and for the many, but owned by the able or the lucky. In co-operation it is owned by all and used for all.

Minnesota alone has about 1,000 co-operative creameries, several hundred grain elevators and fifty or more stores affiliated in a league. Farmers' productive co-operative business is taking the lead in this country as in Denmark, France and Ireland, while in Great Britain stores, Germany credit banks and Belgium bakeries have come first. Once successfully introduced in one department of trade it spreads to others.

# Literature

## The Medici*

The history of the Medici family, of Florence is almost the history of the Italian Renaissance, with its wide reaching commerce, its glorious art, its revival of learning, and its superb political intrigue. For a hundred and fifty years, the Medici, as bankers, art patrons, diplomats, popes, and princes, were the leaders around whom turned the politics and culture of Italy. The history of this family is perennially interesting. It is strange, therefore, that hitherto no complete account of their fortunes has appeared either in Italian or English. Col. Young has undertaken to supply this defect in two stout volumes, handsomely printed, and adorned with a hundred full-page plates, picturing the notable members of the family, their palaces and tombs, and the famous art-works created for, and collected by them. The author has written for general readers, rather than for scholars, and lays no claim to original research. His aim has been simply to depict the family as a whole, its rise, its "course upon the mountain-tops of power," and its decline and end. He has, on the whole, succeeded in this object, and although the book is in no way remarkable for charm of literary style or profundity of treatment, it is interesting, and happily free from that sentimentality which mars so many of the semi-popular works concerning the great.

The first volume treats of the history of the family from Giovanni di Bicci, the founder of the house, down to the abolition of the Florentine Republic by Pope Clement VII, the nephew of Lorenzo the Magnificent, in 1532. This was the time of the greatest glory of the Medici, their patronage of Art and Letters, their wise rule of Florence, and their steadying influence in Italian politics. The author emphasizes the fact that much of the noblest art of the Renaissance was directly due to the instigation and inspiration of the Medici family, and incorporates into his book many pages about the life and labors of the architects, sculptors and painters who worked in the pay of the mighty Medici. And thru all this story of triumph in art runs a thread of intrigue with city-state, and Pope, and French King—with miniature wars, exile and conspiracy, and sudden deaths enough for any tragedian. The author devotes much space to freeing the Medici from the criminal charges that history has laid at their doors. It must be said that he makes out an excellent case for them, and seems to have clear evidence that in comparison with the other rulers of the time, they were singularly humane and generous toward their enemies, and governed their city by sheer force of personal appeal and political ability. The student of politics will find the book inadequate at just this point. The author practically ignores the interesting subject of the political relations between the Medici and the people of Florence. One would like to read something of the secret motives that guided them in that gradual ascendancy to power, always unofficial, which they obtained over the government of the city; of the exact connection between their wealth and political power; of the workings of that great banking house itself, which was the material foundation for the ramifications of their versatile genius. But this focussing of political interest on the relation of wealth and "boss-ship," and of "boss-ship" and government, is rather modern, and Col. Young in following the beaten track has ignored that aspect of his subject.

Nearly half of the second volume is devoted to the story of Catherine de' Medici, and of Catherine Sforza, the mother of Giovanni delle Bande Nere, the only soldier of the Medici. The history of these two women is exceedingly romantic even for that most romantic time. The former, the last lonely representative of her branch of the Medici, was left an orphan and without relatives soon after birth; she was a source of

*THE MEDICI. By *Col. G. F. Young.* 2 vols. New York: E. P. Dutton. $8.50 net.

LIVES OF THE EARLY MEDICI AS TOLD IN THEIR CORRESPONDENCE. By *Janet Ross.* Boston: Richard G. Badger. $4.

contention to the Florentines during her girlhood, and finally, after a career as the unpopular consort of a French King, she became Regent and ruler of France in the last years of her life. The latter, a woman of beauty and character, but stern and terrible in vengeance, wore out the last few years of her life as a prisoner of Cæsar Borgia. The history of the Medici and their city after the younger branch of the family comes into power in 1537 is one slow degeneration. The Medici get their royal title of Grand Dukes of Tuscany, but the glory and genius of the house seems to have departed. Two hundred years later the line dies out and Tuscany becomes an appanage of Austria.

As an interesting commentary on Col. Young's book may be read the letters of the early Medici, translated and compiled by Janet Ross. Here are two hundred or more of the letters of Cosimo, Piero, and Lorenzo the Magnificent, their children, dependents, and political allies. They treat of household matters literary subjects, Papal and inter-city politics, business, war, and pageants, and give a charming, if fragmentary, picture of the many-sided life of men of affairs of the time. The political and personal letters of Lorenzo are masterpieces of adroitness, but those of the other writers convey a less decided impression of individuality, with the exception perhaps of the letters of Agnolo Poliziano, known to us as Politian, the poet, friend of Lorenzo and tutor to his children. They are delightful; the wit, charm and flavor of the Renaissance spirit are there in perfection.

## Racial Problems*

We commend the collection of essays presented to the Races Congress, held at London in July, to the careful attention of a multitude of people, statesmen, publicists, social reformers, on the one hand, and of that large class in our own country who have taken it as a cardinal and undisputed fact that the Caucasian race is the natural king of races, and that Anglo-Saxondom is the crown upon its head. To be sure they will not read it, for they either are unwilling to be converted, or they are too ignorant to know their ignorance and seek knowledge.

The volume contains sixty papers by as many scholars, relating to the nature of race, the differences between races, racial progress, racial ethics, racial prejudice, subject races, half-breeds, and the special negro problems in the United States and Africa. When we say that Dr. Wu Ting-Fang tells of progress in China, Israel Zangwill of the Jewish Race, the late Sir Charles Dilke of Indentured and Forced Labor, Professor Caldecott of the Influence of Missions, Sir Harry H. Johnston of the World Position of the Negro, Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois of the Negro in the United States, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant of the Respect Which the White Race Owes to Other Races, Prof. Felix von Luschan of the Anthropological View of Race, Prof. Charles I. Myers of Racial Mental Differences, and Prof. Franz Boas of the Instability of Human Types, we have only indicated the breadth of the discussions and the authority of those who have taken part in them.

Those not familiar with the later anthropological studies will be surprised at the unanimity with which old prejudices are swept away. Thus Professor Myers tells us that the mental characters of the peasants of Europe are essentially the same as those of their primitive ancestors of the Stone Age, and that any differences are due to environment and education, and that it appears that all present primitive people can equally be changed by environment. Mr. John Gray shows that the natural capacity of the Chinese is such as to promise them a very high place in intellectual standing; Professor Boas shows how rapidly physical race changes take place under new environment; Professor Lyde says that skin-color is of purely climatic origin, like sunburn, and that the blackest people live in unforested tropical lands; Prof. Finch Earle shows that miscegenation does not reduce intellect or fertility; Professor von Luschan, of Berlin, finds one human family, of three races, white, yellow and black, which intermarry with no loss of fertility, but all from one

*Papers on Inter-Racial Problems, communicated to the First Universal Races Congress held at the University of London, July 26-29, 1911. Edited by G. Spiller. 8vo, pp. 475. Published for the World Peace Foundation, Boston. Ginn & Co.

stock and the differences due to environment, and no one type necessarily inferior to another; Sir Charles Bonci, late Governor of Mauritius, speaks for equality of opportunity for all, without distinction of race or color; Mr. J. Tengo Jabavu, of South Africa, tells us that Christian missions are thus far the sole philanthropic agencies to elevate the Bantu people, and Prof. de Lacerta, of the University of Chile, says that mulattoes show no intellectual inferiority, and that in Brazil color prejudice is dying out, that mulattoes have reached the highest political offices, and that in a century the negro will disappear and the resultant race will lose the negro characteristics.

The general effect of these papers is to increase our respect for humanity of whatever race, and to impress the importance, especially in this country, of antagonizing the arrogance of white contempt for those of a darker skin.

**State Socialism in New Zealand.** By Le Rossignol and Stewart. New York: Crowell & Co. $1.50.

New Zealand is the sociological experiment station for the world. Being an isolated country with a small and homogeneous population, intelligent, well educated and public spirited, and with a fertile soil and healthy climate, New Zealand has successfully tried out a number of radical measures. This book gives the history and results of these experiments, to date, in an unprejudiced, thoro, scientific fashion. It shows a discernment, penetration and impartiality which command the reader's confidence. It is clear that New Zealand's daring measures have produced neither the millennium hoped for by their enthusiastic promoters nor the bankruptcy predicted by their biased opponents. In consequence of serious strikes in 1907-8 the Compulsory Arbitration Act, which had been expected to produce a land without a strike, was greatly modified in the hope that all classes might be reconciled to it. But many trade unionists are still in revolt against it and its ultimate victory is not assured. The policy of breaking up large estates and, with the aid of Government loans at low rates, settling workers upon them, at rentals to be readjusted at long intervals, has created a class of small farmers who now embarrass their creators by demanding full freehold ownership, while the town dwellers seek the nationalization of the land. The long catalog of labor laws, while they have improved the condition of wage earners, have not procured contentment. The numerous Government industries—coal mining, fire insurance, life insurance, railways, telegraphs, telephones, banking, cold storage—tho they provide good and cheap service and are usually conducted with efficiency, yet are not so markedly prosperous as to create a popular demand for the immediate extension of state activities. Wages are considerably lower and the cost of living somewhat lower than in Colorado, a State very analogous in economic character to New Zealand. Wealth is distributed more evenly than in Australia, tho the cities show differences of fortune, millionaires and paupers, to about the same extent as cities of similar size in America. But the average wealth is higher than in any other country, tho not so high as in our own richest States. Altogether the record is encouraging, but not intoxicating. It demonstrates anew that economic progress is slow, that no single nostrum will cure all social ills, that each country must adjust remedies to its own peculiar conditions, and that what is one country's food may be another country's poison.

**Souls in Action.** In the Crucible of the New Life; Expanding the Narrative of "Twice-Born Men." By Harold Begbie. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25.

**The Shadow.** By Harold Begbie. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.

Mr. Harold Begbie writes with the eagerness and descriptive power of a high-class journalist. He draws his materials from his own intimate knowledge of London's conditions and the many life stories he has gathered from the reclamation centers in the city's degenerate quarters. His narratives are concerned with the soul history of those who, having gone down step by step into the social underworld, are recovered to a more normal life by the power of religious ef-

fort. A deep human interest is inherent in these sketches, but it is not necessary always to give them the interpretations upon which Mr. Begbie insists. It is especially unfortunate that the author should inveigh against theology on the ground that it makes religion difficult, and then attempt at every turn to bolster up by these examples a rather narrow and purely dogmatic view. What seems to Mr. Begbie simplicity itself will strike many as inadmissible assumption. The best results of the book will be a larger sympathy and hope for the defeated and fallen, and a rising determination to abolish social conditions that conspire to brutalize and degrade the weak and unprotected. In *The Shadow* Mr. Begbie shows the effects of sin upon character; an old theme but yet novel in modern fiction, where for the most part a deviation from the strait and narrow path is treated as a mere incident, more or less embarrassing if found out but adding to the interest or amusement of life. Mr. Begbie has seen too much of sin to take the customary frivolous view of it, and in this story of a mother and her son exposed to the temptations of both wealth and poverty he teaches reliance upon religion for support and deliverance. No novel has appeared in many years so filled with the spirit of devotion and self-sacrifice for conscience's sake.

**The Conservation of Water.** By John L. Matthews. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $2.

Conservation of natural resources has become a catchword. Like good health everybody wants it, tho not everybody is willing to take steps to get it. Few realize its benefits so acutely that sacrifices for its sake come easy to them. This book displays, in simple but attractive manner, free from technical terms or overscientific elaboration, the truly wonderful program for the conservation of water and the allied savings. By harnessing our water power a mechanical force can be developed exceeding the whole force now generated by burning coal. By constructing reservoirs and replanting forests at the head waters the floods which devastate our river valleys will be abated and a deep channel for navigation secured. Already in Wisconsin the value and efficiency of every water power on some rivers has been doubled by such means, and mill owners on other rivers have called upon the State forester to treat their streams in like fashion. Irrigation is making the desert to blossom like a garden and is creating, out of wind-blown sand, a fertile area as big as Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Scientific drainage is proceeding more slowly to the conversion of miasmatic swamps equal in size to three more States into farms as rich as the Nile Valley. And the whole vast plan is so profitable that the author concludes with a realistic picture of the reclaimed Mississippi and the thriving, healthy, easy-living farmers on its borders, which, with its glimpses, of electrical wonders, universal prosperity and picnic existence, suggests an American Utopia.

**The Spirit of Democracy.** By Lyman Abbott. Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25.

Dr. Abbott's style smacks more of the bar than the pulpit. His appeal is mostly to the head; rarely to the heart. His sentences have snap and precision. His thought is definite and logical; too cold to stir emotion, too exact to allow evasion. Of course, his premises are not always accurate, his logic not always without gaps, or else all his conclusions would be irrefutable. But withal his heresies (and he dares often to be heretical) are so well argued as to compel the candid reader to examine traditional beliefs anew. For instance, he approves the restriction of the suffrage in the Southern States to persons who can read and write, who own property worth $300 and who have paid their taxes. Frankly he expresses the wish that Northern States could adopt the same rule. And by a historical survey of the ballot and an analysis of its purpose he strives to defend that position. In similar fashion—by his examination of the fundamental purposes of life—he opposes the extension to women of that suffrage which he says is neither a right nor a privilege, but a duty. He arraigns socialism, not in ignorance nor prejudice as the sum of human villainies, but with understanding of its purpose and program to distribute wealth equitably by the extension of public ownership and operation over all the

staple means of production. His objection is to the method as ineffective, not to the aim as wicked and chimerical. His own preference is for "that phase of socialism" which he christens Industrial Democracy, under which the laborer owns capital and the capitalist labors. Argument for such a system runs smoothly into the fallacy that the sewer should be owned by the sewerman and the school by the teacher. That danger the writer does not wholly escape. He does not try to show how the workers in the oil industry are to buy out Mr. Rockefeller or the steel workers Mr. Carnegie, nor what assurance the "ultimate consumer" would have that the price of kerosene or steel rails would be reasonable if the laborers owned a monopoly. Perhaps his radical utterance that no individual has "any more right in the soil and its contents than in the ocean and its contents" suggests a way to prevent the monopolization either of oil or steel.

**Timothy Flint: Pioneer, Missionary, Author, Editor, 1780-1840.** By John Ervin Kirkpatrick. Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Co. $3.50.

Those who know nothing of Timothy Flint may learn something of the man by reading the title page of this biography, which is complete if we add this final flourish:

"The story of his life among the Pioneers and Frontiersmen in the Ohio and Mississippi Valley and in New England and the South."

We have his biographer's word for it (if we have need of that) that this missionary was a man of God; he was also, one may safely add, a somewhat "difficult" man, in spite of his scholarship and Christian principles. "I also have had enemies, and bitter ones," he wrote, with Scriptural accuracy. Yet his ministry was not without its compensations, nor was the least of these its literary opportunities. Flint was, to be sure, addicted to "fine writing":

"We admit ourselves, that we have a pernicious attachment to ornamented speech,"

is the sentence with which he clinched this point for us. His writings are none the less considerable and even important in American literary history. Mrs. Trollope, who saw much of him in Cincinnati, highly regarded him both as an individual and as an author. Certainly he had fluency, and attempted exercises in more forms than most clergymen undertake. He was one of the few Americans of his age to manifest enthusiastic appreciation of French literature, and to play a part in popularizing the study of the German literature and language. Dr. Kirkpatrick tells his story sympathetically, in spite of the stiffness of his style. The appendix and bibliography, like the notes, are evidences of conscientious labor. The index is not exhaustive, but is useful so far as it goes. This book is attractive not only from the standpoint of the student of literature or of missionary effort, but also from that of all those who read with interest narratives of Western travel in the early days. Its physical properties are, let us add, admirable; paper, printing, wide margins: all these contribute to the reader's pleasure.

**John La Farge: A Memoir and a Study.** By Royal Cortissoz. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $4.

"As time went on he developed an intense interest in the book, coming to regard it as a kind of repository for the recollections and reflections which, in other circumstances, he might have embodied in a book of his own. We had been close friends for twenty years, and there was a perfect trust between us. He gave me freely what he had already put into manuscript, and continued to write."

This passage from the first chapter of Mr. Cortissoz's memoir of "our sole old master" goes far to state what is the value of the book. One may add that the critic of the New York *Tribune* proves himself a discreet and devoted friend. It is especially appropriate that such a one should write the memoir, for La Farge's friendships were expressive of his personality no less than were his writings and his mural decorations and stained glass. He was, to his friends, "a lambent flame of inspiration." "I have heard some brilliant talkers," continues Mr. Cortissoz, "Whistler among them, but I have never heard one even remotely comparable to La Farge." He did not set up as an epigram-maker, the, "sometimes I do clever things," he confest. His best conversation

"held you on a far higher plane. There he practised a serene eloquence, ranging over

fields so spacious that in addition to the weighty substance of his talk he stimulated the listener as with a sense of large issues, of brave venturings into seas of thought. He had seen the world, he had known a multitude of men and things, and this rich experience reacted upon his nature. But his complexity was a central possession, it was of the very texture of his soul. There went with it, too, a peculiar poise, a strange, self-centered calm. His pronounced sympathy for the East was easily understood. He liked its attitude of contemplation. His own habit was meditative. But where his individuality made a still further claim was in the direction of a tremendous intellectual and spiritual activity."

As an appraisal of John La Farge's art, this tribute is a welcome but not impeccable work. Indeed, it has modest pretensions here. As a character study, it seems to us beyond criticism. The book is beautifully printed, and no less beautifully illustrated.

## Literary Notes

....The latest addition to the American Book Company's useful "Gateway Series" is *Selections from Abraham Lincoln,* edited by Dr. A. S. Draper (35 cents).

....*Queed,* like "The Broad Highway," among this season's most successful novels, was declined by several New York publishers before a Boston house appreciated its value.

....There are fine tales in *"Tell it Again" Stories,* by Elizabeth Thompson Dillingham and Adelle Powers Emerson (Ginn; 50 cents); and they will be welcomed by kindergarteners, mothers and youngsters.

....The high standard set for the Home University Library by the initial volumes is maintained by the recent additions *The Opening up of Africa,* by Sir H. H. Johnston; *Crime and Insanity,* by Dr. C. A. Mercier; *Liberalism,* by L. J. Hobhouse (Holt; 75 cents each).

...The Putnams are about to issue an English translation of the *Recollections of a Parisian,* by Dr. Poumiès de la Siboutie, a witness of three revolutions, and a subject, in turn, of Louis XVI, Napoleon I, Louis XVIII, Charles X, Louis Philippe and Napoleon III to say nothing of the Republic.

....Operagoers and others will welcome Oliver Huckel's retelling of Wagner's *Gotterdammerung* in English blank verse (Crowell; 75 cents). The libretto of the opera cannot be read with any pleasure; Mr. Huckel's work, on the other hand, is done lovingly and understandingly—in and for the library.

....The edition of Dickens's *Christmas Carol,* published by Crowell this season, is illustrated in color by Ethel Everett, and both in its pictures and general makeup is a most attractive presentation of the masterpiece of sentiment (Crowell; $1.50).

....The price of Gilbert O. Ward's *Practical Use of Books and Libraries: An Elementary Manual* is one dollar; that of the accompanying *Teaching Outline,* 50 cents (Boston Book Co.). The manual is intended for the use of high school students and library apprentices, and appears to be practical and of value.

....Sir George Douglas, whose essays on "Scottish Poetry" we commented on in our issue of August 31, has made an interesting collection in his *Book of Scottish Poetry* (Baker & Taylor; pp. 928; $2.50). The range is from twelfth century Thomas of Erceldonne to R. L. S., James John Davidson and Maria Stewart.

....Two unpublished five-act dramas by Dumas *père* have been discovered, with a quantity of letters to Dumas, among the papers of one of his secretaries and collaborators, Noël Parfait. "Le Fils du Forçat" is drawn from the playwright's novel, "Monsieur Coumbes"; "Pietro Tasca" is the title of the second piece, whose scene is Venice.

....*Facts for Freshmen,* published by the University of Illinois, Urbana, differs decidedly from most university hand books in being attractively printed, neatly bound and readable. Its author, Dean T. A. Clark, professes to give information about the University of Illinois alone, but his advice as to studies, habits and fraternities is based upon so much knowledge of college life and boy nature as to be useful anywhere.

....The Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia, sends forth its *American Jewish Yearbook* 5672 (1911-1912), (50 cents), just as the Jewish New Year is approaching, September 23, 1911. In addition to the usual statistical data, "The Passport Question" between our Government and Russia is extensively treated. The report of the fourth annual meeting of the American Jewish Committee—an organization aiming to look after Jewish welfare everywhere—embraces the immigration and naturalization questions and also the recent activities of Russia, the fiendish foe of the persecuted people.

....In a lecture recently delivered before the Université des Annales, at Paris, the novelist Daniel Lesueur made some interesting generalizations on the subject of "The Popular Novel." From the French point of view, the masters of that form are Hugo, Sue, Dumas and Erckmann-Chatrian. The

popular novel is preeminently a serial, to begin with, and its first condition is, says this critic, "the rigorous morality of the work, in form as well as in essentials, and the author engages to make over any situation or passage which risks shocking the reader of the working class for whom it is destined."

....We quote verses contributed by Mr. Ellis Parker Butler to the September *Bookman*:

I want to know how Bernard Shaw
Does his hair—if he's bald, or not at all.
I want to know what kind of socks
M. Maeterlinck and Howells use.

I have great curiosity
Regarding George Ade's new Easter tree.
Has Gouverneur Wells of late employed
Hairpins of any or colorless?

What kind of soap does London like?
Does Robert Chambers ever "hike"?
Or did he ever? Or, if not,
Does he like cabbage, cheese, or what?

I want to know the size of gloves
Oppenheim wears, and if he loves
Olives, and how his clothes are made.
What does he eat? How is he paid?

All sorts of things I want to learn
That are not of the least concern
To anyone. For, O'! and Oh!
I want to know! I WANT TO KNOW!

I want to know, and know I will—
The printing press is never still.
For me it prints such facts as these!
I am the Public, if you please!

Now we know who it is that is accountable for the slush published in our so-called literary magazines!

....What is called *The 1911 Bible* is the old "authorized version of 1611 carefully amended by American scholars," and published by the American Branch of the Oxford University Press. It has excellences to be recognized by those who do not choose to use the Revised Version. It is printed on very thin and yet opaque paper in a fairly large type, and it manages to secure by extra spacing the advantages of the paragraphy system while yet keeping the verse divisions. It makes special claim to corrections in the text where needed, so that it is the Old Version revised, but not so as to disturb the reader. The changes are few, but we notice that such a palpable error as that in 1 John 5: 7, 8 the three witnesses, is corrected to follow nearly the Revised Version; but 1 Tim, 3: 16 "God was manifest in the flesh" is not corrected, nor does Acts 20: 28, "the Church of God which he hath purchased with his own blood" follow the correction of the American Revision. It is a beautiful volume, in limp morocco, with maps, of light weight, suitable for study and reference uses. No particular editor is mentioned, unless it be the Rev. C. S. Schofield, D. D.; but a list is given of over thirty conservative clergymen who are said to be responsible for the text corrections.

## Pebbles

If you have reason to suspect the cleanliness or healthfulness of your milk supply, pasteurize yourself in your home immediately before using.—*Illinois State Food Commission Bulletin.*

It was Sambo that was bemoaning the fact that he had forgotten to fasten the door of his chicken-house the night before.

"Were they stolen?" he was asked.

"No, they went home."

Elie Metchnikoff, the great French bacteriologist, eagerly buys a live gorilla for three thousand dollars. He could buy a member of the Illinois Legislature for half the money.—*Life.*

Perspiring Customer—Ph-h-h! Bring me something cool.

Waitress—Yes, sir. Would you like an ice?

Perspiring Customer—No, no; something cooler than that.—*Punch.*

Upgardson—Your cousin is a practising physician, isn't he?

Atom—He has discovered one or two specifics for cancer, I believe, but he hasn't settled down to regular practice yet.—*Chicago Tribune.*

From the death notices of the New York *Evening Post*, January 21, 1804:

In England, John Tucker, a soldier in Ashford Barracks. He died at 4 o'clock in the morning; before 12 in the same day his widow was married to another man, and in the evening the happy couple followed the corpse of the first husband to the grave as chief mourners.

DO YOU TWIG?

There was a young lady named Ginter,
Who married a man in winter;
The man's name was Wood,
And now, as they should,
The Woods have a cute little splinter.

O. Henry once promised to write a story for one of the big magazines, but it failed to arrive after many requests. Finally the editor went to O. Henry's apartment and sent up a curt note: "If I don't have that story within twenty-four hours I will come up and kick you down stairs. I always keep my promises." O. Henry promptly sent back the note: "Dear Bill: If I did all my work with my feet I'd keep my promises too."

An Aberdonian went to spend a few days in London with his son. After their first greetings at King's Cross Station, the young fellow remarked: "Feyther, you are not lookin' weel. Is there anything the matter?"

The old man replied, "Aye, lad, I have had an accident."

"What was that, feyther?"

"Mon," he said, "on this journey frae bonnie Scotland I lost my luggage."

"Dear, dear, that's too bad; 'oo did it happen?"

"Aweel," replied the Aberdonian, "the cork cam oot."—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

# The Independent

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## Development of the House of Governors

Up to this time the annual conference of the Governors of our States has been devoted to conferring simply. The Governors have done no voting, but have simply talked to each other much as is done in a Quaker meeting, coming when they could to "the sense of the meeting," and looking to concurrent legislation. But this year they have done more than President Roosevelt had in his mind when he sought their aid on conservation, and have taken definite action, appointing three of their number to appear before the United States Supreme Court to argue an appeal against certain decisions of inferior courts. As Governors of States they are naturally States' rights men, after a fashion, and feel it their duty to see that the rights of their States under the Constitution are not invaded by the central national Government.

The decisions of the lower Federal courts objected to are those that enjoin State railroad commissions from regulating intrastate rates, on this ground, among others, that they would interfere with interstate commerce. Particularly a decision by Justice Sanborn, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, against the Railroad Commission of Minnesota, was severely attacked by Governor Hadley, of Missouri, Governor Aldrich, of Nebraska, and Governor O'Neal, of Alabama. Governor Aldrich, particularly, used very strong language, quite outdoing the criticism for which President Roosevelt was blamed, as destroying the respect due to courts. He even said that the "trouble comes from the fact that in many instances these inferior courts are composed of lawyers who owe their position not so much to legal attainments and profound learning as to political service rendered." We agree with both President Roosevelt and Governor Aldrich that courts are not absolved from criticism. Every citizen of competent intelligence has the right to disagree with their decisions and to criticise the judges who render them.

It would seem on the face of it that the Governors are right in their contention. Let the national Government control interstate commence, as it has done in annuling State laws forbidding the importation of alcoholic liquors; but laws made by a State regulating transportation rates within its own boundaries would seem to be within the State's own rights, with no Federal interference; and so the Governors unanimously agreed, declaring that the removal of that right would make the States but provinces within the national Government. Accordingly they took the novel and evolutionary, if not revolutionary, action of appointing Governor Harmon, of Ohio, Governor Hadley, of Missouri, and Governor O'Neal, of Alabama, to argue the rights of the States before the Supreme Court.

And yet, in the familiar words of Sir Roger de Coverley, "there is much to be said on both sides of the question." Let us take, as an example, the action of the State of Texas, which has reduced its railroad rates for the carriage of cement, for the very purpose of giving the preference to dealers in Texas cement and discriminating against cement which might otherwise be brought in from other States. Here is a case in which the purpose of the Interstate Commission to equalize conditions of trade and traffic is blocked by action of intrastate rating. Is that constitutional or right? In Art. I, 9, 5, the Constitution says:

"No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another."

This provision does not verbally forbid the Texas rating, for it mentions only "ports." To be sure Denver is a "port" under the rulings, but it has a custom-house; and we do not know that there is an inland "port" in Texas. But railroads were not known when the Constitution was written, and this discrimination is of just the sort which the Constitution meant to forbid. To bring the Texas case under this constitutional provision would be no great stretch of interpretation. An attorney might even argue that an intrastate rate intended to favor citizens of one State and shut out others contradicts the purpose exprest elsewhere: "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." IV, 2, 1.

It was precisely because of the fear that the conference of Governors might become a House of Governors, a sort of consolidated legislative executive, that not a few found fault with President Roosevelt for calling the first conference. We had no such fear and have none now. Evolution is a good thing. The friction of contrary views will keep the evolution within safe limits. We see no reason why in their representative capacity Governors Harmon, Hadley and O'Neal should not present arguments that will have weight with the Justices of the Supreme Court, and we have no fear that the Governors will bulldoze the Justices. We do not care to attempt now to argue the case or to anticipate the decision. We know that the interests of the whole country are more important than those of the several States, and yet it is a principle of prime importance to hold fast to that provision of the Constitution which declares that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

## The State: Why

THERE is nothing new in the syndicalist proposition to get rid of the political state and turn over industrial capital and its management to a unionized proletariat. The dream of a world without political authority, and emancipated from law, is as old as the institution of government, against which it protests. The revolutionary labor movement merely gives it an up-to-date expression.

And even the modern expression in anarchistic creeds is not strictly new. The intellectual father of both "individualistic" and "communistic anarchism" was Rousseau, who voiced the desires of the one in his talk about the "return to nature," and formulated the philosophy of the other in his distinction between "aggregation" and "association," and in his proposition that in association the individual will must be merged in a general will, which, for practical purposes, is the will of the majority.

States, as Rousseau regarded them, are merely "aggregations," created and held together by force. "Association," or society, is always spontaneous and voluntary. Its basis is essentially, tho not necessarily in form, a free contract, because those who belong to it enter it freely and remain in it because they want to. Association comes into existence because of oppression. The State, created by force and governing by force, itself oppresses, and, by creating privileges, creates and defends oppressors. The oppressed create society in the true sense of the word when they voluntarily enter into combination to resist the oppressor and win freedom. In the struggle that follows it is right for associated men to use any measures, however violent, against neutrals as well as against the enemy (for trade unions, for example, to make war upon "scabs"), because, if any one refuses to join the association to fight oppression he elects to live under oppression, and therefore must not complain if he is oppressed.

Now, Rousseau's analysis happens to be good sociology as far as it goes. But nothing is easier than for a fool to do mischief with a good knife, a good gun, or a good philosophy. It is true that there are two types of social combinations, both historical, both existing today: the coercive type, of which the State is the supreme example, and the free or voluntary type, of which the Christian Church once aspired to be the supreme example, and of which the "Industrial Workers of the World" aspire to be the supreme example now.

What Rousseau failed to tell us, how-

ever, and what free associationists in all ages, including the present, have failed to see, is the group of obstinate facts which explain the existence and the persistence of coercive society, or the State, in the face of all the dreamers and the revolutionists of all generations. Those facts are three, namely: (1) The struggle for existence often brings together in search of economic opportunity, a multitude of persons whose interests conflict, whose ideas and feelings are different and who therefore cannot spontaneously co-operate; (2) A common peril, nevertheless, compels them to make common cause; (3) Under these circumstances they submit to the suggestion, the will, the tyrannical rule of the strong man, be he a military leader, a gang bully, or a district political boss.

But, say the syndicalists, war and militarism are kept alive by capitalistic greed. Capitalism and war will disappear together. What common danger will be left to necessitate general organization for anything but industrial purposes? For industry, let men combine and submit to the general will. In all other relations and activities of life, let them be free, without government or law.

Undoubtedly labor leaders of the revolutionary sort believe this social diagnosis. And the fact that they do believe it makes some of the rest of us despair of their intellectual processes.

The syndicalist believes it because, as a convinced and enthusiastic "communist-anarchist" he is unable to size up the "individualist-anarchist," or to grasp the fact that a good big one-half of the human race consists of persons who won't agree with anybody or work with anybody if they can help it. He will not admit that one-quarter of mankind is made up of dead-beats, who won't work, even to support themselves, if they can steal or beg. He denies that one-eighth of mankind is made up of persons who are prepared to prey upon their fellowmen, not merely by wheedling and sneak-thieving, but by violence and cruelty.

The syndicalist believes that the unsocialized half of the human race is a product of oppression. "After the revolution" he expects all the fakers, swindlers, gamblers, thugs and cut-throats to come purring up to the economic hearth of syndicalism and ask to be set to work!

Well, we predict that they won't, and that the syndicalist will save his philosophic face by the short and easy device of calling them "scabs," and that when he discovers that they won't work when opportunity is offered, he will proceed with a high hand to make them work. In other words, having kicked the State out at the front door, he will proceed to bring it in again at the back door with all possible haste, and for the same moss-grown reasons that have justified it thruout the ages!

## British Educational Problems

The British Association for the Advancement of Science at its recent Portsmouth meeting devoted much attention to the needs and methods of education, a subject that has of late years been occupying a larger space upon the programs of this body, as well as of the sister society in the United States. Both the British and the American Associations have now a Section of Educational Science, and while it may be questionable whether education is yet entitled to such recognition as a science on a formal equality with astronomy and chemistry, still, there is no question but that it is an important subject to consider and an interesting one to discuss.

Sir William Ramsay, before he passed on to his hobby, radium, in his presidential address, took time to deliver a few sharp blows at two established British institutions, the examination and scholarship systems. He ascribed lethargy of thought in England largely to the "external examinations," and commended instead the Continental and American custom of "trusting the teachers to form an honest estimate of the capacity and ability of each student and awarding honors accordingly." He denounced bribery by scholarships as "a form of pauperism practically unknown in every country but our own" and advised that the beneficiaries of such funds be required to repay them if and when circumstances permit. The amount of money expended annually in university fellowships, scholarships and business represents in Great Britain a capital

value of over $37,000,000, and if most of this expenditure could be recovered it would go far toward putting university education on a satisfactory basis.

The president of the educational section, Bishop Welldon, took up the same theme, and declared it "an evil scarcely capable of exaggeration," that the pecuniary benefits intended for the poor should have become the perquisites of the rich. "In the field of secondary education the competition for scholarships and exhibitions have become so severe that scarcely any boy in the examination for them stands a chance of success, except at a cost of three or four years spent beforehand in an expensive preparatory school."

Bishop Welldon was for fifteen years headmaster of the two great public schools of Dulwich and Harrow, so he speaks with knowledge and with feeling of the oppression of secondary education by the ancient universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The smattering of Greek which they insist upon requiring of all students for entrance is "both a farce and a nuisance." But the abolition of compulsory Greek is not enough. The atmosphere of the ancient universities should be changed. To a modern university, like Manchester, men and women come as students; they come to learn and they do learn. The atmosphere of Oxford and Cambridge is more social than intellectual, and the number of undergraduates who can in any sense be called serious students is but a small fraction of the whole. It seemed to him that the ancient universities in conferring degrees without an adequate guarantee of knowledge were largely responsible for the indifference of English society as a whole to the value and dignity of learning.

At present, the bishop said, the universities of Oxford and Cambridge are the close preserves of the Church of England, but he hoped that eventually all the universities, ancient as well as modern, would be free from theological restrictions. Coeducation, he recognized, is already an established reality in both the ancient and the modern universities, tho in the former degrees are denied to women. Coeducation is also becoming more common in the day schools, but he did not see how it could be introduced into the boarding schools "where the life was ordered on somewhat artificial principles." On the evils of segregated education he quoted Adam Smith:

> "That the education of boys at distant great schools, of young men at distant colleges, as well as ladies in distant nunneries and boarding schools, seems in the higher ranks of life to have hurt most essentially the domestic morals, and consequently the domestic happiness both of France and of England."

Many of these British problems are also our own, tho in a lesser degree. Examinations are not all powerful in this country, and they are not usually set by an external and independent authority, except in such cases as State regents examinations, admission to legal and medical societies, and entrance to universities. But our universities have not the power and prestige of the English, so they are now conforming with more or less reluctance to the demand of the secondary schools for the right to regulate their own affairs. The recent modifications of their entrance requirements made by Harvard and Chicago are striking illustrations of this tendency.

None of our universities have so abundant scholarship funds as Oxford and Cambridge, but we are not so free from the perplexities of such pecuniary assistance as Professor Ramsay thinks. We are beginning to hear not a little complaint of "bribery" thru scholarships by rival institutions, and "the endowment of mediocrity." Evidently we must be on the watch if we would escape the evils of England; the clutch of the dead hand, the formation of cliques, the fossilization of courses, the dominance of formal tests and the curse of uniformity. To prevent these evils we can hardly do better than to follow the four principles which Bishop Welldon lays down as the essentials of all true progress or reform in education.

> "1. That every child shall enjoy the opportunity of developing in full measure the intellectual and moral faculties with which God has endowed him or her.
>
> 2. That no difference of opportunity, or as little difference as possible, shall exist between the richer and the poorer classes of society.
>
> 3. That the supreme object of education is to provide good citizens—citizens who, in

Milton's stately language, will be able to 'perform justly, skilfully, and magnanimously all the offices, both public and private, of Peace and War.'

4. That, as the personal influence of the teacher is a potent factor in education, it is the business of the State to ensure the highest possible efficiency, not only of intelligence but of character, in the men and women who adopt the educational profession as their life-work."

## Mushrooms

DURING the last few weeks a series of deaths in and around New York, at least a score in all, have been reported as occurring after the eating of toadstools mistaken for mushrooms. A certain number of deaths from the same cause are reported from various parts of the country each year, especially during the spring and fall. Only rarely, however, do so many of them occur at the same time and in the same locality as on this occasion. There is no doubt that at times when attention has been called by the newspapers to deaths of this kind, other forms of severe digestive trouble are sometimes referred to the eating of fungi tho really other causes are at work. There are digestive symptoms resembling those caused by toadstools that occur after the eating of milk products in certain forms of decomposition, particularly spoiled or fermented cheese and ice cream that has been refrozen after an open ice-cream freezer has allowed its contents to melt. Besides, there are severe, sometimes fatal, symptoms of various forms of ptomaine poisoning in connection with shell-fish and certain kinds of sausage and other sophisticated meat foods that are readily put under this heading when excitement runs high. It is probable that these sources of poisoning have somewhat swelled the number of supposed deaths from the eating of toadstools even on the present occasion. Publicity always tends to disturb proper consideration of all such subjects.

Poisonous fungi are, however, undoubtedly responsible for a number of deaths each year. This is true in spite of the fact that it is not difficult for one who knows to distinguish between healthy and toxic fungi. Some of the correspondents in the newspapers have asked why those people who are taking risks in gathering mushrooms, or what they think are mushrooms, for themselves do not consult books and pictures and descriptions that would enable them to judge between the healthy and the poisonous. Of course it is easy to understand that most of those who suffer from this sort of poisoning are the least likely to consult authoritative auxiliaries of this kind in our libraries, museums and botanical gardens. Besides, there is always an element of danger in this, for while the ordinary mushroom is very easily distinguished from the ordinary toadstool, there are many forms of these fungi which occupy a middle place, some of which are non-poisonous, tho closely related and similar to plants which are highly dangerous. The amateur expert who gets his knowledge from books and diagrams and pictures is especially likely to think he knows it all in this matter and thus lay himself open to serious consequences, and unfortunately, as a rule, not only for himself but relatives and friends and, above all, children.

Mushrooms are not such a valuable food that any special risk ought to be taken in their eating. We called attention in our editorial on Diets, Simple and Mixed, in THE INDEPENDENT for September 7, to the fact that while for a time, owing to their nitrogenous content, there was an impression very prevalent, even among physicians and scientific dietitians, that mushrooms would make a valuable food product to replace meat to a considerable extent in warm weather and especially in tropical countries, further careful investigation has shown that the nitrogen content of mushrooms is available for human beings only to a slight degree. While their flavor appeals to some people, it will be found that it is usually a particular mode of serving mushrooms that makes them a favorite article of diet. Cream and meat sauces and butter are used in such a way as to make them tasty. The largest amount of the nutrition of the dishes thus made from mushrooms comes from these added materials. They are valuable almost entirely as tasty additions to diet, which leave a considerable residue, and therefore stimulate peristalsis and prevent or ameliorate that sluggishness of the bowels which is such a common symptom of our modern rather undiversified diet.

It would not be worth while, then,

even for the poor, whose diets are least varied, to take any special risks in the matter of adding mushrooms as a variety to diet. Even tho gathered by those who consume them, they are not a cheap food because of the additions that usually must be made to them as prepared for the table. When they are used it is almost indispensable to have them selected by an expert, that is, by one who knows non-poisonous from poisonous varieties by study of the plants themselves, and who has had some definite training in this matter. The man who is his own lawyer is a fool, it is said, as also the man who is his own physician. The man who is his own expert on mushrooms, however, unless he has had the training for it, would have to have some special term in the superlative degree invented in order to properly characterize him.

There is no need, in spite of recent casualties, for those who like mushrooms to feel alarmed over the continued eating of their favorite dainty, provided they have good reason to know that proper care has been exercised in the gathering of them, or that some definite agency of experience has had charge of it. Death from toadstools we have always had and always will have, tho fungi will continue to be a proper and salutary element in the diet of a good many people in the future as in the past.

## Prohibition in Maine

After a week we do not yet know whether or not the citizens of Maine have decided to retain the constitutional amendment which absolutely prohibits the sale in the State of alcoholic beverages, so close is the vote.

We would have every saloon in the State closed. They are a curse and nothing but a curse. It is a blessing to any community when it banishes this more than mischievous institution. Drunkenness is cultivated, fostered and provided for by the saloon; and drunkenness causes more poverty, suffering, cruelty and crimes, ruins more homes and hastens more deaths, than any other form of vicious indulgence. Beside alcohol opium is comparatively negligible because occasional, tobacco is even innocent and tea and coffee innocuous stimulants. Till men, and some women, learn self-control prohibition is a desirable rule.

The question is, as to the extent of prohibited territory. The more the better, of course; but the principle is the same whether we have constitutional prohibition in a State, or local option in a town or county. What we want is prohibition that will prohibit, prohibition supported by a voting public spirit which will punish infractions. In the State of Maine public sentiment has not prohibited, but has defied the constitution and the law in the cities. The law has been notoriously ineffective, and the city officials have been parties condoning the violation of law.

Now by a vote of the people—that is of the men—for we believe the women would have voted differently—it is made clear that they have no prevailing desire for prohibition. The vote is evenly balanced. It appears clear that any policy on which the people are so uncertain, half one way and half the other, should not be fixt by the constitution, but left to the laws. A constitution should represent a settled general conviction, such as it did when the present constitutional provision of Maine was approved by an overwhelming majority. Now there is no visible majority for it, and it is impossible to enforce it for that reason. A new population has come into the cities, and they have and should have their rights. With regret we discover this fact, and we believe that under the circumstances it should be left to the legislature to control the selling of liquor in the State, and that this should be by a local option law, so that a town or county can exclude the saloon with the certainty that infractions will be punished. Local option is of the same principle as State-wide prohibition, only it prohibits in a smaller territory. In towns or cities which prefer to have saloons the tax—called falsely a license—should be made very high, so as to limit the number of saloons and shut out the low doggeries. This will be partial prohibition, which is better than none.

What the saloon does appears in the case in Coatesville, Pa. A man went to a saloon and got liquor enough to make him drunk. Thereupon an offi-

cer of the law tried to arrest him and was shot dead by the drunken man. Then the vicious element of the town, its hoodlums and hooligans, the very men who had frequented the saloons, caught the drunken murderer and burnt him alive, and put an indelible stain on the reputation of the State of Pennsylvania. The responsibility rests on the saloon, and on the respectable men who signed the petition vouching for the character of its keeper and asking that he be allowed to make his living in this way.

One must ask why it is that from a vote of 40,000 majority Maine has sunk to an even vote on prohibition. With some who live in the cities we presume the reason is that they are disgusted with the failure to enforce the law, and they do not want a law that is not enforced; but these are comparatively few. Most who believe in prohibition want the law retained, and have not lost hope. The main cause for the change is the change of population. In the larger towns and the cities, manufacturers have brought in a class of people not yet assimilated, and so not amenable to the religious and moral ideals of the older population. The foreign immigration has been very great, particularly of French Canadians, and we fear they have not yet been brought under that influence for abstinence which is being exerted over the second and third generation of the Irish immigrants. The Churches ought to be able, if united and earnest, to control all moral conditions and establish a nearly uniform and permanent public sentiment; but that is not yet secured.

## The Wise Tourists

ANY one who is willing to get out of bed early enough in the morning will, during the month of September and that of October, be able to see flocks of birds migrating to their Southern homes. They travel by night, and they drop down on our lawns and into our orchards for breakfast, sometimes staying two or three days, provided the food is abundant. For long stretches they have to go on short rations, and they make up for this when they come on some of our orchards where there are plenty of wild cherries and mountain-ash berries still hanging on the trees. They then rise up in the air soon after sunset, and start again on their travels. If one will take the trouble to watch these birds of passage and hear their excited talk as they find a rich feast, he may be impelled to plant a few bird trees, for no other purpose but to give them a surer supply of food when they come his way.

None of these birds go by the Pullman, and none of them either check trunks or carry gripsacks. It is a modest economy from first to last, not only the lunching by the way, but the method of going. It does not seem quite impossible that we shall yet invent some sort of an aeroplane with which we can make our passage nearly as economical as that of the robins and bluebirds. Fifty years from now who shall say that flights of human beings will not be as regular southward in October as is that now of the feathered fowl? In the present state of aviation we are certainly privileged to imagine something much simpler in the way of mechanism, and not unlikely something more like wing flight.

When these neighbors of ours reach the South, they seek those sections which are best provided with food, rarely flocking two years in succession to the same locality. Here in the North, however, they have their specific homes, to which they return with singular regularity. Domestic attachments and home instincts go with song, and so we find that these friends of ours, while decidedly talkative in Florida, sing very little. Once in a while in their camp-meetings they will toss off a hymn, or possibly say a prayer. The gush of melody that goes with baby training and domestic life has no affinity for this residence in a foreign land. Foreign it is in every sense of the word. They have come simply to get away from the foodless months, and their hearts are still with the maples and apples.

Robin flocks often number thousands, and they can be seen by moonlight. They make very little noise and are easily overlooked; but in their starting they are rather excitable and not a little noisy. The bobolink has already gone into the rice fields of the Carolinas, and has

changed his garments with his habits. He is a peculiar bird, and makes a whole thing of any job he undertakes, and for this reason he has a new dress and a new song and leads a real home life wherever he is. Our robins and bluebirds and grosbeaks have the same habits when flitting northward, that is, they travel by night and conceal themselves as well as they can, but they are shamefully slaughtered on the way.

Before starting they form camps, where they spend a good many days in organizing and talking over matters, and they are evidently officered. These gatherings are in bayheads or by the lakes, where they can secure a plenty of water and a plenty of food. Bluebirds are often so exceedingly numerous as to color the atmosphere, and the robins number tens of thousands. They seem to be very anxious to be off, but evidently wait for couriers to advise as to the conditions of things ahead. All this while, they are living communistically, without any domestic relations that are discoverable. The mates of last year do not recognize each other as such, and we think they rarely remate for the coming season.

During their passage thousands are killed, especially of those that cross the Western States. It is for this reason that the Western robins seldom get as domesticated with human folk as those of the Eastern States. They are compelled to cross Kentucky and Tennessee, where they are sold at a dollar a hundred for pies. It is a shame that our laws are not yet able to get hold of the case and make the life of the robin as safe as the life of the man. It is for our interest as well as theirs, but in this case it is a shame to be compelled to appeal to the economics of the case. A bird that works as companion and friend, destroying millions of our insect pests, certainly ought to be protected from the slaughter of idle ignorance.

There are slow changes constantly being wrought in bird habits, wherever their environments are specially favorable or specially unfavorable. We can easily make our homesteads very delightful to our feathered companions, and they will soon find out that they are both safe and welcome. Birds that generally do not leave the environments of the forest can easily be made to nest in our orchards and by our doors. The hermit thrush, and the wood thrush, and the grosbeaks, and the indigo bird are only a few of those who can be persuaded to be our companions, and add to our choir.

More of these birds will stay all winter with us in Ohio and New York if we plant more with the purpose of furnishing them food. Few of them dread the cold, but their migration is caused to prevent starvation. In the South more of the herons are nesting without migrating North. The quail, under the suggestive protection of our recent laws, is beginning to domesticate himself. He is as good a bird or fowl as any that we have in our yards. He is the only one that will eat potato-bugs. Our petted robin probably does as much damage as any bird that we encourage, but it is almost entirely in the way of reducing our cherry and currant and berry crop.

The oriole and the bluejay have got to answer for themselves, for they jab their bills into an unnecessary number of grape bunches and peaches, and seem to be wholly lacking in any sense of economy. As for the damage done by the robins and catbirds and most of the thrushes, all we have to do is to plant enough to give them their daily food; that is, plant for our whole family. There ought to be some thousands of mountain-ash trees set along the fences and the edges of the farms from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

## The Fifteenth Amendment

THERE are men in our Southern States who think it worth while to urge the repeal, or, if not that, the annulment, of the Fifteenth Amendment, which gives to the freedmen the right to vote. If they fear it is impossible to get the amendment repealed in one of the ways provided by the Constitution—that is, by another amendment adopted by three-fourths of the States, or by a constitutional convention — they imagine it can be annulled by the Supreme Court, which may be persuaded to declare it unconstitutional; that is, that it was not constitutionally adopted by three-fourths of the State. They will try to prove to the satisfaction of a

majority of the Justices of the Court that a number of the States were coerced into accepting it, and that their act was therefore not valid. We would not begrudge their entertainment to those who take pleasure in such anticipations. They might employ their energies in a more mischievous way.

We have in mind the State of Mississippi, where three candidates lately sought the nomination for Governor, and where this proposition to seek the annulment of the Fifteenth Amendment was a burning issue. To be sure, there is no more chance of annulling or repealing it than there is of repealing the commandment to love one's neighbor as one's self; in fact, the attempt to repeal the one is an attempt to repeal the other. But they do not all see it so in Mississippi, and one of the most earnest in the effort is an old friend of THE INDEPENDENT when he was a New York pastor twenty years ago, the Rev. William Hayne Leavell, D. D., LL. D., who was trained under the influence of his father-in-law, the late distinguished Senator George, of Mississippi. As he calls our attention to a pamphlet written by him, urging the annulment of the Fifteenth Amendment, we take the occasion to consider the argument for it, which he and not a few others are taking somewhat too seriously.

The argument offered by Dr. Leavell and those he represents is that the negro is an inferior race, not capable of voting intelligently, and therefore ought not to be allowed to vote, and the amendment giving him that right should be annulled. The whites are superior, and must be predominant, and are determined to rule, by fair means or foul. At present the means used are confessedly foul, and therefore Dr. Leavell would have the amendment annulled; and then the States could by fair means disfranchise all negroes; and when negroes know that they cannot vote they will cease to seek equality and will be contented and quiet in their inferior position. This is actually the argument, and this the anticipation which a usually sensible man presents to us for our approval.

Ours is "the superior race," he says. But before God, and properly before men, we are not to be approved or condemned as races, but as men. The eighteenth chapter of Ezekiel argues that principle at length, even under Judaism, and it is the basis of the Christian religion and ought to be of any Christian civilization or government. Individuals are good or bad, superior or inferior, not races. There are negroes not inferior to Dr. Leavell, possibly his superior. There are all sorts in all races.

But being inferior, the negro must be kept in subordination and must not mix. And yet he does not seem to be so inferior, for Dr. Leavell allows that he is getting education and wealth, and he fears—miscegenation, a process which has, however, gone on a good way with no great opposition on the part of the white men of the South. But Dr. Leavell says:

> "Before such a terrible cataclysm could sweep all barriers away, our race, which has never submitted to any other, never permitted any other long to block its way, which has never balked at any means necessary to clear its path, and which has always won, would rise in ungoverned wrath and utterly annihilate every condition and every person and thing that made such a disaster possible. Under necessity we would do that without hesitation and without remorse."

That is, rather than allow intermarriage of those who might wish it, the white race would murder the black race without remorse, and Dr. Leavell would feel no remorse. We can tell him that if equal legal rights were given, very few would want intermarriage; but with it forbidden and the race made legally inferior and subordinate, miscegenation would continue as it has in the past.

Put he does not like to anticipate the method of massacre; his alternative is perpetual "subordination," and for that reason he would have the Fifteenth Amendment annulled, so that Mississippi might deprive the negro of the right to vote. He says:

> "Were the negro deprived of his vote and deprived of the expectation that his right to vote will sooner or later be recognized and allowed, it would not take ten years to produce harmonious relations between the whites and blacks as a whole."

An amazing statement! It is more likely that bedlam would follow. Does he think they have not human passions, that they would be satisfied to suffer taxation without representation? If the black in them were so pusilanimous, would not the white in them resent it?

And are not thousands of them as white as the whites, and hundreds of thousands of them half white? Do not they share with the "race which has never submitted to any other," and would they submit in gentle grace?

Dr. Leavell comforts himself with the faith that "practically every thoughtful white man, North and South alike, holds that it was a huge blunder to confer the right of suffrage upon the negro." That is not true. There is not a Northern State in which an effort to deprive the negro of the ballot could find support, amendment or no amendment. We believe that suffrage does not depend on complexion. We believe it is safer to give the ballot to poor men, or stupid men, or men of small or no education, or to black men, or to women, than it is to deprive them of it.

Dr. Leavell concludes:

"While we will and must maintain white supremacy, we should do so in ways and by means that will not tend to undermine our moral quality."

There are such means, by being better men, if they can, wiser men, and with it all, fairer men. But it is impossible to do it by forcible humiliation and subordination of anybody, of whatever color or estate, without moral degradation. To attempt to rob black men or poor men of the right of suffrage, of all equal civil and political rights, is an insolent injustice. To attempt to annul the Fifteenth Amendment so as to keep one's self on top of somebody else is mean and selfish and unjust. It is unworthy of one who preaches the Gospel of Him who came to "break down the middle wall of partition."

By all means let Dr. Leavell read the volume of "Papers on Interracial Problems," presented at the Races Congress in London in July, published for the World Peace Foundation, Boston.

**The Wiley Case**

The congressional investigation of the Wiley case and the presidential decision confirms the view we took in our editorial of July 20, "Tripped by Red Tape," that the fault lay not so much with any individual as with the restrictions of bureaucratic administration which, in the scientific work of the Government, checks initiative and cultivates mediocrity. President Taft says: "The truth is, the limitations upon bureau chiefs and heads of departments to exact per diem compensations for the employment of experts in such cases as this is doubtful legislative policy." We are glad that Dr. Wiley is to retain his office as Chief Chemist, for his services will be valuable to the Government in the future as in the past. But the Board of Referees should also be retained, for the chemical questions continually arising in the administration of the Food and Drug Act are too doubtful and difficult to be decided by any one man, however eminent. The President is, of course, no more obliged to accept the opinion of Dr. Wiley in condemnation of benzoate than he is to accept the opinion of Mr. Wickersham in condemnation of Dr. Wiley. It is the duty of the President to act upon the best chemical knowledge attainable anywhere in the world and it would be presumptuous to assume that this is always to be found in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Any bureaucratic administration is liable to fall a prey to the disease of neophobia. But a new food product or a novel method of preparation or preservation is entitled to the protection of the common law; it should be assumed to be innocent until proved guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

**Governor Harmon's Task**

We have intimated in another column that we do not care at present to attack or defend Justice Sanborn's decision last April on the Minnesota rate cases; but we may say that Governor Harmon has no easy task before him. Just now the prominence given him puts him forward as having an equal chance with Governor Woodrow Wilson, or a greater chance to receive the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. But if he should fail of success before the Supreme Court he might get a setback to his ambition. The Supreme Court may very well decline to express any judgment on the right of the States to control intrastate transportation, and may

decide in favor of the railroad companies on the other ground presented by Justice Sanborn, that these particular rates were confiscatory, as they did not allow a profit of more than two or three per cent. to the companies. The Supreme Court does not usually decide on the basis of a major point of complaint when a minor one will do. In the Minnesota case the State put a value on the railroad property very much lower than did Justice Sanborn, and found a handsome profit on the rates fixt by the State's Railroad Commission. The Constitution forbids confiscation of property, and in this case it is a question of fact. Beyond all question the railroads have brought the States into much closer relations, and the control of the national Government has become closer, and this tendency cannot be withstood.

**A Sixtieth Anniversary**

We give our warm congratulations to our valued neighbor, the *New York Times*, on attaining its sixtieth anniversary. When THE INDEPENDENT reached that age three years ago we treated it as a great occasion, and we are glad to see that the *Times* honors its craft in a special historical and illustrated issue. The *Times* has gained a most worthy record from the first as an independent journal. Under its founder, Henry J. Raymond, it supported the Republican party and was a sort of mouthpiece of President Lincoln. After the Civil War it favored President Johnson and an easier treatment of the South. One of its great achievements was the exposure of the Tweed ring, ending in its overthrow. It passed over to the Democratic camp during President Cleveland's campaigns, but joined the Republicans on financial issues when Bryan was a candidate. We greatly admire its motto, "All the News that is Fit to Print," a motto which neither it nor any other great morning daily seems able wholly to follow. It has taken the lead in giving us a high-class one-cent paper, and its patrons are very numerous and loyal. It attracts the same readers at one cent as pay in the afternoon three cents for the *Post*. It has grown younger with its years, as any journal ought that is fit to live.

**Haeckel and Psyche**

Last week, in an address before a Monist conference in Germany, Professor Haeckel repeated his familiar doctrine that man has no immortal soul, and that all those activities which the world has assigned to the mind or the soul are only functional activities of the brain. This is only a few days after Professor Macdonald, at the British Association, had argued that science gives no evidence that the brain may not be an organ played upon by something outside of it; as he would say, by the universal mind. Because the mind and the brain are not always associated, in sleep and under anesthesia, for example, there is at least a possibility that the mind is an outside influence acting on the brain when the latter is in certain states. We this week allow our readers to have a taste of Haeckel in an article on "Psyche." In this article he asserts what is by no means generally accepted by scientists, that all there is of soul is in the brain cells, and that when these cells cease to function the soul ceases to exist. The reader will observe the contemptuous attitude he shows toward those who differ from his sort of Monism, comparing them to sluggish blind worms. Such characterization does not help the courtesies of debate.

**The Elements Not Elementary**

In his presidential address before the British Association, Sir William Ramsay gives an admirably compact account of the evidence coming from the study of radium discovered by Madame Curie, that seems to indicate that not one of the so-called chemical elements, unless it be hydrogen, is simple, but that they are composite. This seemed probable when it was first discovered that they could be arranged in a series, and in an ascending scale governed by their combining weights, from hydrogen, 1, to uranium, 239; and it was made certain as to some of them, when it was found that radium, 227, is formed from uranium by the loss of three atoms of helium, 4; that is, by the reduction of 12 in combining weight. But now radium will lose more atoms of helium and change to other elements, as Sir William Ramsay very beautifully

explains, showing what are the successive "emanations," as they are called, of radium, which are not yet fully studied, as some of them have a very short life, owing to their spontaneous disintegration. We may thus give the chemical story in part as follows: Uranium, 239, loses three atoms of helium, 4, and is changed to radium, 227. Radium then loses another atom of helium and becomes niton, 223. Niton in turn decomposes, losing another atom of helium, and becomes emanation A, 219, not yet investigated, because in three minutes it has half changed into another solid substance by again giving off an atom of helium, and becoming emanation B, 215. This also has not been chemically examined, because in twenty-seven minutes it has changed, not this time by the loss of helium, but of certain electrons that defy weight, giving us emanation $C^1$; but this changes speedily, by the loss of another atom of helium, into emanation $C^2$, 211. This again passes, with the loss of nothing detectable, into emanation D, this into E, and this into F, which Madame Curie calls polonium, still 211. This loses another atom of helium, and changes into a metal, probably lead, 207. Now the problem is up to the chemists; if these elements can be disintegrated, why not all the rest? And when we have learned how, what sort of a world will we have?

**Are They "Lesser Breeds"?**

British pre-eminence in athletic sports is generally admitted. The word *sport* has been adopted, like *beefsteak*, into the European languages. The international golf match won last week by an Englishman supports the claim. But a fine American baseball team that visited Japan last year found no mean antagonists, and now a team of Bengalis have won the banner against the total combination of English football teams in India. The Mahan Bagan team had entered at previous competitions, but had dropt out at an early stage, but this time it appeared immediately that they were a very strong combination. When they reached the semi-finals the public interest became intense, and far bigger crowds filled the grounds at Calcutta than had ever been present before. After success at the semi-finals they had to meet the East Yorks, the crack English team. So great was the enthusiasm that ten thousand people were on the grounds at eleven o'clock, altho the game was not to begin till half past five. When the native team won against the British the crowd, not wearing hats, threw their shoes into the air in their excitement. We are glad the Bengalis won, and such matches, in which both races stand on even terms and the best wins, will do much to promote mutual respect.

"Pretty soft," commented Uncle Joe Cannon when he saw a fellow Congressman make a drive from the teeing ground of the Brae Burn Country Club, at West Newton, Mass. "It's hard to teach an old dog new tricks," was his more humble remark when he had taken 27 strokes (some say 28) before holing out 400 yards from the first tee. He added: "But it's a great game." So several other statesmen have decided. Big game killing is more appropriate to a Roosevelt, but Mr. Taft and Mr. Balfour very properly stick to golf. A recommendable game for statesmen, this: in which patience and coolness of temper are first essentials.

If we may believe Norberto Torcal, "President, Spanish Associated Press," in *America*, the Portuguese Republic has only a very few days longer to continue. He writes:

"The days of the republic are numbered. If unforeseen reverses and mishaps do not intervene, within two months, possibly within a month, the monarchy will have been restored. The country wants it. The army wants it. There are men, there is money, there are arms, there is enthusiasm. What is lacking? A white and blue flag on the border; a shout against the tyranny of the republic."

Since he wrote this some three weeks must have past, and coming events do not yet cast a very black shadow before them.

The food riots are spreading in Europe, as in China, the latest being at Vienna where a number of people were killed last Sunday in a clash with the military. They demanded cheaper food, as have the German rioters whom the

Government hopes to appease by lowering the railroad transportation rates for provisions, when what is really needed is the reduction in the tariff on food-stuffs. The spread of these riots is a very ominous sign, and the monarchical governments may properly look out for revolutionary outbreaks.

Russia is the only European Power that has not now recognized the Portuguese republic. Even with its parliament it is the refuge of autocracy. Even in this country there are many who are anxious to have the republic fail and be replaced by royalty. It is a matter to be noticed that the salary given to the Portuguese President is only $20,000, with about $6,000 for expenses, a very modest allowance as courts go. He can make no gorgeous show of dignity, but that is all the better for a republic.

A number of the British members of Parliament refuse to accept the salary which was voted to them. They think it is not gentlemanly to take it. But it is democratic, for otherwise only rich men can be elected. Now that the courts have decided that labor unions cannot assess their members to pay their elected members of Parliament, it is only decent that they should have a salary as in all other countries.

The murder of Premier Stolypin again illustrates the horrible condition of espionage and sedition that prevails in Russia. Here the assassin is both a spy on both sides, false to both, as is necessary, and at last assigned to this act of murder in a public place where sure of being caught and executed. We should call it a barbarian country if we did not remember that we have barbarism also in our own country.

Two months ago we gave an account of the effort of a young man in St. Louis, at the instigation of his father, to secure the annulment of his marriage from his wife because he had learned, what he had never suspected, that she had a small fraction of negro blood. We are glad to learn that the suit has been dropt and that a reconciliation has taken place.

The time of year has now come when men hunting deer shoot each other in the woods. The fatalities among the hunters will now begin to match those among the air-men and the automobilists. It will be safe to keep as far as possible from the Maine woods and the Adirondacks.

Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, defends his action in accepting the honorary vice-presidency of the Brewers' International Congress. He says the business is lawful, and he could not in courtesy refuse the honor. We fail to see why he was compelled to accept it.

The mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Mexico publishes a paper at the head of which are the words "Not Protestant." But "Protestant" is on the title-page of the Prayer Book used by the missionaries in Mexico when they come back for a visit. How can they harmonize their statement with the truth?

Under the supreme order, "If they persecute you in one city flee to another," most of the missionaries in Sze-Chuan have escaped to the nearest places of safety, but it is an unverified report that two have been killed. The age of martyrs is not yet past.

When President Taft spoke to the farmers at Erie, Pa., last week, on the value of the Department of Agriculture, the warmest response came from his incidental mention twice of the parcels post. The country wants it.

Governor Noel, of Missouri, was a warm advocate of the direct primary. Now he has been beaten by one and he has changed his mind. He fears it can be more easily controlled by the bosses than the old system.

Colonel Bryan, in his *Commoner*, leads with an editorial declaring that "Harmony Means to Halt." Here "Harmony" means Harmon.

The Persian parliament has decided that women have no right to vote because they have no souls. But we believe that women have souls.

# Financial

## New President of the Bank of Commerce

JAMES S. ALEXANDER, who was recently elected president of the National Bank of Commerce, was born in Tarrytown in 1865 and at eighteen became a clerk in the Tarrytown National Bank. Two years later, in 1885, he entered the Bank of Commerce as a clerk. In 1899 he became assistant cashier, and was promoted from time to time until he became vice-president in 1908. R. G. Hutchins, Jr., who has resigned as vice-president of the Chicago Railways Company to accept the position of vice-president of the Bank of Commerce, was formerly with Harris, Forbes & Co. or the Harris Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, and was born in Brooklyn forty-two years ago. Henry A. Smith continues as he has done for the past eight years as vice-president of the Bank of Commerce. Mr. Smith was vice-president of the Western National when that bank was merged in 1903 with the Bank of Commerce. The cashier is Nelson Olcott and the finance committee, in addition to President Alexander, consists of J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr.; Henry P. Davison, formerly vice-president of the First National Bank and now with the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.; F. A. Vanderlip, president, and W. A. Simonson, vice-president of the National City Bank; Frank L. Hine, president of the First National Bank; Charles A. Peabody, president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and Albert H. Wiggins, president of the Chase National Bank. Paul M. Warburg, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., has been elected director in



JAMES S. ALEXANDER
President National Bank of Commerce, New York



R. G. HUTCHINS, JR.
Vice-president National Bank of Commerce

place of Jacob H. Schiff, resigned. The Bank of Commerce has had an honorable career since it was organized in 1839. It is now one of the largest banks in the United States. With a capital of twenty-five million and a surplus and undivided profits of over fifteen and a half million dollars, it has total resources of more than two hundred and seven million dollars.

## Wide Distribution of Pennsylvania Railroad Stock

THE stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad, whose dividend recently paid amounted to $6,764,610, is held by 69,760 persons, the largest number of stockholders in the history of the company. The average holding of each of these persons was 129.29 shares of a par value of $6,464.50. The 10 per cent. allotment recently made by the company increased the capital stock by $38,357,850 up to August 5, 92 per cent. of the holders of the stock having availed themselves of the privilege of paying for the new stock in full instead of in two instalments. The number of shareholders prior to April 12, when the allotment was made, was 66,046, an increase of 3,714 shareholders within the last four months.

The figures show that on August 1, 15.65 per cent. of the capital stock was held abroad by 10,000 shareholders, with average holdings of 141 shares each. In the United States there were 21,545 shareholders in the State of Pennsylvania, with average individual holdings of 108 shares. In New York State there were 12,006 shareholders. The total number of women shareholders was 32,801.

....The foreign trade of Japan in June, and for the first six months of the year, show that while there has been a diminution in exports, there has been a great expansion in imports. Imports in June reached a total value of $31,000,000, as compared with only $19,000,000 in June, 1910, the advance being mainly in wholly and partly manufactured articles. During this same period the exports, on the other hand, amounted to $16,800,000, against $17,500,000 a year ago. For the first six months of the year there is now a total expansion in the imports of $34,500,000 and a decrease in the exports of $3,150,000, the actual excess of imports over exports for the half year being $52,500,000, as compared with only $14,350,000 for the first half of last year.

....The Treasury and the banks will be called upon to finance over $94,000,000 in dividend and interest payments during September. Of that sum $55,000,000 will be in dividends. The great burden of all the financing will fall upon the New York banks and the Sub-Treasury. The Government will have no important payments to make until October, when the interest upon the $600,000,000 consolidation loan of 1900 falls due, and the first interest upon the recent $50,000,000 issue of 5 per cent. Panama bonds will be paid.

....According to a compilation made by the *Journal of Commerce,* new securities issued during the first half of the present year by railroad, industrial, mining and other corporations amounted to $1,229,467,950, which may be compared with $1,048,431,950 for the first half of 1910. These figures show a gain of $181,036,000, for which the railroads are responsible, as the increase credited to them alone is $186,150,000.

....The number of immigrants received in this country last year was $1,071,887, against 957,106 in 1909 and 410,319 in 1908. For the first five months of the present year the number was 354,281, against 515,565 in the corresponding months of 1910. Canada's immigration in May was 61,475 (15,414 from the United States), against 47,589 in May of last year.

....Stockholders of the Bankers' and Mercantile Trust companies have unanimously approved the merger of the two institutions. The Bankers' Trust Company (this is the name of the enlarged corporation) thus becomes the largest trust company in the United States, its deposits amounting to about $110,000,000.

....The Census Bureau's estimate of the value of last year's cotton crop in the United States is $963,180,000, which is a new high record.

# Insurance

## Rated Up Policies

Occasionally a man is induced to apply for life insurance, and after his physical examination receives a policy that is rated up. This means that his physical condition does not warrant the company extending him the same rate that would be given to a normally healthy applicant. A man of thirty, who shows symptoms or a tendency toward becoming a poor risk, might be called on to pay the rate of a normal man of forty. Many applicants on receiving rated up policies become discouraged, and return the papers for cancellation. This action is no more wise than an applicant for fire insurance deciding not to insure because his property is found risky and a higher rate demanded. It is often true that some applicants cannot obtain life insurance at any price, and the mere fact that a company is willing to take an acknowledged poor risk at a slight advance should be an incentive rather than a deterrent to the applicant. The New York Life Insurance Company gives a list of ten payments on rated up policies during a single recent month. One instance is of a Milwaukee grocer insured for $5,000. He was rated up nine years, from 45 to 54, but accepted the company's ruling, and paid the premium. He acted wisely, for he lived less than eight months after the policy took effect. Another instance is that of a New York shoe salesman, who was rated up from 27 to 40. He accepted the policy, and died thirteen months later of heart disease. Many men receive their first warning from a physical examination for life insurance, and a rated up policy should be even more carefully considered for acceptance than a straight policy.

The diplomatic representations of Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary and America have postponed until November further action on the establishment of a government monopoly of life insurance in Italy. It is then proposed that companies are to administer existing business to its expiration, but are to have no claim upon the government for indemnity for the interruption. Italians resident in foreign countries will be subject to fine if they insure with foreign concerns, unless they prove by a consular certificate that their residence abroad exceeds one year. All Italian or foreign companies now operating in Italy will be bound to file, within fifteen days after the new act takes effect, their register of policies, which will be checked and closed. The bill is not to apply to mutual institutions or to provident societies which write for amounts not over $100 or a pension not over $20 per year, or to public or private institutions which directly administer insurance funds for the benefit of their own employees. Among the many amendments already suggested is one permitting an English company to continue in Italy another six years, provided they issue policies for not less than $3,000; another amendment would raise the stamp duty on those policies to 5 per cent.

Automobile insurance is still a comparatively new field and figures on losses are interesting. The National Fire Protection Association has tabulated its experience on fires in automobile garages, covering 126 cases on which official reports have been received. Of these 19 were due to causes common to all risks and 71 due to special hazards of the line, with gasoline fires responsible for 17, gasoline or benzine claiming for 14, and filling gasoline supply tanks for 12, while carburetors were responsible for 9 more, the gasoline hazard in general being responsible for over half the known special hazard causes. Sixty-nine per cent. of the fires occurred in the car storage department and 21 in the repair department; 59 per cent. occurred at night and 41 in the daytime; 71 per cent. were while the plant was in operation and 29 while it was not in operation.

There are 1,500 persons killed and 5,000 persons injured annually in the United States as a result of fire.

# The Independent

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## Survey of the World

**Canada Rejects Reciprocity**

The Liberal Government was hopelessly defeated in the Canadian general elections of September 21. The Conservative majority seems to be 49, against a Liberal majority of 43 in the late Parliament. The seats will be distributed as follows, the table showing also their former distribution:

| | 1911 Parliament. | | Late Parliament. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Liberal. | Conservative. | Liberal. | Conservative. |
| Quebec | 37 | 26 | 53 | 12 |
| Ontario | 73 | 73 | 45 | 51 |
| Prince Edward Island | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Nova Scotia | 12 | 7 | 14 | 5 |
| New Brunswick | 4 | 6 | 11 | 2 |
| Manitoba | 7 | 10 | 2 | 8 |
| Saskatchewan | 8 | 2 | 9 | 1 |
| Alberta | 6 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| British Columbia | 5 | 7 | 2 | 5 |
| Yukon | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 144 | 134 | 136 | 86 |

In this table the one Nationalist member of the new Parliament, elected by a Quebec constituency, is counted as a Conservative. The election in far away Yukon has not yet taken place. Every Province except Alberta shows a Conservative gain. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was returned by two constituencies (Quebec, East, and Soulanges, P. Q.), but eight of his thirteen cabinet ministers lost their seats; and among the losers were William Paterson (customs) and William S. Fielding (finance)—the Canadian negotiators of the reciprocity agreement. The new Prime Minister, succeeding Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who has held that office for fifteen years, will be Robert Laird Borden, a native of Nova Scotia. Says the Toronto *Globe* (Liberal):

"The people of Ontario do not like their neighbors to the south. Liberals by scores of thousands must have joined with Conservatives in city and country to show their objections to having any truck or trade with the Yankees.' The other Provinces, taken together, have a majority for Laurier and larger markets, but, by an overwhelming vote, Ontario has declared that she will have nothing to do with reciprocity. The campaign orators of the Conservative party builded better than they knew when during the last two weeks of the campaign they appealed to the people of this Province to save Canada from the Americans. They created a wave of feeling that was not observable on the surface, but that nevertheless swept the voters from their political moorings."

——Besides the sentimental considerations, the attitude of the railway magnates was potent in deciding the day. Sir William Van Horne, an American by birth, and former president of the Canadian Pacific, has been one of the most outspoken and most violent opponents of the agreement. President Shaughnessy, another American now more Canadian than the Canadians, is known to entertain the opinions of the older officers and ex-officers. Specifically, Canadian railway men feared that grain would go south from Winnipeg, and instead of going to milling points in Eastern Canada would drift toward St. Paul and Minneapolis. The Canadian Pacific Railway is immensely profitable, and it very naturally wants to maintain its present high rates. Experience shows that manufacturers expect it to meet rates on American roads which are being dealt with by the Interstate Commerce Commission in a drastic fashion. The development of the Spokane rate case has been closely watched by business men and railroad experts in the Dominion. Now, permit the West to be closely united thru reciprocity; let the Hill roads get better Canadian connections, and Canadian east and west routes must meet the thru rates established over American lines.

**Mr. Borden's Statement and Sir Wilfrid's**

The leader of the Conservative party in Canada, who was returned in Halifax by about 200 majority, issued this statement upon learning the result of the contest:

"There is no opportunity tonight for more than the briefest statement. In rejecting reciprocity, Canada has simply affirmed her adherence to a policy of national development which she has pursued for many years. The Government, without mandate from the people, undertook to reverse that policy, and, upon submitting their action to the people, were defeated. The verdict was in no wise dictated by any spirit of unfriendliness to the great neighboring republic. No such spirit exists."

The defeated Premier says:

"Victory, which has been so long on our side, has at last abandoned us. It would seem that our adversaries have obtained the majority of representatives from the whole country.

"What consolation there is for me is to know that the Province of Quebec has remained faithful to us. . . . My regret, tho profound, is not for personal reasons. I regret not only the defeat of the Government, but that the country will be led to the rejection of reciprocity. Our relations with the United States have always been cordial. I do not know what the effect of this will be on them. We have tried to make them most cordial.

"My heart beats strong as ever and I can hold my head as high. The Liberal party has received a check, but it will continue its work. The only thing I ask is that you do not lose courage. If I were twenty years younger I would be in the breach, and even as it is I cannot say what course I shall take. . . . We have received a check, but we will come again to the fight."

The Ottawa *Free Press* (Liberal) suggests that Mr. Borden appoint Sir Wilfrid Canadian High Commissioner at London. Many believe that the new Premier will heed the suggestion of the *Free Press*.——On Tuesday night a reception was given to Mr. Borden at Ottawa. Among the leader's promises during the campaign were the creation of a tariff commission, an independent commission to operate the Hudson Bay Railway for the Government, the expropriation of all the terminal grain elevators and their operation by the Government; the control of the chilled meat industry, involving the operation of Government abattoirs; the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal, road construction in the West, and the establishment of a comprehensive system of agricultural education.

**The British View**

The Conservative victory in Canada caused general surprise at home and abroad. In Great Britain it was welcomed as presaging closer trade relations within the British Empire, altho Mr. Lloyd-George recently said that he would welcome the letting down of the bars. Canada's vote against reciprocity deprest American stocks on the London market, and affected Canadian Pacific similarly. Under the heading, "Dead and Damned," W. W. Astor's *Pall Mall Gazette* said:

"Canada refuses to become her neighbor's hewer of wood and drawer of water. The people have risen to denounce the bribe and repudiate the treachery. The decision will arouse the imperialists here."

The London *Globe* similarly says, "Imperialism has won," and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has issued a statement expressing his gratification at this "victory for imperial preference."

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**America's Standpoint**

The tariff reductions provided by the reciprocity agreement as voted by the American Congress were not to become effective until after Canadian ratification. The one exception was the wood pulp and paper schedule, which by special provision went into immediate operation, and is now the law of the land. The opinion exprest at the State Department is that no effort will be made to repeal the reciprocity act, and, altho the duties therein provided will not become effective, the act itself will be permitted to remain on the statute books. Mr. Taft heard the news of the defeat at Kalamazoo, Michigan.

"I have just been informed that reciprocity has failed in Canada," he said. "For me it is a great disappointment. I had hoped that it would be put through to prove the correctness of my judgment that it would be a good thing for both countries. It takes two to make a bargain, and if Canada declines we can still go on doing business at the old stand."

At Nashville, Tenn., Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was asked if his remarks about annexation had not aided in the defeat of reciprocity by Canada. He issued the following statement:

"My remarks about annexation did not do half as much to defeat reciprocity in Canada

as did President Taft's speech, in which he insisted on hurrying up agreeing to reciprocity in this country before Great Britain could establish her imperial policy of tariff with preferential rates for the colonies. He and I were both quoted by the anti-reciprocity crowd in Canada, he more than I; but the chances are that the quotations from his speeches and mine did not have half so much to do with defeating reciprocity as did the corruption funds sent from both this country and Great Britain into Canada."

At Washington it has been suggested that the only chance for the continuance of reciprocity as an open issue might be found in an attempt by Newfoundland to secure such a treaty of agreement with the United States. The Newfoundlanders were only awaiting the disposition of the compact between the United States and Canada to open negotiations with Washington for a reciprocity arrangement on their own account, and State Department officials say it has been difficult to keep them from pressing the matter while the Canadian agreement was pending. It is just possible that the Newfoundlanders may see their opportunity in the present situation and decide to renew overtures for an agreement on the lines of the ill-fated Hay-Herbert treaty of 1902. This treaty is still regarded by State Department officials as a model instrument, providing for the admission into Newfoundland of many American materials and manufactured products and the enjoyment of free fishing and bait by Americans in return for a free market for Newfoundland fish.——It is predicted that an effort will be made at the next session to accomplish thru tariff legislation what was to have been accomplished thru the reciprocity agreement. This agreement was supported by Democratic Congressmen on the ground that it provided lower tariff duties on articles imported to this country from the Dominion of Canada. They seized upon the recommendations of the Administration as being in line with the Democratic policy of reduction of schedules. Practically the same ends may therefore be accomplished by tariff bills which would provide for lower duties on Canadian importations, or for the free importation of many articles coming from that country, altho there would, of course, be no compensatory reduction on Canadian importations of our products.

**In New Jersey**

Speaking in Newark and Orange, N. J., September 22, Governor Woodrow Wilson said that, judging by the thousands of sample primary ballots that have been returned, he feared that his own election might have been brought about by fraud. He said:

"It has been said that I profited in the election by this fraudulent vote. I am afraid it is true, and if I had the opportunity I would change it at once, no matter what the cost. It makes me hot all over to think I was in part elevated by contemptible fraud, and if there is any way the office can be vacated I invite the process at once.

"I don't want office except with the honest votes of the people. If we can't have a free and open ballot we shouldn't have any. I don't want five spook votes to offset my one."

Many of the 11,000 alleged voters whom the Post Office could not locate in Newark were registered from vacant lots, and scores of persons were in some cases registered from houses where only one or two legal voters resided. Governor Wilson's declaration is seized upon by critics of the Geran law of last winter as showing that the new legislation facilitates more such illegal voting, for it gives to persons whose names appeared on the poll books at the last regular election the unqualified right to vote at the ensuing primaries, and provides no method whatever by which the poll books may be revised or corrected. There is a provision by which registry lists may be revised by striking off names improperly placed thereon, but the poll books are not subject to such revision or correction. New Jersey is agitated this week over primary elections for municipal offices. The fight in Jersey City is especially keen.——Governor Wilson, of New Jersey, was asked, September 20, to use his influence to settle the strike of the Lackawanna Railroad trackmen. Governor Wilson wrote a letter stating that the strikers' demands appeared "just and reasonable" and condemning the company's stand refusing arbitration. The Governor wrote to Gen. Lewis Bryant, head of the State Department of Labor, and told him to see if he could not help the strikers.——A strike of the coal-wagon drivers, belonging to the International Union of Teamsters, led to disorder in Jersey City, N. J., last week. The fight was among members of theirs and of rival organizations.

**The Coming Election in Mexico**

It is now expected that Madero will be elected President of Mexico almost without opposition, for General Bernardo Reyes has asked his followers not to vote. He said, in a statement published on the 22d, that the country was not peaceful, and that voting on October 1 would not be legal. Therefore he urged his supporters not to go to the polls. By resorting to arms, he continued, he could overturn the existing Government, but he did not intend to take such a step. Madero's comment was that this was Reyes's confession of failure to organize a party. But he did not think Reyes would tamely submit to defeat. "The people," he added, "will know to whom to adhere, and whatever may be the plan of General Reyes it will fail, because those of us who have fought for liberty will know how to guard against any weapons he may employ." Reyes's campaign committee said it would continue its work. The evolutionist party decided not to vote, unless the election should be postponed. Granados, Minister of the Interior, in a report to Congress, said there was disturbance only in Sinaloa and Chiapas. It was not of such a character that it called for postponement of the election. In the House, a committee reported against postponement, saying it would cause bloodshed and that the reasons given in the petition for it were trivial. It was said that a majority of the Senate desired postponement for two months. Minister Granados predicted the election of Madero and Dr. Francisco Gomez, saying that Suarez (on the Madero ticket for second place) was not well known. The Catholic party will vote for Madero and De la Barra, altho the latter declines to be a candidate. Some fear that after the election of Madero the followers of Reyes will join the Magon Socialists in a new revolution.——The Zapatists have not been subdued. They sacked a town in Puebla last week. In another place Maderists attacked them and sixteen were killed. Magonist bands have been raiding ranches and farms in Texas, near the Rio Grande. Magonists appeared last week for the first time in the State of Vera Cruz, attacking the town of Acayucan.——Lord Cowdray (Sir Weetman Pearson) desires, it is said, to sell his valuable oil properties to an American company, fearing that the new Government will regard with much disfavor his exclusive franchises, which were granted by Diaz. Madero's legal counsel in Washington recently asserted that the Standard Oil Company was negotiating with him by means of the Texas Oil Company. The Standard says now that it has no interest in that company. It is said that two representatives of the Standard are now examining the Pearson properties in Tampico.

**Cuba and Other Islands**

Evidence that the battleship "Maine" was wrecked by the explosion of a mine is quite clearly shown by the removal of the mud in which the hulk was imbedded. The ship's double bottom and keel were forced upward and are 28 feet above their natural position. ——Engineers say it would be profitable for our Government to raise the three battleships and two torpedo boats of Admiral Cervera's Spanish squadron which were sunk near Santiago. There is money in the ships' safes.——Gen. Antenor Firmin, the rival of General (now President) Leconte in the recent Haytian revolution, died in exile at St. Thomas on the 19th. As a revolutionist leader nine years ago he was exiled by President Nord Alexis. When Simon drove Alexis from office he became Minister to Great Britain. He left this post at the beginning of the revolution against Simon, and a part of the rebel army was loyal to him, but a majority supported Leconte.——Owing to abundant evidence that Cuba's national lottery impoverishes the laboring classes and causes much distress, the Government is considering a gradual abolition of it. The Government's profits last year were $3,300,000, including $200,000 in prizes on $500,000 worth of unsold tickets. This was about one-tenth of Cuba's entire revenue.——The Spanish Minister at Havana has obtained permission for the return to Cuba of the two Villaverdes, editors of a newspaper, who were deported in August, by order of President Gomez, as "pernicious foreigners, actively hostile to the Government."

**South and Central America**

Argentina's new battleship, the "Moreno," larger and more powerful than any other Dreadnought (her companion ship, the new "Rivadavia," excepted), was launched on the 23d at the New York Shipbuilding Company's yard in Camden, N. J. The "Rivadavia" was built by the Fore River Company, at Quincy, Mass.——Peru has ordered the construction of seven submarine torpedo boats by an American company.——Emigration from Italy to Argentina having been checked by the Italian Government, owing to a quarrel about quarantine regulations, Argentina's supply of workmen for the harvest season of November, December and January will be greatly reduced. It has been customary for at least 50,000 Italians to come for the season, a majority of them returning to Italy at the end of it.——An American company has begun to build a railroad, 400 miles long, from the Brazilian port of Paranagua to the boundary of Paraguay, where it will connect with a road to be constructed by the Argentine Government. The concession for this road in Brazil was granted to Capt. M. D. Sheehan. Products of Paraguay and Bolivia will be carried on the line to the harbor of Paranagua, and connections will permit thru service from Paranagua to Buenos Ayres.——Following the discovery of a revolutionary plot in Salvador, several prominent residents have been arrested. They had conspired to assassinate President Araujo and were taken into custody on the day before the one chosen for his death.——A cyclone at Corinto, the Pacific seaport of Nicaragua, on the 12th, destroyed 250 buildings, causing a loss of ten lives and $2,000,000. Piers were wrecked and the custom house was flooded.

**Railroad Strike in Ireland**

While the Royal Commission is in session at London, taking evidence as to measures for the future prevention of railroad strikes, the Irish roads are tied up by a spontaneous and unauthorized outbreak that is hard to quell. The trouble originated at Dublin, in the refusal of two of the employees of the Great Southern & Western to handle timber shipped by a firm whose men had struck. They were discharged, but others took up the quarrel, and the union approved their stand. The railroad companies refused to treat with the unions and held that as common carriers they are legally bound to accept all goods offered to them without discrimination. The executive committee of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants came over to Dublin and called a general strike to compel the companies to reinstate the men dismissed for declining to handle "black-leg" freight. The engineers and firemen on the Midland Great Western refused to obey the strike order, but the most of the employees on trains and at stations of the Great Northern and the Great Southern & Western quit work, and few trains were run on these roads. Hundreds of passengers arriving from America on White Star steamers were held up at Queenstown, and those intending to embark at that port were unable to reach it. Tourists were able to get around only in motor cars. Poultry, eggs and butter, to be shipped to England, remained stacked in stations or sidetracked in cars. The effort to import free labor was not generally successful. Fifty strike-breakers were imported from Manchester, but only nine were able to get past the pickets and enter the Kingsbridge station. A body of forty strike-breakers from Scotland arriving at Dublin were attacked by the strikers and with difficulty protected by the police. Men who continued at work in the stations and works were boycotted. Shopkeepers refused to sell them food and at school the children of the strikers refused to sit with them. The Government is affording as complete protection as possible with the troops and police at its disposal, and Home Secretary Churchill has issued a circular advising the registration in every locality of suitable persons who may be called upon in an emergency to serve as special constables.

**Collision with the "Olympic"**

As the White Star liner "Olympic" was setting out from Southampton for New York about noon of the 20th, it was run into by the British protected cruiser "Hawke" and badly damaged. The vessel was steam

ing than the Solent off Cowes when the "Hawke" drew up alongside and, suddenly turning in that direction, rammed her on the starboard about 100 feet from the stern. No official explanation has been given for the action of the cruiser, but it is surmised that her steering gear was out of order. The bow of the "Hawke" was badly crushed. A triangular hole was cut in the side of the "Olympic," extending from 20 feet above the water line to about the same distance below. The instantaneous closing of the doors of the water-tight compartments prevented the ship from sinking, so, altho the captain had at first steered toward the shore with the intention of beaching her, he found this unnecessary, and returned to Southampton. No one on board was hurt and there was no panic. The passengers, however, found difficulty in getting transportation to this country, for all lines are crowded at this season and the "Olympic" had on her passenger list a larger number than ever had gone across the Atlantic together. There were 2,085 passengers, 750 of them first class, including those who were waiting to get on at Cherbourg, and the crew numbered about 900. The "Olympic" is the biggest ship afloat and has only recently been put into commission.

**Strikes in Spain**

The revolutionary movement seems to have been nipped in the bud by the vigorous action of Premier Canalejas. The risings which occurred in Bilbao, Saragossa, Cadiz, Valencia, Seville and other cities are said to have been part of a concerted plan for the overthrow of the monarchy, arranged by a committee of anarchists and republicans meeting in Barcelona, September 14. Stores of revolutionary proclamations and bombs have been discovered. At Barcelona it was intended to blow up the public buildings and monasteries, and to assassinate Weyler, Captain-General of Catalonia. Señor Canalejas tried to check the strike in its inception by writing to the employers at Bilbao, urging them to make concessions rather than to have disturbances at a time when Spain was at a critical point in its foreign relations. At the same time he informed the labor leaders that he should recognize their right to strike peaceably, but that if any of the state employees struck without legal notification he would take the promptest measures to end the strike. The Central Labor Union ordered a general strike, but the response to this was not widespread, and in a few days it was over without much bloodshed. Only in the Province of Valencia were there attempts to seize political power. Mobs at Carcagente and Alcira took possession of the public buildings and proclaimed the commune, at the same time cutting off railroad and telegraphic communications, but the towns were soon occupied by troops. The centers of disturbance were put under martial law and constitutional guarantees suspended thruout Spain. At Madrid over 300 agitators and labor leaders were arrested and in other cities similar action was taken.

**Stolypin's Assassination**

Premier Stolypin died September 18 from the effects of the pistol shot received four days previously. The bullet had been deflected from its course by the Vladimir Cross that he wore on his breast, and at first his condition was so good that his recovery was expected. He talked cheerfully to his attendants and spoke kindly of his assailant. "The little fellow was awfully pitiful as he came up to me in the theater. He was pale and bowed—a sorry figure." General Trepov, Governor of Kiev, who was forced out of the Cabinet by Premier Stolypin by a threat of resignation, watched by the bedside with Mrs. Stolypin, and is taking an active part in tracing the ramifications of the conspiracy which led to his death. The revolver used by Bogrof was furnished him by the chief of the Secret Police for the purpose of protecting the Premier against an alleged attack by terrorists. Bogrof had been in receipt of a salary of $92 a month as police spy, and at the same time stood high in the councils of the terrorists. According to rumor they forced him to commit the deed under threat of death as a traitor to the cause. Premier Stolypin had issued a special circular to the police insisting that revolutionary spies were never to be em-

ployed as guards, but this warning had been disregarded. General Trepov had demanded the oversight of the protective measures during the Czar's visit to Kiev, and when this was denied he proffered his resignation as Governor, but this was not accepted. The chief of the Secret Police, Kuliabko, who had charge of the local arrangements and who called Bogrof into consultation on the police plans, was formerly a colonel in the army, but had been expelled in disgrace. The police department had expended $100,000 for protective purposes during the Czar's visit at Kiev. Since the late Premier had, through his incorruptibility and independence, incurred the enmity of the reactionary bureaucrats, it is suspected that they were not unwilling to have the wrath of the revolutionists directed toward him. Vladimir Kokotzoff, Minister of Finance, into whose arms Stolypin fell when he was shot, has been made Premier. He is a man of great ability, who has traveled extensively in Europe and visited the United States. He has had charge of the railroad development of Russia in the Near and Far East, and has brought the Imperial finances out of impending bankruptcy into a surprisingly satisfactory state. He is reported to be more liberal in his views than Stolypin, and especially more lenient toward the Jews. It was feared that the assassination of the Premier by a member of the Jewish race would cause a renewal of the anti-Semitic riots, and in anticipation of such an event over 12,000 Jews fled from Kiev. But the Government put 30,000 troops into Kiev and warned the authorities everywhere to maintain order. So far there have been no outbreaks of violence.

**Explosion of a French Warship**

The battle ship "Liberté" was blown up in the harbor of Toulon early in the morning of September 25 by the explosion of her magazines. There were 793 officers and men in the crew, and it is thought half of them perished. Some were on shore leave and some escaped by throwing themselves into the water. The cause of the accident is not known. The "Liberté" was one of the finest of the French vessels, constructed in 1907, at a cost of $7,000,000. It is known to Americans, as it was one of the three French warships sent to New York at the time of the Hudson-Fulton celebration. The French navy has been particularly unfortunate of late. The "Jena" blew up in the same harbor in 1907, killing 107 officers and men; the cruiser "Jean Bart" was lost off the coast of Africa the same year; two submarines have sunk with all on board, and several guns have exploded.

**Italy Claims Tripoli**

Germany and France have virtually come to an agreement in regard to Morocco. The terms are not known, but it is believed that France will cede about half of the area in the Kongo demanded by Germany, including access to the Kongo and Utangi rivers and to the sea between Spanish Guinea and Libreville. This will permit Germany to carry out her plan for an equatorial railroad from the Atlantic to the Indian ocean, crossing at right angles the proposed British Cape-to-Cairo railroad. On the other hand, Germany will renounce all political ambitions in Morocco and allow France, with the consent of the other Powers, to substitute her own courts for the present system of consular courts and to assume control of the foreign affairs of Morocco. This, of course, means practically the annexation of Morocco.——Italy is taking advantage of the opportunity to reassert her old claim to Tripoli. The claim originally included Tunis as well as Tripoli, for both had a large Italian population, but, in 1881, General Boulanger stole a march on the Italians by entering Tunis thru the back door. In compensation for this loss Italy took Eritrea and Somaliland, with the expectation, which was disappointed, of conquering Abyssinia, and France and Great Britain agreed to the annexation of Tripoli by Italy at some future time. Tripoli is about four times the size of Italy and has now a much larger Italian than Turkish population. If annexed it is expected that the streams of Italian emigration now going to America and Argentina will be diverted to Italian colonies in Africa. It was reported that a few weeks ago the Italian Government offered $12,000,000 for Tripoli, but this was indignantly refused by the Turks.

# Laurier's Defeat

BY EDWARD PORRITT

ON the eve of election day in the Dominion of Canada the most sanguine opponent of the reciprocity agreement—the *News* of Toronto—predicted a majority of nineteen for Borden and the Conservatives; and the *News* was not exultant or arrogant in tone when it made this prediction. Since election day the newspapers of both parties, and the bewildered politicians, have been trying to ascertain and marshal the causes which have given Borden and Foster, the Conservative leaders, a majority of forty-eight in the newly elected House of Commons, and thereby wiped out the reciprocity agreement. To do so involves consideration of the late Prime Minister and his beginnings.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

ROBERT LAIRD BORDEN, K. C.

The Conservative leader who will be the next Premier of Canada was born at Grande Pré, Nova Scotia, 1854, and was called to the Bar in 1878. He has been a member of the Canadian Parliament since 1896 and was elected leader of his party in the House of Commons in February, 1901, upon the resignation of Sir Charles Tupper

Now, Laurier used to be a democrat and a Liberal—a peculiar combination in a politician who is from Quebec and of the Church that is dominant in the French-Canadian Province. From 1887 to 1896, when he was leader of the Opposition at Ottawa, he was the hope of Liberalism in Canada and of Liberalism in England; and during those nine years there seemed abundant ground for the expectations which centered in the comely and eloquent French-Canadian lawyer, who, in close association with Cartwright, Mills and Paterson, was continuously battling with the privileged New Feudalism, and with the other forces of reaction—political and ecclesiastical—long entrenched at Ottawa. In these years Laurier could thrill an audience of Liberals in Ontario as deeply as Bright or Chamberlain thrilled the Radicals of Birmingham or Manchester. Under Laurier's lead from 1887 to 1896 Canadian Liberals followed a gleam. There was idealism in the Canadian Liberalism of those days. There was much of the spirit that had actuated the Liberals of Ontario who, earlier in the nineteenth century, had at much risk successfully waged the battle for self-government, and had thereby ended family compact and Downing Street rule in all British North America. During those nine years there was a Liberal opposition at Ottawa that counted for something. There was an opposition of which Macdonald and the other Conservative leaders were afraid, and which was able to some extent to check the reaction and graft of the Conservative Governments from 1878 to 1896. More-

over, there was a continuous propaganda of Liberal principles in at least five of the Provinces of the Dominion.

The culmination of this propaganda came in 1893 with the Liberal national convention at Ottawa—the greatest Liberal demonstration ever held in any of the four over-sea Dominions of Great Britain. The inspiration of this great meeting gradually diffused itself all over Canada. The general election which was thought to be at hand when the Ottawa convention was called did not come for nearly three years. But there was no evaporation of the enthusiasm born of the convention of June, 1893. The messages of hope sent out from that convention by Laurier, Cartwright and Mowat were the mainstay of Canadian Liberals when they went into the momentous election of 1896; and the result of this continuous propaganda of Liberal principles from 1887, and of the enthusiasm born of the famous Ottawa convention, was a victory for Laurier and Cartwright at the general election of 1896.

At the time of their downfall the Conservatives had been continuously in power for nearly eighteen years; and the work awaiting a Liberal Government was piled mountain high. Laurier was continuously in power from 1896 to the general election of a week ago; and at no time during these fifteen years had he the support of a majority of less than forty or forty-five in the House of Commons. But the work awaiting a real Liberal Government at Ottawa today is quite as large as it was when Laurier became Premier in 1896; and the difficulties in the way are today infinitely greater than in 1896, and the most serious of them are the creation of Laurier.

Liberalism was abandoned by Laurier as soon as he was in power. He and his colleagues—Cartwright, Fielding, Paterson, Mowat, Mulock and Sifton—in 1896 turned their backs on every principle that had been embodied in the Ottawa program of 1893. The big business interests from 1896 to 1911 fared even better with Laurier in power than during the eighteen years that the Conservatives were in control. Canadian manufacturers enjoyed a more generous protection in the tariff than from 1879 to 1896, while as regards bounties to the promoters of iron and steel companies, where the Conservatives had bestowed tens of thousands of dollars the Laurier Government lavished millions. It was the same with the promoters of railways, of steamship services, and of bridge and dry dock undertakings. The Roman Catholic Church in Quebec was as tenderly cared for by Laurier as it was by Macdonald or Tupper; and grafts on the Treasury and on the public domain have been as characteristic of Laurier rule at Ottawa as they were of the rule of any of the four Conservative Premiers who preceded him. There was not a gleam or spark of the old Liberalism at Ottawa from July, 1896, until January, 1911; and it was a peculiar combination of circumstances that led him in January last to revert to one of the old principles of Canadian Liberalism.

These circumstances—which today account for the fact that Laurier is no longer Premier—were the revolt of the grain growers of the West against the Dominion tariff, and Mr. Taft's overtures for reciprocity. Had there been no revolt of the organized grain growers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alb against the high duties; had Laurier been daunted by the humiliating expe ences of his tour of the West in the sum mer of 1910, Mr. Taft's overtures woul have been declined. To accept the meant for Laurier a break with the n feudalism, to which he and all his leagues of the cabinets from 1897 been continuously and almost sub ently loyal. But the grain growers exigent in their demand for recipr as well as for an increase in the Br preference and for reductions all th the tariff. The grain-growing Provinces at this time returned twenty-seven members to the House of Commons. But all the increase in population in Canada during the last ten years has been in the Provinces west of Lake Superior; and it was expected that after the census of June, 1911, the reapportionment of electoral power would increase the number of members from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta from twenty-seven to forty or forty-one. The expectation last winter also was that this redistributi would be made before the gener tion.

President Taft's offer seemed no opportune for Laurier. He promptly grasped it, in the hope apparently that as he had been most careful in the negotiations for reciprocity to sacrifice none of the effective protection of any Canadian manufacturers, there would be no opposition from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association or the other big business interests.

But there is no gratitude in politics. The new feudalism uses a politician while he serves it; when he shows signs of desiring a little freedom it throws him over. This is what happened to Laurier. Hundreds of columns were printed in the Canadian newspapers explaining why the new feudalism objected to reciprocity; and thousands of speeches to the same end were made from platforms all over the Dominion. The most concise and illuminating explanation that has come to my attention is that of a Nova Scotia manufacturer of motors—Mr. Thomas Fraser, of New Glasgow—who was interviewed by the Halifax correspondent of the *Globe*, of Toronto, only five days before the election. "The first feature I see in the reciprocity agreement," said Mr. Fraser, who was in favor of the agreement, "is that you are going to show the farmers and fishermen just how much power they have; and unless they will use that power moderately and wisely it is all up with the protective tariff."

The new feudalism in the campaign that ended on September 21 used all its powers to defeat the grain growers of the West—to end the movement of the farmers of the older Provinces and the grain growers of the newer Provinces for lower duties on British manufactures and a general reduction thruout the tariff. It was not so much a fight against reciprocity as a fight against a movement for lower duties. There would have been no reciprocity agreement had Laurier foreseen that the new feudalism would desert him so promptly and so completely, and carry its great power over to the Conservatives.

It was the New Feudalism that raised the annexation cry, and infused into the campaign the rancor against United States by which it was characterized. It was the New Feudalism, that since 1897 has persistently and successfully assailed the policy of lower duties on imports from England, Scotland and Ireland, that raised and worked the cry that the British connection was in peril. It was the New Feudalism that put pressure on factory work people all over the Dominion to vote against Laurier; and it was the New Feudalism — always stridently imperial — that joined forces with Bourassa and French-Canadian nationalism, while it was throwing all the weight of its resources into the campaign in Ontario, which vaunts itself on being the most loyal to the British connection of all the Provinces, and where party lines today are those which came into existence on issues settled three generations ago.

In the face of these adverse conditions, due to the fact that the New Feudalism had ceased to have any use for Laurier, he failed to come back, failed to rekindle the enthusiasm for Liberalism and democracy which had carried him into power in 1896. Liberals the world over must regret the defeat of the reciprocity bill that was pending at Ottawa.

Apart from the disaster to reciprocity, it was just as well for Liberalism in Canada—and it is by no means extinct in the constituencies, tho dead at Ottawa these fifteen years—that Fielding, Paterson, Fisher, Frederick Borden, Graham, King and Templeman should end their parliamentary careers with the defeat of the Laurier government. Fielding, Paterson, Fisher and Borden were all of the Ottawa convention, and parties to the betrayal of Liberalism in 1897. Graham, King and Templeman, the other members of the Laurier cabinet who last week lost their seats in the House of Commons, endorsed the betrayal of 1897. There must now be a new Liberalism in Canada, with some reversion to the principles that Liberals professed before 1896, and the closing of the disappointing chapter in the history of Liberalism that began with the general election of 1896 and ended with that of September, 1911, will be the easier if the new Liberalism is free of the men primarily responsible for the betrayal of 1897.

HARTFORD, CONN.

# The Chinese Students in America

BY WILLIAM W. LOCKWOOD

[The General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Shanghai tells in this article about the work of the Chinese students who are being educated in this country. The writer has lived in China for seven years.—EDITOR.]

SAILING into the Golden Gate on the Pacific Mail steamship "Persia," on the morning of the 3d of September, were seventy-two Chinese students, bound for the colleges and universities of the United States. These composed the third annual deputation sent by the Chinese Government on funds accruing from the remission of the Boxer indemnity by the United States. Royal commissions or commercial deputations from any country in the world do not compare in importance with this group of modest, unassuming Orientals, because of their tremendous influence in the shaping of the future history of the Eastern hemisphere.

The remission of $13,000,000 of indemnity by the American Congress was not only one of the most magnanimous, but it has proved to be one of the wisest diplomatic moves ever made by any government. In appreciation of this friendly act, the Chinese Government is sending to America for study one hundred students a year for five years, and thereafter for twenty-nine years fifty students each year, to remain here for from five to nine years. Each summer, hundreds of young men, the chosen from the eighteen Provinces, travel to the capital city for the imperial competitive examinations. These cover questions on English literature, algebra, trigonometry, physics, American history, ancient history, Latin and one other modern language besides English in the classical course, in addition to a thoro grounding in Chinese, including history, literature and composition.

The renaissance of the ancient empire of China—political, industrial and educational, involving every phase of life, economic, social and moral, the passing of the ancient literary and impractical, and the adoption of the new, scientific and utilitarian, coming as it is with startling rapidity—is not the outcome of a sudden impulse, a wild obsession to copy the West and adopt Western civilization. These changes are the result of influences—commercial, military and moral—that have been brought to bear insistently and with increasing intensity for the past century or more upon an inert mass that until a decade ago had given little indication of being at all affected. In this change, soldier and sailor, merchant prince and missionary, each has had his part.

The first migration of Chinese students to America dates back to the early '70s, when the Peking Government, by a seemingly strange and momentary impulse, chose one hundred of her best sons and sent them to America to be trained in the learning of the West. They were placed in preparatory schools and later in colleges in New England. Many of them lived in the homes of the best New England people, and in this way came into close contact with American family life and institutions. Their eagerness to learn the West and conform to its customs and traditions proved in the end their downfall. While most of them were in college and some within a year of securing their degrees, representations were made to the conservatives in Peking that they were adopting the Western dress and customs and in some cases were even accepting the Western religion. When this was learned the appropriation for their maintenance was immediately cut off, and the students were provided with return tickets to their home land. Upon their return, instead of being received with honor and given official recognition and political appointment, they were looked upon with suspicion, and denied opportunity to use for their country's good the training received in their years of residence abroad. A few were offered posi-

tions as translators in the foreign departments of the most progressive viceroy's yamens, but even at this their stipends were so meager that it was impossible for them to support themselves without outside resource. Several remained in official service, but the whole Government system was against them to such an extent that they had no opportunity to exercise their abilities. As a result of this treatment, most of them entered private employment or began business for themselves in the port cities, where the increased commercial opportunities gave them open doors to wealth and position. That the Chinese Government did not believe the sending of students abroad a success is shown by the fact that no more were sent for almost forty years.

However, these "returned students" of the '70s and others who followed them to the States in succeeding years, supported by their own resources, are today potent forces behind the modern transformation of the empire. They are now recognized as indispensable to the ne régime and are occupying influential positions in the provincial and national governments. We find them on the imperial boards at Peking, particularly on the Waiwupu or Board of Foreign Affairs. Among the most conspicuous has been Tong Hyaoyien, a Yale man of the early '70s, who has been "the brains of the anti-opium crusade," the greatest moral reform undertaken by any nation of modern times. His Excellency Liang Tun-yen, another Yale man, for some time President of the Board of Foreign Affairs of the Imperial Government, has recently been appointed a member of the new Cabinet. Another man of conspicuous ability is H. F. Tong Kai-son, who was of that early deputation sent by the Government and withdrawn from Yale on the completion of his junior year. Tong is a man of deep conviction and an orator of ability. He represented his Government as one of the three commissioners at the first International Opium Conference, held in Shanghai in 1907. His eloquent and impassioned appeal to the Powers to assist China in her time of need, delivered in perfect English and republished and extensively circulated thruout England and Europe, probably did more to arouse the Government of England to favorable action in limiting the importation of opium into China than any other deliverance on the subject. Jeme Tien-yew, of the Sheffield Scientific School, who was chief engineer of the Peking-Kalgan Railway, the first in China to be built entirely under Chinese survey and direction, is now directing the construction of the Hankow-Chentu Railway—the Union Pacific of China. At one time recently the heads of the three largest Government institutions in Shanghai, the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, the Imperial Telegraph Administration, were Chinese who had studied in America twenty-five or thirty years ago. If America should never be able to contribute anything more to assist the Chinese Empire in its struggle toward the light, it has as a nation made an inestimable contribution by educating



Y. S. TSAO
De Forest Prize Winner at Yale

these men who are at this time such a power in the direction of this changing empire.

But the influence of these men of the present generation, widespread as it has been, will not compare in extent to that of the men who are today in the colleges of the West. Within the past few years the number coming to America has increased by leaps and bounds. In 1895 there were eighty Chinese students in the United States. Today there are 800—an increase of 1,000 per cent. in fifteen years.

What will these 800 Chinese be called upon to do for their native land? The men of the '70s have done much, but, as we have pointed out, their work was delayed for a quarter of a century and has been accomplished against the greatest obstacles, the strongest prejudice and in some cases against deep-rooted superstition. They have pulled against the tide. These men of the present generation will have the impetus of the tide behind them. There is no longer any question in China as to whether China will discard the old civilization which has endured without change for the past thirty centuries or more, and adopt the new. The new has already been adopted. The question as to whether China will ever change its system of education is answered by groups of modern buildings in every provincial capital, built in many cases upon the ruins of the old literary examination stalls. In these modern buildings instead of the old impractical three-legged classic are now being taught chemistry, physics, mechanics and modern languages. The question as to whether China will ever become a manufacturing nation is answered by the smokestacks that one sees on the horizon in approaching the port cities of the Empire, for in these factories are being produced cotton cloth, silk, flour, paper and other necessities of modern life. Will China's mines ever be opened and their treasure turned into gold to alleviate poverty and distress? In answer one reads a paragraph in the daily prints that the output of the Hanyang Iron Mills, located 600 miles up the Yang-tse River from Shanghai, is being shipped thru Suez, landed in Brooklyn and sold to advantage in competition



with Pittsburgh. The question as to whether the Chinese will ever depart so far from the well-trodden path of their ancestors and attempt a modification of their Government is answered by the first meeting of the Provincial Assemblies two years ago and the opening of a National Senate this past year, and finally the recent Imperial Edict announcing that, in response to the popular demand, a National Cabinet has been organized to replace the oligarchical Grand Council, this Cabinet to be amenable more or less to the Parliament chosen by the people. Such stupendous changes as this, involving the reorganization of the country from almost every standpoint, leaves no one in doubt as to the large place these men now studying in America will have in the future of the empire.

When one of these 800 students finishes his course in America and returns to China, almost upon the presentation of his diploma at Peking he is given political appointment. This is in accordance with China's ancient civil service. From this group of men and the several hundred now in England and on the Continent of Europe will be chosen the

future viceroys, governors of provinces, presidents of provincial assemblies, heads of provincial and of imperial boards of education, engineers-in-chief and presidents of railway systems, mining companies and steel mills, directors of steamship companies, and leaders in all lines of national and provincial development. The higher their scholastic attainments the better are the appointments to which they are eligible. It is not surprising, therefore, that their ambition is to remain in America until they have received not only their "A. B.," but have added to this their "A. M." and their "Ph. D."

Of 700 students in America concerning whom we have definite record, 323 are in universities, 72 in professional schools and the balance in smaller colleges. New York State has the largest number, 151. The largest number at any one institution is at Cornell, where there are 50. Columbia has 37; the University of Illinois an equal number; University of Wisconsin, 29; University of Michigan, 25; Harvard, 24; University of Chicago, 22; Yale, 16; University of Pennsylvania, 15. The remainder are scattered thruout many institutions East and West. Fifty-two of the number are women, and for them the favorite institutions are Wellesley, Wells and Radcliffe.

The special courses pursued by these students are an indication of the many lines of development for which China feels the need of experts. It is significant that most are pursuing technical and scientific courses, the favorite lines being civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, metallurgy, agriculture, finance, forestry and political science and government.

The Young Men's Christian Association believes so thoroly in the strategic importance of these men to the future of China that by means of a special department organized and operating in China, Japan, America and Europe, it cares for them and seeks to surround them with the best possible influences from the time they leave their homes until they get back to China. This work includes a bureau of information on higher education, located in Shanghai, a co-operation of the passport, tickets and wardrobe necessary for the journey abroad, a reception of the students along the way and particularly at the port of entry, and introduction into helpful relationships upon the threshold of college life. The co-operation of college presidents, faculty and students as well as the secretaries of the city and college Young Men's Christian Association has made this service possible. There was a time when the Chinese student could not feel he was welcome in America. This is not true today and there is a deep appreciation and a difference of attitude on his part as a result.

These sons of the Orient are intensely patriotic. They are loyal to China. They love their country more than they love their own lives. They realize that there is a great task before them in their native land and they are optimistic regarding the future. They are strong in scholarship, capturing scholastic honors in competition with American students. Within the past two years two have been elected to Phi Beta Kappa in Harvard and two in Yale. Mr. John Y. Lee, now an instructor in physics in the University of Chicago, has the peculiar distinction of being both Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi. Hawklin Yen, who this year presented his doctor's thesis on Chinese Government at Columbia, is said by one of the professors of constitutional law and administration to have passed the best examination on every question propounded by the professors in charge. Dr. T. M. Lee, now a professor in the medical department of the Canton Christian College, two years ago took the prize in clinical medicine in competition with a graduating class of 114 at the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania. Davis Yvi, with his master's thesis at Harvard, won the Bowdoin prize of $250 in 1910.

Some of these students have distinguished themselves in oratory. Mr. Y. S. Tsao this year captured the De Forest prize for the best oration among the seniors at Yale. This was his third successive victory, having won the sophomore and junior prizes on previous years. His oration this year was on the "Yale Spirit." Mr. V. K. Wellington Koo two years ago was on the debating team of Columbia which defeated Cornell. At different times the prize orators

at the universities of Virginia and Vanderbilt have been Chinese. Any one who has not been associated with these young men would be surprised at the facility and accuracy acquired by them in the use of the English language. When they learn English as boys they speak it without noticeable accent.

Into other lines of college enterprise the Chinese enter with enthusiasm. Several have had a part in college journalism, as V. K. Wellington Koo, who recently served as editor-in-chief of the *Spectator*, the Columbia daily. Their greatest lack, and they feel it keenly, is their handicap in athletics. However, they point with pride to the fact that at one time the coxswain of the Yale crew was a Chinese, Chun-Mun-yew, now a prominent official in the railway administration of China. One Chinese won a place on the tennis team that represented Amherst in 1916, and another was the proud wearer of a numeral on the freshman baseball team at Yale. One each at Harvard, Cornell and Columbia this year gained places on the 'varsity soccer elevens, and H. C. Tam, of Yale, was chosen for the All-America team. While many of them enjoy athletics and are enthusiastic in support of their college teams, yet they have not been able to rise above the disadvantage of not having received early training. Athletics have not been a part of their boyhood life. With those who come a few years hence this will not be true, for at the present time every college in China has its athletic teams, and last year the first national athletic meet was held in a central China city, when 140 athletes from all parts of the empire gathered to contest for the national championships. It is an interesting fact that one of the faculty of the new preparatory college, established in Peking to prepare these men for America, is an athletic director and coach. He will be expected to train the prospective



THE HARVARD CLUB: CHINESE STUDENTS AT CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

American students so as to acquit themselves with credit on the athletic fields of the American colleges. Those who are following the rapid development of athletics in China have no fear but that in another decade that country will not only have strong individual athletes who will make creditable records, but will possess athletic teams that will win honors in competition with the prize athletes of the West.

Never in history has one nation occupied the peculiar position of opportunity and responsibility with respect to another that America does to China. This is being met, first, by the establishment in China of colleges dominated by American ideals and manned by American college men; second, by opening the doors of our American colleges to the flower of China's youth and giving them a training that qualifies for leadership. It is singular that this young republic of the West is called upon to render this service to the oldest empire of the East. The new China may be going to England for a system of government, to Germany for military tactics, to Japan for a scientific terminology, but it has selected the American colleges as the training ground for its sons, into whose hands the destiny of the empire is fast falling. Something of this same service was rendered Japan to a limited extent during the changes of the past four decades. American colleges have never been without Japanese students, many of whom have had a great influence in shaping the new Japan. But where Japan sends students to this country by tens, China is sending them by hundreds.

These "returned students," as they are called in China, will be a commanding influence in the commercial future of China. They will naturally direct the channel of Chinese trade toward America. Learning civil engineering in this country, upon their return they will desire to reproduce the American railroad, and if met with favorable terms will incline to buy the necessary supplies from America. Studying mining engineering in the United States, they will naturally desire to follow the best precedents of this country in the working of the rich mines of China, and this will open the way for American trade. The American merchant could well afford, from the commercial standpoint, to pay from his own pocket the expense of the education in this country of these future leaders of the Orient, in view of their relations to the future industrial life of China.

As regards the future good will between America and China, these Chinese in our colleges are and will be increasingly a great factor. They will answer the question as to whether there will be future peace or war. The closest friendship at present exists, and no one who knows these men in China and as students in this country fears for a moment that they will turn against the country that gave them their training unless this be necessary in order to preserve their own national integrity. While loyal to their native land, they are without exception friendly to America. The Chinese gentleman holds his teacher in high esteem. Not to do so is inconsistent with the primal instincts of a gentleman. As one of these Orientals has recently said: "The United States is our mother —our alma mater; how can we talk of future trouble arising between us?"

Those men educated in the West will determine the question as to whether there will arise a Yellow Peril. The future peace of nations will depend as much upon China as upon any other Power, East or West. Will the army of five million which is projected as a part of China's future program, will the ironclads to be built as soon as China sets the national home in order, be a menace or a blessing? The question in the near future will be decided by these men now studying in the West—in America, in England and on the Continent of Europe.

In projecting Western education under American auspices into China, in establishing, equipping, manning and endowing colleges which are already doing a great work in that empire, and in properly treating and training these sons of the Middle Kingdom who are coming in such large numbers to study in our colleges, the United States is doing more to mold the East and to settle the future peace of the world as regards the Orient than can be done by any number of battleships, peace commissions, arbitration courts or international agreements.

Shanghai, China.

# Should the Ministerial Heretic Leave His Church?

BY J. ALFRED FAULKNER, D.D.

PROFESSOR OF THE HISTORY OF THEOLOGY IN DREW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

IT is a favorite contention of some that ministers who have departed from the evangelical faith are under no obligation to leave the churches in which they were brought up, but that it is rather their duty to stay and either secretly or by open teachings undermine the old views and bring in their own. I must confess to some sympathy for these men. The ties which bind us to our ancestral communions where Providence has placed us are not lightly to be broken. Precious memories hold us to the old fold, and tender friendships almost as dear as life itself make a departure a poignant grief. Then a man who has received what he thinks a larger view may well think that he should first share his blessing with his own people, and bring them up to the hights on which he sits in the light. Besides, the Church herself has duties of tolerant kindliness toward her own children. Will she cast them out without grave reason? Even if they have gone astray doctrinally, is not that the greater reason why she should seek to enlighten them and bring them back? If she invites the weary and heavy-laden sinner who is outside to the healing arms of her Christ, will she be less generous to her own faithful ones whom she thinks have yielded to theological temptations, temptations which, coming under the high-sounding names of "science," "assured results," "modern enlightenment," are most subtly ensnaring? It must also be remembered that much new theology, especially as held by young men, is not necessarily final convictions, but it is a tribute to loved teacher by academic loyalty, or is timidity before new shibboleths like "science" or "the majority of critics" or is a lack of sufficient or patient induction. God speaks elsewhere than in the class-room, and life may do more for the young man than the seminary. For these reasons I think it will be agreed by all that neither the theological insurgent nor his Church should seek to dissolve their mutual relations for any but serious reasons, for variations alone which destroy its foundations.

But even for these reasons should there be a change, or should the old relations still hold? That is the question. As a progressive conservative I hope to speak of this matter without bias, and I trust my liberal friends will not accuse me of narrowness when I show that there may be situations when the above question should be answered in the affirmative. As I see the discussion there are two considerations which are determining—the religious and the ethical.

Our Protestant-Evangelical Churches have been founded on religious conceptions which have been the light of their life. Tho proclaiming the right of private judgment, as over against a mere external authority, like pope or council, that would lord it over the conscience, they have held to doctrines which have explained both their being and their growth. The Unity of God, the Deity of Christ, the immediate contact of the Holy Spirit on the soul, the Atonement, conversion thru faith in Christ, the unique religious inspiration of the Scriptures and their authority as a rule of faith and practice over against other rules, such as councils and creeds, and the decisive character of this life under the light of Christ—these and other doctrines have been not only held but they have been the very food, atmosphere, strength of these churches. Remember, I am not speaking of theological definitions or explanations, but of essential religious conceptions. These have made the churches what they are. Without them we would never so much as even have heard whether there was a Metho

dist, a Presbyterian, or other Evangelical Church. They have been their joy and glory, the secret of their life, the spring of all their activities both in home and foreign lands.

Now, a minister appears who has become so "liberalized" by the semi-Unitarianism in vogue just now that he is no longer in sympathy with the Christian confession as thus held and lived, and never will be. Shall he retire and go where he belongs? By all means. He is out of sympathy with the fundamental realities which have made his Church. If he succeeds in "liberalizing" it, it will be no longer a Church of the living God, but a club of people bent on self-improvement and the improvement of others—a very good institution, but not a Church of Christ, which is that and vastly more. If he is a self-respecting man he will go of his own accord. If not, the Church, after bearing with him patiently and trying to lead him back into her paths, should ask him to go to that body which has anticipated him by three hundred years. The Church has duties to herself, to her children, to the world—and one of her most imperative duties is to guard the truth as she has received it from her Lord and His apostles, the truth which, as I have said, has been her life and soul. Without that confession she would have no mission as a Church of Christ, no saving power among lost men. If, then, the man I am speaking of has no regard for this religious consideration, the Church should —not persecute him, not even deal unkindly with him, but point him to the place where without self-stultification he can be true to his new views.

This is really the method on which honorable men act in other relations. If a man insists upon coming into my house and teaching views about marriage, morality, etc., which would tend to disrupt the home, and, if he is not open to instruction, it would be my duty to ask him to leave and not return till he has come to a better mind. The Church is not a family in this sense, but she is the household of faith. A man teaching the American people that a republican government is not the true form, but that they should adopt monarchy, might, under certain circumstances, be fairly told that he better carry on his propaganda in Germany. A Socialist in the Democratic party who repeatedly tries to bring over his party ought to be borne with for a long time, but matters might come to such a pass that the party, in self-protection, might be compelled to send him over to his Socialist brethren.

There is also the ethical consideration. Some churches ask certain pledges or vows of incoming ministers. Perhaps they ought not to ask them, but that is not the question. It is to be presumed the Church thinks she ought to ask them. For instance, in my Church we are asked: "Have you studied the doctrines of the Methodist-Episcopal Church? After full explanation do you believe that our doctrines are in harmony with the Holy Scriptures? Will you preach and maintain them?" ("Discipline," 1908, p. 117). In the ordination of deacons this question is asked: "Do you unfeignedly believe all the canonical Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments?" (p. 404). In the ordination of elders: "Are you persuaded that the Holy Scriptures contain sufficiently all doctrine required of necessity for eternal salvation thru faith in Jesus Christ?" Also: "Will you be ready with all faithful diligence to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrines contrary to God's word?" (pp. 397-8). Other churches have similar questions, no doubt. But if a minister comes to disbelieve in essentials, should he not keep faith with his Church? There is a mutual contract. If the Church has kept her side, should he not be true to his? If the Church has no creed, like the Disciples of Christ, nor has asked any pledge, she still has well-understood doctrines, and as a Church has stood on those doctrines perhaps with deeper emphasis and pride than churches which have a formal creed, and a minister in such a Church works just as truly under conditions of loving assent and allegiance. There is, then, an ethical consideration in this question which will grip the conscience of a true man with hooks of steel. Of course, if the Church waives the doctrinal test, that is another matter.

It may be said that the Church is in error, that the heretic has the truth, and

that she ought to give him a chance to proclaim it. But who is to be the judge as to truth and error? One man may be right and a thousand men wrong, but if we must have a decisive voice, perhaps that of the collective consciousness of believers may be as nearly right as anything available. "The Church ought not to throw a man out in the cold." She does not. With his changed views he may find it colder in the Church than outside. There is no State Church. Every society is on an equal footing. He is his own Church. No unkindness is done to him therefore if, having interiorly departed for good from the Church's life, she asks him the slight favor of exterior consistency. "But you would bar all progress in theology" Not at all. But the progress must be within Christianity and not outside of it, according to the analogy of faith and not contrary to it, an evolution and not a revolution. The Church is all the time appropriating new truth and occupying new points of view. Look at my own Church: Watson, Pope, Miley, Sheldon or Curtis—a positive theological advance of tremendous proportions. But it has been a progress in harmony with the Christian consciousness, and therefore it has classified and strengthened and not emasculated the Church. The truth shall make you free, but never from itself. "The Church should have no creed." She can't help it. A formally creedless Church is not really a creedless Church, but has doctrines most definite and insistent. But whether she has a formal creed or not, what she believes makes her what she is. A Church that believes the truth, or thinks that she believes it, is unworthy of it if she does not both proclaim and guard it in every proper way; and a Church that does not know the truth or does not know what she believes, and is therefore open to every wind of doctrine, is not only not a Church of Christ but is of all societies the most miserable.

PATERSON, N. J.

# The Submerged

BY MARGUERITE OGDEN BIGELOW

Under the pile I cry,
  Where my brothers press me deep—
For about me thousands die
  And beneath me thousands sleep—
Smothered and hoarse I cry,
"Let me up and out, let me by,
  Let me run where the free winds sweep!"

Under the pile I strain
  And my hands grow hot with blood
And my lips are parched with pain
  As I set my breast to the flood
Of corpses driven amain—
Those who have striven in vain—
  Down to rot in the mud

God! And if God there be,
  Can He deny at all
Entrance so poor to me?
  Sweating and torn I fall,
Dice of His lotteries,
Thirsting eternally,
  Bidden to drink His gall

Give me the Victor's arm,
  Then will I fight my way
Up from the death alarm
  Into the Victor's day:
Spare me the ultimate harm,
Grant me the Victor's charm—
  Or a little air, I pray!

And, if the Victor's chance,
  One out of thousands lost,
His mighty Circumstance
  Into my hands be tossed,
Emerging, shall I glance
Coolly, as in a trance,
  Back on the trampled host?

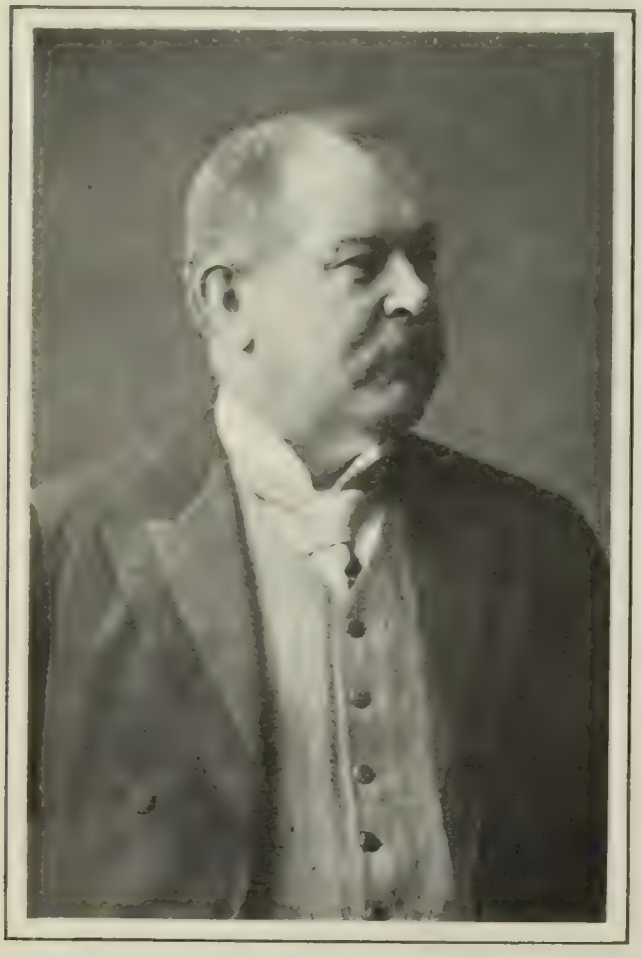
Under the pile I cry,
  Where my brothers press me hard
For about me thousands die
  And above the way is barred-
Smothered and hoarse I cry,
"Let the Victor pass us by
  Who can, with a soul unscarred!"

[illegible], Ct.

# England's Recent Troubles

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY

I HAVE lived thru some momentous periods of history in England, in England herself and in many other countries. The first eighteen years of my life saw the Irish famine and the outbreak and the suppression of the rebellion of 1848. But I do not think I ever before saw a time when the whole attention of the people among whom I was living, rich and poor, gentle and simple, was so entirely occupied with one subject as the attention of England was lately occupied by the railway strike. Even at the time when I am beginning this article we have the most authoritative assurance that the strike is absolutely over and that a full reconciliation of the contending forces has been absolutely secured and a new and most important era of Great Britain's domestic history has already practically opened. I find everywhere apparently sane and even reasonable acquaintances, who endeavor to convince me that, according to the words of a once familiar proverb, we have been raising our halloo before we are out of the wood. But while the strike was still actually going on, it appeared as if there were no other topic in home or foreign affairs which could claim for itself even a moment's consideration. A friend of mine had been to see the opening night of a new drama, on which, perhaps, he fully believed that the whole attention of the drama-loving public was absolutey riveted. I met him the same night, and I could hardly extract from him a single coherent sentence beyond a statement that he feared the manager had brought it out at a wrong time. "Nobody is talking or thinking of anything just now," he hurriedly explained, "except this terrible railway strike." So I endeavored to give myself up to the subject of the hour. Then it suddenly occurred to me that some audacious literary adventurer might convert the whole story of the strike and its consequences into an allegory with a highly moral purpose. Suppose he were to describe to the present generation of readers how it fared with another community which had abandoned itself absolutely to the influences of a great struggle the like of which had never been seen before between the employers and the employed The author of this venturesome allegory constructed for the conquest of his readers a community possessed by only one topic of interest. Suddenly, as if by the stroke of the enchanter's wand, a profound sleep seized upon the whole community thus organized and the land was for the time at peace with its neighbors and, better still, with itself. After the restoration of the enchanted community to life and to wakefulness not one of its members ever again had any recollection of the various economic subjects which had been actually distracting his



HERR VON KIDERLEN-WAECHTER
The German Chancellor and spokesman for the Kaiser in the Moroccan "Conversations"

life and the lives of all those around him, and they all found themselves restored to lives of entire tranquillity and consequent beatitude. The author of the allegory would have to be master of an extraordinary and indeed a rather more than merely extraordinary command over the intellects, or the substitutes for intellects, possessed by his readers if he could force on them the conviction that they have never heard of any such trouble and could never again admit any memory of it to distract their individual sensations. Naturally, however, the daily and the other newspapers did not regard it as any part of their business or duty to help to put life into such creation of allegorical fancy, and, therefore, for continuous weeks and weeks, they kept on supplying us with alarms about new threatened strikes and portentous warnings about the imminence of such convulsions.

Here I shall leave for the time this distracting question. Whether the strike movement is actually exhausted for the present or whether it is to break out into other even more perilous developments, it is quite certain that the American public will know all that can be known about the subject almost as soon as the public of Great Britain.

An American friend has sent me the following extract from the New York *Evening Post,* on a subject which, he tells me, is just now exciting much interest among readers in the United States:

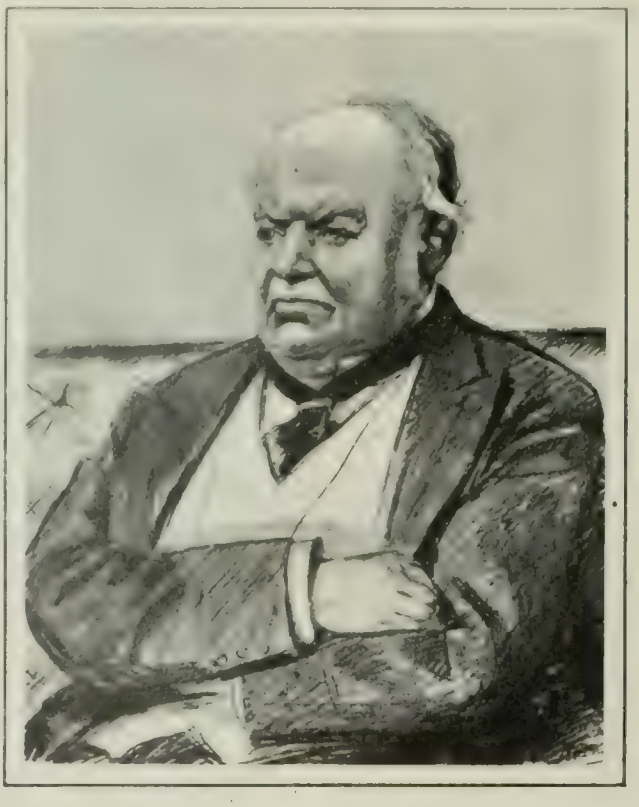
"The personality of the 'strong men' in both parties clearly illustrates the movement away from upper-class ascendancy in England. Only a few years ago the most dynamic figure among the Liberals was Mr. Winston Churchill, of whom it was predicted that a few years would find him Prime Minister. This would have been in accordance with the old traditions. For all his vehement radicalism, the fact remains that Mr. Churchill is the son of a lord and the grandson of a duke. But the prestige of that ardent young statesman has paled of late before the personality of Mr. Lloyd George, a man of the humblest origin, in temperament and outlook totally different from the older type of English Cabinet Ministers. The strong man of the moment on the Unionist side, in the recent flurry, was not Mr. Balfour, nor yet Mr. Austen Chamberlain, but a comparative newcomer in the person of Mr. F. E. Smith, whom a press dispatch describes as a man of 'no particular family.' And Mr. F. E. Smith like Mr. David Lloyd George, has little use for the old, bland methods of party warfare when men fought resolutely, but always with the consciousness that they were English gentlemen. English democracy was long content to be ruled by its social superiors. It is now beginning to choose leaders from among its own ranks. It would seem to be the day for the leader of 'no particular family.'"



RT. HON. F. E. SMITH, K.C., M.P.
A rising member of the Unionist party's parliamentary delegation

The writer in the New York *Evening Post* is fully justified in his views with regard to the movement away from upper-class ascendancy in England. But it is only right that I should direct the attention of my American readers to the fact that in the House of Commons, for many, many years back, we have had and have recognized as the leaders of great parties men who were not sons of lords or nephews of dukes or in any sense associated with or striving to identify themselves with the peerage and the aristocracy. I need hardly remind my readers that for many years Richard Cobden and John Bright exercised an influence over the House of Commons such as aristocratic parentage could never of itself have felt sure of com-

manding. In 1857, when he and Lord Randolph Churchill were rival candidates for the representation of Birmingham, Bright won a complete victory. My purpose in making these comments on the article in the New York *Evening Post* is only to point out that the dominion of the aristocracy over the House of Commons has never been absolute, or anything like absolute, within our own times, and that since the days of Daniel O'Connell, Ireland has always been able to exercise a thoroly recognized influence over the doings of the representative assembly. At the same time, I may also remind the readers of the New York *Evening Post* that the other cases to which the article refers do not by any means sustain the theory of the writer, for there was assuredly no family connection with lords and dukes to be discovered in the instance of Mr. Austen Chamberlain. My own conviction, after many years of close personal observation, was that aristocratic birth and family connections, altho having far too much influence in maintaining, and especially in obtaining, a place in the House of Commons were not necessary to secure for a man of genuine political capacity, whatever his birth or rank, the power of winning for himself a distinguished position and a genuine influence in the great representative assembly. The difficulties which seem to have come lately in the way of Mr. Balfour's influence over his own party do not come, I am sorry to say, from the intellectual capacity of the Conservative party, but only from a very natural doubt whether Mr. Balfour is really in heart and mind a genuine and devoted Tory of the old fashion. After all, we must remember that Disraeli himself, the sunlight of modern Toryism, was not the nephew of a duke or the son of a peer. One of the most successful members of the House of Commons in recent days was assuredly the late Mr. Roebuck, who, so far as I know, made no claims or had no claims laid for him to aristocratic connections or influence. I have for many years past seen with much satisfaction, and with even more hope, the evidences that the influence of aristocratic birth over the constitution and the proceedings of the representative chamber are steadily decreasing year after year. We know that these social distinctions of birth and rank, proclaimed to an only too observant community, must always, at least for some generations to come, exercise a deteriorating influence over the community, but is it, on the whole, any worse than that exercised by wealth?—and we know what an influence that was at one time in arranging for the composition of the House of Commons. Yet, despite of all these most dangerous and in their time really detrimental influences, we here in England have carried Free Trade; we have carried manhood suffrage; we are about to carry votes for women, and, as my readers of the United States have already learned, we have a government pledged to a measure for Home Rule for Ireland.



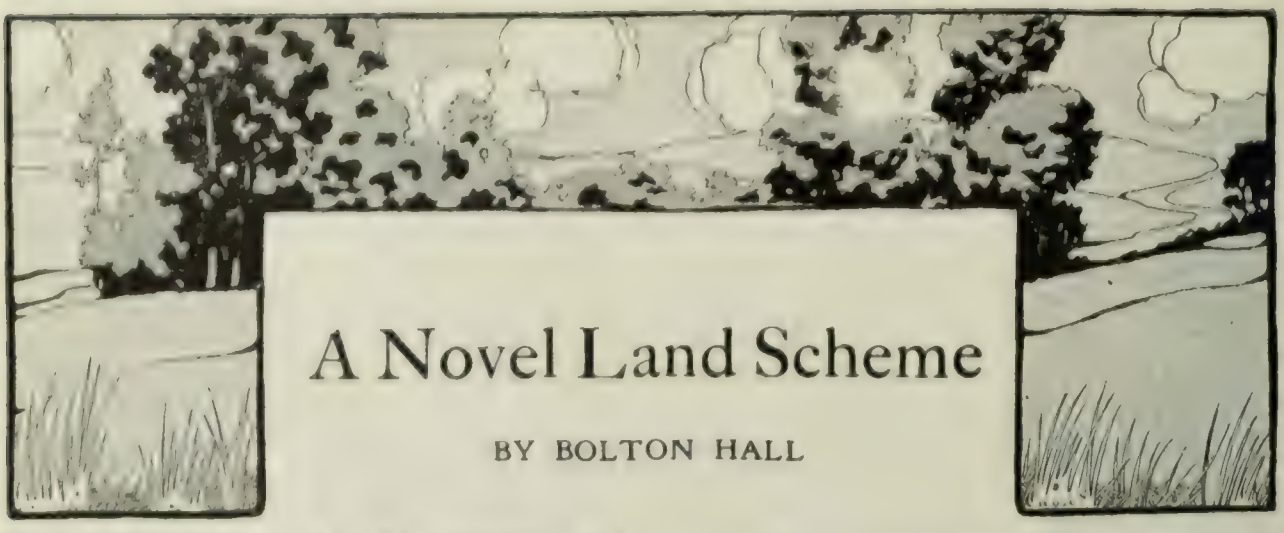
LORD HALSBURY
Leader of the "Last Ditchers"

We have lately seen in England the sudden start into life and movement of a new political party whose members have succeeded in conferring on themselves the title of "the die-hards." The

leader of this party is Lord Halsbury, whose previous political career passed with but little notice from the general public of England and Scotland, but who suddenly secured for himself the attention of our public by starting a new political movement of antagonism to Mr. Balfour, and to all the members of the Opposition who are inclined to accept him as their leader and of resolute or, rather I should say, roystering antagonism to Home Rule for Ireland. Now the party which Lord Halsbury has called into existence and which has already been making itself a political nuisance so far as it could thru England and Scotland, proclaims itself the unconquerable and immitigable enemy not only to the granting of Home Rule for Ireland but of every one at home or abroad who ventures to say a word in support of such a policy. I am, on the whole, inclined to hope that Lord Halsbury will carry out as far and as boisterously as he can his vociferations against Home Rule and against all his countrymen who acknowledge themselves as convinced or converted supporters of Ireland's national demand for a recognition of her rights to national self-government. I feel sure that even during the comparatively short period of his career, or attempt at a career, of political leadership, Lord Halsbury must already have filled the mind of many a thinking Briton with the conviction that there is a great deal to be said for the Home Rule cause which had never occurred to him before the noble lord had proclaimed himself as its passionate opponent. Everybody who has given much study to the passing course of political affairs must have seen or might have seen how often some really deserving cause is forwarded instead of being delayed by some utterly perverse and irrational attack of the typical Lord Halsbury. I therefore assure my countrymen in the United States that they may contemplate with entire satisfaction the part which Lord Halsbury has undertaken with regard to the cause of Ireland's great national demand. The effect of his performances will only be to help the movement which he had only hoped to hinder.

At last, however, we have got some news from abroad which has given our public something to think about, instead of, or as much as, the alarm about a possible renewal of the railway strikes. This is news contained in the accounts we receive from Germany about the powerful demonstrations made in Berlin in favor of a policy of peace. These demonstrations took the form of great public meetings in the imperial city, with the proclaimed object of convincing the German Emperor and his ministers that the heart and mind of Germany is now resolutely in favor of peace. For a long time there has been among most of the people of Europe a disposition, or indeed a resolve, to regard Germany as the great living representative of the policy of war and conquest. My first and my only expedition as the special correspondent of a London daily newspaper was made to Königsberg, in the north of Germany, on the occasion of the coronation of the then king, afterward the first German Emperor. I was then, as I have been ever since, a devoted admirer of the German literature, and I follow with intense interest the growth of Germany into a great united people. I was therefore especially cheered and delighted to find that just at such a moment as the present, the capital of the great Empire could thus emphatically proclaim itself in the face of the world as the advocate of peace. On the whole, I feel very hopeful about the results of the present crisis, at least so far as the attitude and the purposes of the German Government are concerned. I see good reason to hope that the ruling intellects as well as the public interest of Germany are not now to be reckoned among the promoters of war.

LONDON, ENGLAND.



# A Novel Land Scheme

BY BOLTON HALL

WE can't get rid of landlordism all at once, but we can get rid of the landlord right now, and that without becoming landlords ourselves, our own or anybody elses. It's a co-operative plan for taking what you make yourself—the land value—instead of handing it over to a land owner. Just a little Single Tax Colony at Berkeley Heights in Jersey, where the Tenants' Association owns the land, charges every one the rental value of it and pays the taxes with the proceeds. The remainder is used by the association for its roads, water supply, bridges and so on.

The Free Acres circular shows how they got the land. A reformed land-gambler owns some hundreds of acres there, and he calculated that the quickest and easiest way to bring population to his property was to give a part of the land to real settlers, not to other speculators. He comes in on that land value which has been calculated at $500 per man, which every one, however poor, unconsciously carries about with him. He wanted population as a merchant wants orders, so he consulted the authorities. "Twenty-seven miles from New York; two miles up hill from a branch railroad, without any river or lake," said the land agent. "Twenty thousand dollars' advertising wouldn't bring twenty families there in twenty years."



A GREAT PLACE FOR KIDDIES

But we got more than twenty families there in a year without spending as much as twenty dollars on anything. How? By offering them the use of land for what the use of it is worth. "Oh, of course," said Mr. Carnegie, when he heard of it, "if you get population you will get the land value." Thus he put his half billion forefinger on the secret of his prosperity and ours.

It did not look encouraging at first, but the aforesaid land-gambler thinks it such a success that he means to devote the overflow of Free Acres' "unearned increment" to establishing another Single Tax Colony. Except the idea of recouping the cost of the community land out of the increase in adjoining acres, the plan is not new. Fairhope, Ala., has been running sixteen years on that plan; it now owns about four thousand acres of land paid for by Single Taxers—to be sure, it has only some seven hundred people and not much land value yet, but what there is works all right.

Arden, in Delaware, also gained several hundred inhabitants by six years' active volunteer work, and is still succeeding. It has fewer laws and more liberty than Fairhope; and Free Acres has no laws at all, except the Arden rule, that if you make yourself so objectionable that two-thirds of your fellow lease-holders vote you out, then the trustees may cancel your lease. Even then you can sell or cart away your house.

So far, however, that has never occurred. People don't usually want to interfere with neighbors who don't interfere with them. You see, all the people have a common interest, to get as much rent as they can for their common needs, so they fix the rents as high as they can afford to pay—only twelve dollars an acre per year as yet—collect it themselves, and spend it for their own benefit; and so they like to make things pleasant.

They love their beautiful sixty acres of woods and fields among the Bernardsville Hills, and they give as much work as they can afford freely for the common weal. They are laying out the ball-field and digging out the pond already, and will make the tennis courts and open-air theater later, just as Arden has.

Of course it is pioneering. There is a good farmhouse soon to be run as an inn, but the new buildings are platformed tents or bungalows—not "villas" yet. The last of the mosquitoes have still to be drained away, but the colony grows. Arden already has a long waiting list.



THE OLD FARM HOUSE RENEWS ITS YOUTH AS AN INN

Of course, these places are not the "Single Tax," with its free trade and free land and freedom, but they are working models of its fighting turret—and there are more in preparation—a little one at Harvard Village, Mass., and a big one at Westbrook, Me.

At Free Acres, like the other model tax towns, most of the holders of the per



THE CHICKEN HOUSE IN THE BACKGROUND HAS BEEN MADE INTO A RESIDENCE

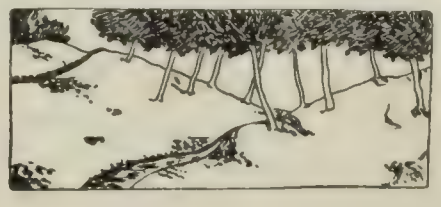
petual leases are people of moderate means. Indeed, I've noticed that altho the "average of wealth" is high, most people everywhere are of very moderate means; but there are arts and crafts people and literary and other self-supporting men and women and some who are "independently rich." However, rich or poor, they don't seem to want more than half an acre or an acre each. You see there is no land-grabbing possible. As the train service is bad for commuting, only a few come daily to the city. Nearly everybody cultivates a bit of a garden.

"The co-operative horse" was a great feature last year; he pulled a wagon twice a day from the railroad station up to the top of the 500 feet (fifteen cents a passenger for going up and ten cents for coming down). Besides that, he went to Plainfield, six miles distant, every week, and was further hired out for errands, for plowing, and for extra trips. He must have had the communal spirit, for he actually grew fat on it and paid a little profit at the end of the season. His photograph is on exhibition—we will have him again this year.

"Will it last, or will it break up like so many other colonies?"

There is nothing to "break up"; as long as one settler chooses to stay there it will last, for each one has a perpetual lease and can be entirely independent of the rest—if he chooses. Meanwhile here is one place at hand where, in truth, "the land shall not be sold forever," where it belongs to all the people themselves, on equal terms, those present and those to come, and fulfils Walt Whitman's ideal—"By God, I will have nothing that every one else cannot have upon the same terms." If you want to know more, "come and see." You will be welcome, and if you like it, you can get a foothold there upon the available earth as well as we.

PERKELEY HEIGHTS, N. J.



# Some Rights of College Students

BY THADDEUS P. THOMAS, Ph.D.

Professor of Economics and Sociology in Goucher College.

THE rights of college students are more important than those of professors or even trustees. This is because the trustees and professors, in their official capacity, exist for the sake of the students. During many years there has been a contest between trustees and professors to decide whether professors have a right to freedom of speech on vexed social questions. The problem can never be solved by debating the rights of professors, which occupy a secondary place, logically and chronologically. In order to solve the problem all professors must grant to students certain class-room rights, including freedom of speech. The professors can then consistently claim freedom for themselves. The main purpose of this article is to champion four class-room rights of students—the right to investigate both sides of disputed questions and to form opinions independently of the professor, the right to free discussion, the right to learn by these means the lesson of toleration, and, finally, the right to attain a progressive and truth-disseminating spirit. These rights will be illustrated by experiences drawn from teaching American history and economics, which furnish problems that tend to arouse prejudice, anger and intolerance, and so give a chance for an excellent sort of discipline.

"The saddest thing about your class in American history," said a disgusted student to me, while we were studying the sectional question, "is that we have to investigate both sides." Of course it hurt her, but the pains were growing pains. All students of social subjects have a right to that kind of growth. Such historical questions as the disputes leading up to the Civil War and such economic questions as the tariff, municipal ownership and trade unionism should be studied by reading a number of library references on both sides and forming independent conclusions. This right of students is conceded in most colleges.

Again, the students have a right to the benefits that come from free discussion. After they have informed themselves as to the facts and as to the arguments on both sides, it is well to encourage, in a guarded way, a candid expression of opinion on vexed questions. Well-informed, discriminating, dispassionate discussion is an admirable method for changing truth-seekers into truth-finders. But it is a method which cannot be practised without much preliminary explanation by the professor of the "rules of the game." One rule is that no student may participate in the game who has not undergone the preliminary training obtained by reading on both sides. Another rule is that lack of power to discriminate and to recognize at least some slight justification for the views of one's opponent, indicates incapacity for successful truth-seeking and excludes one from the game until he qualifies. A third rule is that a display of passion is an inexcusable "foul," which puts the player temporarily out of the game.

Discussion in its best form is impossible unless the professor has a democratic spirit. One of my own blunders illustrates this. When I began to teach I was a benevolent despot, with more despotism than benevolence. It is true that I cordially invited students to express their own opinions, but when one ventured to express an opinion which did not agree with mine I promptly knocked the life out of it and preached its funeral sermon on the spot. Other students took warning and carefully concealed their infant opinions. If one extreme in the class-room is the hot fever of passionate controversy, the other is the chill of professorial despotism, completely freezing out debate. I have learned many things in late years, one of them being the advantage of letting students refute each other's opinions. And when, as is often necessary and desirable, there is a controversy between a stu-

dent and the professor, the student should have a fair chance. In my own classes I give them the last word. This is not because they are women, and (according to the proverb) would have it anyway. It is because they are students and are at a disadvantage in contesting with a man who is not only literally but scholastically raised on a platform.

Let me admit that it is possible to carry the idea of free discussion too far, leading to a waste of time. And there are other reasons for its limitation, such as excessive belligerency on the part of some students who are fighting, not for truth, but for victory. And so the freedom of absolute democracy may be impossible in the class-room, but a limited monarchy is feasible, accompanied by an abolition of *lèse majesté*. The professor should be quick to acknowledge his errors and should award special honors to those students who prove that he is in the wrong. The professor who can learn nothing from the students is either remarkably wise or a very big fool.

What kinds of discussion are the most profitable? Those which involve the conquest of prejudiced feeling and those which involve the principle of merging a lesser into a larger loyalty. The democracy which will not learn these lessons must pay a penalty in treasure and blood. In a few years the question of capital and labor will be discussed as earnestly as secession once was. The vital question in the Civil War was whether *sectional* loyalty could be merged into national loyalty. Next comes the similar question as to whether *class* loyalty can be merged into national loyalty. And beyond that is the gigantic task of merging national loyalty into cosmopolitanism. The future leaders of thought who now fill our class-rooms must be educated thru the successive phases of loyalty—to the family, the locality, the state, the section, the nation and humanity—till they have a loyalty which is large enough to encompass the world. For the peace and welfare of the world depend on progressive education in accepting the larger forms of devotion without surrendering the lesser forms, and students have a right to receive such an education from teachers of history and economics.

And yet I once heard a lot of prospective professors of history advised, in an indirect way, to deprive the students of this right. The professor of history in a great university said to his class, of which I was a member: "Gentlemen, you may teach the history of the Civil War if you live far north of Mason and Dixon's line, or if you live far south of it, but if you are anywhere near that line you had better omit the whole subject." Now, much as I honored that professor, I finally decided to disregard his advice in teaching history in a college which is located about thirty miles from Mason and Dixon's line and which educates both Northern and Southern women. Here, somewhat hesitatingly at first, I tried the plan of an open forum in American history as long as I taught the subject (about twelve years) and I can testify that this method is not only perennially exciting but decidedly profitable. It would have been more profitable if I had not made the blunder already mentioned. I trust I may be pardoned if I now illustrate the difficulties and advantages of the method by some personal experiences, for abstract statements, unaccompanied by concrete experiences, would have little value.

Of course this method of teaching history is not an easy one, especially at first. As soon as the professor begins to discriminate he becomes a target for criticism from both sides. When the Northerners were saying that I was too favorable to the South, while the Southerners were declaring just the opposite, I felt a sort of melancholy pleasure at this evidence that I had been telling the truth. "What you said made me angry at first," was the comment of a Maryland girl, "but I feel all right about it now." "You are going to have trouble with me," announced a tall, kind-hearted, quick-tempered student from South Carolina. She really wanted to conquer her emotionalism and provincialism, but did not believe that she could do it. It is to her credit that she displayed only one audible ebullition of sectional feeling during the year. The Southern students are more impetuous and ardent in their partisanship. Most of them at first are proud of their narrow-mindedness. The Northerners, with some exceptions, are

serenely unconscious of their narrow-mindedness and believe that they love the whole country when they really love only one section and understand the arguments on only one side. "Why, I never dreamed that the legality of secession was a debatable question," said an astonished student from Kansas. The remark was typical.

In each class there were Southerners holding the belief that Lincoln was a tyrant who carried on a war which he knew was wrong. Seated side by side with them were Northerners who could not help putting Robert Lee in the same moral category as Benedict Arnold. A Kentucky student who was struggling toward broad-mindedness came to me in genuine distress and told me that she had learned something of Lee's nobility of character and said, "I want to admire him, but how can I admire a traitor?" Such questions present difficulties that can be avoided by those easy methods of teaching whose principal aim is to impart historical information. But information is the cheapest thing we can give students, while such questions as that of this Kentuckian afford an opportunity for them to learn the great principle of toleration and its practical applications, and that opportunity is one of the most valuable rights the student has. Let us first examine briefly the nature of toleration and then apply the doctrine to Lee, the so-called traitor, and to Lincoln, the so-called tyrant.

Toleration has been defined by Phillips Brooks as "the willing consent that other men may hold and express opinions with which we disagree, until they are convinced by reason that those opinions are untrue." Observe that the tolerant are free to argue earnestly against error, but may not become angry with the erring. Again, tolerance applies only to error and not to guilt, which should not be tolerated. Error is an unconscious mistake, while guilt consciously and purposely chooses evil. Error is intellectual wrongness while guilt is moral wrongness. Error needs enlightenment, guilt deserves anger and denunciation. This distinction is of the highest practical importance in the class-room.

How can the principle of toleration be applied to the secession of the South and the invasion of the South by the North? The best way is to show the students the motives of the honest people on both sides, best represented by Lee and Lincoln. Lee believed that Virginia was a State which existed before the Union and which, at the time of entering the Union, had reserved the right to secede, and that when she seceded her citizens were no longer citizens of the Union but were then bound only by allegiance to their State. Lee's conduct was the criterion of honor, and if he sacrificed the greater loyalty to the lesser he may have been mistaken but he was not stained by guilt. He said, "If I owned the four million slaves of the South I would sacrifice them all to the Union, but how can I draw my sword on Virginia, my native State?" On the other hand Lincoln, equally noble in character, believed that the Union existed before the States, that Virginia's reservation of the right to secede had no legal value, that the primary allegiance of all citizens was due to the Union and that it was his duty to enforce this allegiance. His magnanimity was such that Jefferson Davis said, "Next to the destruction of the Confederacy, the death of Abraham Lincoln was the darkest day the South has ever known." Such a man may have been in error, but was surely not wicked.

"How can I forgive a tyrant?" and "How can I admire a traitor?" are questions which are answered by saying that "we ought not to use terms implying guilt when we refer to Lincoln or Lee or the large majority in both sections who were sincere in their belief." Such, at least, was the reply which I offered to that earnest Kentucky girl, after I had first given her a little lecture on toleration. I was somewhat surprised at the promptitude and heartiness with which she accepted the new idea, while her face lighted up with a feeling of relief that she need no longer regard several millions of her fellow-countrymen in the South as wicked traitors.

With some of the other students I had poorer success. I realize now that it was largely my own fault that a few students in each class remained intolerant to the last. Fortunately, however, the large majority attained a tolerant spirit. As a good example of this I may quote, as well as my memory permits, the following conversation between a

Southerner and a student from Connecticut, the latter being the one who told me about it.

*Southerner:* I did not know until today that Lincoln told the South in his inaugural address that there would be no war unless the South began it.

*Northerner:* It was rash for South Carolina to begin it, but I find it hard to blame the rest of the South for resisting when Lincoln called for troops for the purpose of invasion.

*Southerner:* Well, I am glad the North won, for otherwise both nations would have been cursed with a staggering burden of militarism. It is better to have only one great nation in North America.

*Northerner:* I, too, am glad the North won, for the nation is richer on account of Southern manhood and womanhood.

*Southerner:* I think you are a very decent sort of a Yankee.

*Northerner:* And I think you are a very decent sort of a Southerner.

Higher than the right to attain toleration is the right to attain a progressive and truth-spreading spirit. Toleration of error is a negative virtue, while propagation of the truth is positive and constructive. Toleration of error is static, propagation of the truth is dynamic. The student whom the truth has made free welcomes continuous social change. He cannot believe that the political and economic systems which have undergone ceaseless evolution thruout the past have attained their ultimate goal in the present year. "Whatever is, is right" is a social doctrine fit only for the millennium. Whatever is may be relatively right compared with the past but is relatively wrong compared with the future. The man who wants to keep social conditions as they are is a foe of truth and virtue. He calls himself a conservative, but his real name is obstructionist. He sees clearly enough that sectional prejudice was a mistake, but does not see that national prejudice is only a slightly more altruistic form of selfishness, a slightly enlarged variety of littleness. He sees that the determination of Southern statesmen to keep the institution of slavery absolutely unaltered was what hastened its abolition, but he is unaware that his own desire to keep the status of labor and capital unaltered will also provoke radical changes. He hates revolution but unconsciously hastens it. He sees the stream of progress moving forward and joins with his fellow-conservatives to build a dam to check its flow. He succeeds at first and rejoices. But when this method at a later stage results in a Johnstown flood, the stupid conservative does not know who caused it. And the ultimate blame for his ignorance rests upon the professors who taught him history and economics and neglected to convince him by countless examples that the methods of the obstructionist are unsafe and insane.

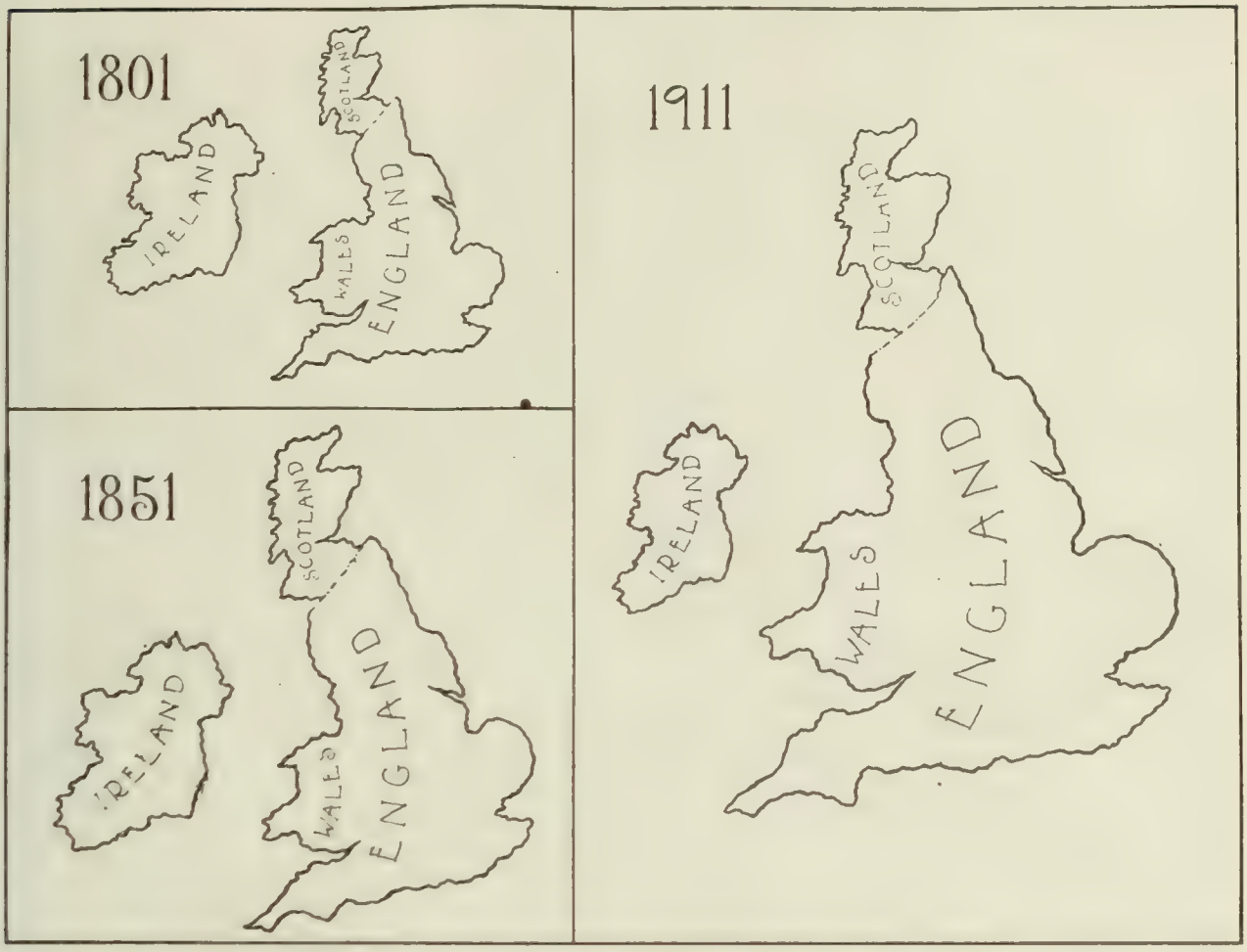
And so the highest of all the student's rights is the right to catch the spirit of progress, and to impart it to others. But there are two ways of being progressive —the revolutionary and the evolutionary. The revolutionary method is preferable to obstruction and stagnation. But it has grave disadvantages. "Revolutions never go backward," but the reactions that follow them always do. The most desirable method of progress is that of gradual but continuous evolution. And the highest, wisest function of the evolutionary reformer is leadership. The leader has been defined as "one who sees farther than the people see, but who does not go faster than they go." The radical reformer goes so fast and so far that he gets beyond the sight of the people. He goes alone and blazes a new route thru the forest. The evolutionary reformer comes after him and broadens this into a road over which the masses can travel. The impractical path-breaker and the practical road-maker have infinite scorn for each other, but society needs them both. Wendell Phillips was a radical reformer who called Lincoln "the slave-hound of Illinois" and refused to vote for him. Such men as Phillips and Garrison aroused the nation from its lethargy but could not lead it anywhere. It required evolutionary reformers to lead it out of slavery. And the twentieth century, like the nineteenth, is in need of evolutionary reformers and emancipation proclamations. Many hateful forms of bondage, which victimize men, women and children, are flourishing on a gigantic scale. Where are the leaders who will bring us to a realization that the mighty experiment called democracy is an assured success? It is the business of colleges and universities to train such leaders, and the best training consists of the free investigation and tolerant discussion of the past and present problems of democracy.

Baltimore, Md.

# Great Britain and Ireland

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of Political Economy in Yale University.




IN the chart the maps of Great Britain and Ireland are so drawn that their area is proportional to the population in 1801, 1851 and 1911. Their population at these dates was as follows:

| | England and Wales | Scotland | Ireland |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1801 | 8,892,536 | 1,608,420 | 5,216,000 |
| 1851 | 17,927,609 | 2,889,000 | 6,574,000 |
| 1911 | 36,075,268 | 4,760,521 | 4,381,951 |

The comparative growth of these three countries is most instructive. In 1801 the population of Ireland was over half that of England and Wales. In 1851 it was about one-third as great, and in 1911 less than one-eighth that of England and Wales. Ireland's population reached the maximum about 1841, before the potato famine and the great migration to the United States. Then it was nearly twice as great as at present. The loss in population during the last decade has been the smallest of any since 1841. It would not be surprising to find that since 1911 the population had begun to increase.

The population of Scotland in 1801 was only one-third as great as that of Ireland, but in 1911 it is nearly half a million greater. However, the rate of increase in Scotland is growing constantly less. England and Wales, on the other hand, which in 1801 had a population but a little larger than that of Ireland and Scotland, now have over four times their combined population.

The surprising fact is that while the population of England and Wales has increased over four-fold in a little more than a century, the population of Ireland has been constantly diminishing since the middle of the last century. Ireland is the only European country which has not shown a material increase during the nineteenth century.

New Haven, Conn.

# Literature

## John Bright

GENERATION after generation of our American high school pupils have been nourished on the eloquence of Burke, until teachers and parents have become so weary of that patriot that they are inclined to think heretical thoughts about his resounding periods. Mr. Barry O'Brien in this study of *John Bright** offers us a welcome alternative. John Bright was as eloquent as Edmund Burke. Indeed, in one respect he has been adjudged vastly Burke's superior, for John Bright always filled the House of Commons, while it is proverbial that the sight of Burke on his feet immediately emptied the chamber. John Bright used as pure and noble English; his speeches are models of strength and simplicity. In moral elevation and high resolve he was at least fully the equal of Burke, and if Burke appeals to Americans as the friend of the revolting colonies, Bright should equally appeal to lovers of freedom and of American unity as the champion of the right of this country to settle its own affairs without interference or intervention from Europe.

It is not a life of John Bright that Mr. Barry O'Brien has written; it is a study of his character, and of the nature and causes of the great influence he wielded over the political thought of England. In order to carry out this idea Mr. O'Brien has taken in turn each of the great and absorbing topics on which John Bright expended his eloquence and his strength. Beginning with the Anti-Corn Law agitation, he takes up in turn the legislation for the amelioration of Ireland, the Crimean War, India, the American Civil War, Canada and Confederation, and Parliamentary Reform; and in each case he traces Bright's leadership and speeches thruout the years that these subjects were before the country. On Home Rule Bright parted with the Irish Nationalists, altho he had been one of the most valiant friends of Ireland as regards land legislation and religious freedom. But even for his Home Rule heresies Mr. O'Brien can find excuses, and he makes it appear that it was the scanty measure of home rule provided for in the Gladstone bill of 1886, and the friction he foresaw as the result of such a half measure, rather than Home Rule itself, to which John Bright was opposed.

Some of the noblest passages quoted by Mr. O'Brien are from John Bright's speeches on the American Civil War. It must be remembered that, altho the English aristocracy and the landed classes, then overwhelmingly represented in Parliament and in absolute control of the Government, favored the South and showed a natural antagonism to the principle of democracy, which was on trial in the Civil War, the working classes, and especially the trade unions, were stalwart in their support of the North. John Bright was not standing alone in his championship of freedom against slavery, of union against disruption. It may be that Bright was mistaken in desiring to see Canada united with this country in one great nation. But it must be remembered that these were the days before confederation—before the statesmanship of Canada had successfully applied itself to the task of counteracting geography by protective tariffs. At any rate, no one can claim that it was indifference to the prosperity of Canada, or unfriendliness to the United States, that inspired the wish to which he gave utterance in a memorable speech made at Birmingham, on December 18, 1862. He said, after stating that the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Gladstone) had pronounced the cause of the North to be hopeless:

"I cannot believe that civilization, in its journey with the sun, will sink into endless night in order to gratify the ambition of the leaders of this revolt, who seek to 'wade

*JOHN BRIGHT. A Monograph. *By R. Barry O'Brien.* Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. Pp. xxv, 270. $3.

thru slaughter to a throne, and shut the gate of mercy on mankind.' I have another and a far brighter vision before my gaze. It may be but a vision, but I will cherish it. I see one vast confederation stretching from the frozen North, in unbroken line to the glowing South, and from the wild billows of the Atlantic, westward to the calmer waters of the Pacific main—and I see one people, and one language, and one law, and one faith, and, over all the wide continent, the home of freedom and a refuge for the oppressed of every race and of every clime."

There is as yet no adequate biography of John Bright. Mr. O'Brien's book does not in any way fill that gap. It is an admirable and sympathetic study of his influence and his character, but it does not pretend to give any connected account of his career. There will, however, be a warm welcome for this volume from the many admirers of John Bright who are still waiting for an adequate life of the patriotic English statesman.

## French Verse*

Amateurs of French verse will find at least three recently published books that they want for their shelves. Collectively, may these volumes not be taken to express a growing consciousness on the part of Anglo-Saxon readers that, supreme as is the English lyric, immortal tho Shakespeare is, and Milton, there are also wells of poesy on foreign soil?

Miss Smythe's volume is a contribution to the "New Medieval Library." Whereas the *Lyre d'Amour* and the *Oxford Book* are anthologies of the French verse, this is a collection of translations from the Provençal into English. Not all of these songs to fair ladies have been given a versified translation; where they have, however, the original structure of the verse (sometimes somewhat intricate) is reproduced, albeit the rhyming scheme is not generally followed. The translations are not distinguished. Not the least interesting pages are those of the introduction and the various condensed biographies.

Mr. Lewis's anthology of French love poems is divided into four books: *Le Moyen Age, Le Seizième Siècle, L'Age Classique, L'Age Moderne.* Eighteenth-century poets are included under the third heading. Thus there are only twenty-nine pages, representing eight poets, given to classicism. Probably this accords with contemporary taste. "It is to be regretted," the editor confesses, "that the selection should end about 1866, but despite all my efforts I found it impossible to get permission to print poems from Sully-Prudhomme and other modern authors whose works are still protected by copyright." The churlishness of the French publishers is, we are persuaded, ill advised.

And only four poets omitted from Mr. Lewis's anthology, presumably for this reason, are included in Mr. Lucas's. Two of these are, to be sure, Baudelaire and Verlaine; but we sadly miss Heredia and Sully-Prudhomme. The *Oxford Book* is of vastly greater consequence than any of its rivals of English publication as a repository of French verse, and it is, on the whole, representative; yet to the student at least it will seem strange that, while one hundred and twenty-four poems by François de Malherbe's predecessors are republished, and one hundred and three by Voltaire's successors, there are only ninety for the classical period and the eighteenth century. Obviously, the sixteenth and the nineteenth centuries are those which interest Mr. Lucas; and, on second thought, why quarrel with him? Most of us do return to these—whereas one reading will generally suffice for most of the great names he treats so cavalierly. We wish that the anthologists were more successful in writing introductory essays than are Messrs. Lewis and Lucas. They have made a brave effort to present reasoned historical surveys, but their work is not done with notable adroitness. In spite of them, we shall read and re-read their little volumes. And, for our own part, we postpone to a better opportunity the pleasant task of glorifying the poetry whose flowers they have gathered with love.

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"Troubadour Poets." Selections from the Poems of Eight Troubadours. Translated from the Provençal with Introductions and Notes by Barbara Smythe. New York: Duffield & Co. Pp. xxiii, 197. $2.

Le Lyre d'Amour. An Anthology of French Love Poems from the Earliest Times Down to 1866. Selected and Annotated by Charles B. Lewis. London: Duffield & Co. Pp. xiii, 62. $1.25.

The Oxford Book of French Verse. XIII Century—XIX Century. Chosen by St. John Lucas. New York: Oxford University Press. Pp. xxxiv, 492. $2.50. (Other editions at 90 cents, $1.75, and $3.)

**The House of Hohenzollern: Two Centuries of Berlin Court Life.** By E. A. Brayley Hodgetts. With 16 Illustrations. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5.00.

The essential theme of Mr. E. A. Brayley Hodgetts in his entertaining and gossipy book is the advent age of militarism in the training of the youth of a country, like Germany, which means to be strong, and the necessity of perpetual militarism in a country like England, which is already strong and can only stay so at the cost of Giles Ploughman's military fist. Born in Berlin in the atmosphere of the old Prussian army and court routine, first as a boy observer, then as Reuter correspondent in journalistic circles, Mr. Hodgetts finds himself attracted to the princes of the Hohenzollern line and their system of subsidizing the muscle and brain of a nation in the interest of a dynasty, of concentrating the energies of a great people in the mailed fist and educating their rulers to wield that redoubtable fist energetically, if not somewhat promiscuously. He construes defense as including offense, and delimitation of boundaries as translatable into expansion. In the princely House of Hohenzollern he finds the true military hero and in Prussia the efficient military power. It is difficult, he seems to admit, to make all the members of that house heroes in all senses and at all times. They have their limitations, physically and morally; very distressing limitations at times, considering that they were posing as defenders of Protestantism. They have their ups and downs in war matters. Their manly vigor, or "virility," did not always keep them from running away from the unmanly vigor of a degenerate opponent. On the chessboard of Europe castles were upset, knights unhorsed, bishops unfrocked, queens were helpless when they were good, and useful chiefly when they were naughty. The growth of the Hohenzollerns is followed up in the educational period and the back-stairs gossip rather than on the battlefield or in the council chamber, from the heroic repulse of the Swedes at the battle of Fehrbellin, in 1675, down thru the various Fredericks, Frederick Williams and Williams, and the author finds in them all the heroic quality, and in the common folk the possibilities of heroes, if only they are properly whipped into shape under the scourge—"*unter der Fuchtel.*" They were a hard lot in the beginning—that groundwork consisting of the common man. He may in that day, thinks the author, be regarded "as a brutish oaf, a loon or clown whose mentality was so little accessible to the rays of rational light that it could only be appealed to by means of concrete arguments" like the "stick or tawse." But the princes were, as a class, good fellows, tho seldom sober; perfect gentlemen, for the most part, tho sexual morality was somewhat at a discount in those early times, when Christianity was only seventeen centuries old, and when there was "scarcely a royal personage in the whole of Europe whose private life would bear investigation," as the author apologetically puts it. The Hohenzollerns were military models for a military people; bashful, and retiring sometimes, and sometimes justifiably pugnacious, it would appear. Thus, the first Frederick William, for instance, was so "shy in the presence of ladies that he blushed whenever a lady kissed his hand as a mark of respect," but he was a model of "manly exercises." He once "knocked down the young Duke of Curland"—who no doubt deserved it—"fell over him and pulled at his hair with both hands in the presence of his mother, without receiving more than a gentle remonstrance." Under these shy and gentle, moral and high-minded princes the military took form; the people were lifted; the ordinary man—the rail-splitters and tanners—became notably civilized; the "stupid German Michel" was transformed into an "intellectual giant," a "formidable and efficient engine of warfare," a "highly trained and cultured economic organism," big enough to lick his model, as he has several times tried to do.

**My Own Story.** By Louisa of Tuscany, ex-Crown Princess of Saxony. With 19 Illustrations. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

The autobiography of the erratic Louisa of Tuscany is a much more interesting document than most works of its kind. That is partly because it wears an air of informality and takes even the

untitled reader into its author's confidence. No fact is better suggested here than the tyranny of court and castle life—but that is an old story. The Dresden court circle "was composed," writes the former Crown Princess, "of the most narrow-minded, evil-speaking and conceited collection of human beings it is possible to imagine. I nicknamed it 'Noah's Ark.'" Worth a reading is the impression recorded by this free-spoken princess of the German Emperor:

"A most remarkable man; he can be very genial, but he possesses an iron and inflexible will. He is vain, and always wishes to be the first actor in whatever drama he plays, and altho he is an undoubted authority on military matters, he understands little or nothing about art or music, and his wonderful gifts are marred by his intense egotism. He can be equally charming or the reverse, and the reverse is not at all pleasant. His personal appearance is unique; he is well groomed, his expression is sympathetic and intelligent, and his marvelous eyes are truly the windows of the soul of this restless, brilliant, and strange man."

At the present moment the following paragraphs will, however, interest us more than these personal idiosyncrasies of royalty:

"If I had remained in Saxony, I think I should have been friendly with the Emperor, as I never shared the mistrust of him which seems to be the prevalent feeling whenever he is discussed. I am sure he does not entertain any real affection for England, and no people are better aware of this than the English themselves. Whenever he visits the English royal family, it is amusing to see how the newspapers dwell on the ties of blood which connect the two houses, but everybody knows that, *au fond*, William would never allow consideration for his mother's relatives to weigh one moment against the interests of his own country.

"I do not think there is any possibility of the 'great invasion' taking place for some time. The Emperor knows that the financial state of Germany is not favorable at the moment for war, and he is also fully aware that, even if the English army leaves a great deal to be desired, the navy is unspoilt, and England, even in her partial decadence, still remains the Mistress of the Seas."

**Corruption in American Politics and Life.** By Robert C. Brooks. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

A study of corruption in American politics and life, running to 303 closely printed pages, is no more exhilarating reading than a dissertation on cancerous growths. Yet, as doctors dote on diseases, to the great benefit of sickly individuals, so muckrakers and reformers specialize on "corruption," to the obvious advantage of the community. Professor Brooks's treatment is severely scientific. He batters down with gravity and thoroness the flimsy defenses of corruption—that it is good for business, and that the corrupt are often efficient—which are sometimes desperately erected. He shows how persistent thru all times and under all forms of government the problem of corruption has been. He exposes with deadly impartiality the corruption in the professions, in journalism, and even, alas! in the universities. He traces elaborately the connection between faithless politicians and reputable business, and he examines, methodically and painstakingly, the laws and customs respecting campaign contributions. But, after all, he can show that our American loud-mouthed advertisement of our sins is no proof that we are worse than our more smug and quiet-mannered European contemporaries; and he closes with the reassuring declaration that "corruption is decreasing in the more progressive countries of the world." After all, despite the abundance of hospitals and the regiments of nurses, there are lots of healthy folks walking around.

**Anglo-American Memories.** By George W. Smalley. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Pp. ix, 441. $2.50.

Mr. George W. Smalley, best known in this country for his many years' service as London correspondent of the *Tribune*, seems to have had a singularly happy experience of the newspaper world, and to have spent quite a large part of his life in a dinner coat in company with the great of the land. Almost the only ordinary people who figure in his pages when he is recounting his experiences of London and of the Continent, are two newspaper men who were associated with him when he was organizing and managing the cable correspondence of the New York *Tribune* at the time of the Franco-German War. For the rest Mr. Smalley's memories are of Bismarck, the Emperor Frederick, Queen Victoria, King Edward, Queen Alexandra, the Archbishop of Canterbury, three or four Governor-General

and quite a contingent of newly created members of the House of Lords, such as Lord Glenesk the owner of the *Morning Post* and Lord St Helier, more easily recalled on this side of the Atlantic as Sir Francis Jeune. Mr. Smalley writes entertainingly of them all, and not one of them who is still alive will find it in his heart to take exception to anything that is set down about them in these gossipy pages. They will go down into history, if historians ever consult Mr. Smalley, as great, brilliant, or of remarkable political achievements. Lord Randolph Churchill, for instance, is described as leading the House of Commons as no man had ever led it before, tho how his leadership, which lasted for little more than a single session, differed from that of other leaders of the Commons is not explained. Achievements are also attributed to the Earl of Minto, when Governor-General of Canada, which will surprise students of the constitutional history of the Dominion, who have been under the impression that Canada for nearly seventy years has enjoyed representative government, and that at any rate since confederation Governor-Generals have been little more than links of Empire, and of small political account at Ottawa. Adulation is the characteristic note of these personal sketches; and Mr. Smalley seemingly throve so well among these exalted people and was so socially acceptable to them all—including King Edward and Queen Alexandra—that readers may feel surprised that there is no intimation in Mr. Smalley's pages that a peerage or at least a baronetcy was ever tendered him. If he had received a peerage it is obvious that Mr. Smalley's place in the House of Lords would not have been on the Liberal benches. His sneers at Radicalism and dissenters, the aloof and superior tone of his remarks on the great dock strike in London of 1889, and on Cardinal Manning's bold stand for a living wage for the dock laborers, all make evident that Mr. Smalley's place would have been on the Tory benches of the House of Lords. It is a small and select circle with which Mr. Smalley's memories of London are concerned. Readers would never know from them that there was a larger London or an England outside London. Those, however, who delight in coming to close range with the great and brilliant—in the printed page—will read these memories from end to end.

**The Origin and Growth of the American Constitution.** By Hannis Taylor. Boston: The Houghton Mifflin Co. $4.

It is a pity that, in the dearth of good general histories on the origin and development of American institutions, the most promising looking volume of recent years should be from the hands of Dr. Hannis Taylor, who displays in all of his work the same qualities which he showed in his volumes on the English Constitution: neglect of the most recent scholarly investigations, perversion of materials by uncritical preconceptions, and sublime neglect of thorogoing research among original documents. This new volume, tho masking under a general title, is in large part a glorification of Pelatiah Webster and his plan for union. Hamilton, Madison, Pinckney and all the rest of the fathers derived their fundamental idea of a federal system from Pelatiah Webster; and the world never discovered it until Dr. Taylor made the revelation. It is the old story of a man who finds a piece of a truth which has been more or less neglected by others, and then by fine frenzy works himself into believing it is the whole truth; there is no use wasting printer's ink arguing with such an authority. Not content with this overexaggeration of the Pelatiah Webster thesis, which he uses for all it is worth thruout nearly 200 pages of his text, Dr. Taylor declares himself in favor of the Pinckney draft, drawing to its support, with his usual inaccuracy in such crucial matters, the authority of the learned Dr. Jameson, who, as nearly every scholar knows, never vouched for its authenticity. (See Farrand, "Records of the Federal Convention," Vol. III, pp. 595 ff.) The reason for this vagary soon becomes apparent: Pinckney did not copy his plan from the Constitution, but it was so nearly like the Constitution because he had borrowed it from old Pelatiah Webster! Fortunately for the reader, Pelatiah Webster did not live down to our own time, and consequently in the second half of the treatise Dr.

Taylor has to choose another topic. And here he writes in an interesting fashion, with considerable discursiveness and frequent reference to ancient Teutonic institutions, about slavery and its consequences, constitutional growth from 1804 to 1865, the Civil War amendment, our colonial system and the Monroe Doctrine, interstate commerce, and the outcome of our growth, which does not seem to have anything in it which was not anticipated by Pelatiah Webster (p. 468). The most valuable part of the volume is an appendix of important documents, including Pelatiah Webster's "Epoch-making Instrument." Retired lawyers and judges who divert themselves in their declining years with literary and historic excursions will probably greet this volume with enthusiasm. Doubtless the author will receive many more letters from distinguished persons (see p. 24) revealing to him the fact that his startling thesis is "as unknown to the leading jurists and statesmen of this generation as if it had been a papyrus from Egypt or Herculaneum."

## Literary Notes

....A new play by Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, "The Ogre," has been produced at the St. James Theater by Sir George Alexander. The London press is unenthusiastic.

....H. A. Guerber is the author of *Stories of Shakespeare's Tragedies* (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.25): commonplace condensations of the plays for the composition of which we see no valid excuse.

....The style of Ruth Kedzie Wood's *Honeymooning in Russia* is so sprightly that there will surely be an audience for the book, which describes many interesting places, and is well illustrated. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $2.)

....Chemical and microscopic tests for distinguishing cotton and linen threads in mixed cloth are described and illustrated in Bulletin No. 7 of the Technical Education series published by Teachers College of Columbia University (25 cents).

The edition of Browning's *Paracelsus* published by the Baker & Taylor Co. is preceded by very reasonable essays on Paracelsus the Man and The Philosophy of Paracelsus and a Note, and followed by a General Review and a Glossary of Words and Allusions, all the critical apparatus being the work of Christina Pollock Denton. ($1.50.)

....*Miss 318*, by Robert Hughes (Revell, 75 cents) is a short story but has more genuine human nature in it than most novels of twice the price. Half a dozen other morals may be extracted from it beside the warning against late Christmas shopping.

....In his latest romance, *A Person of Some Importance* (Bobbs-Merrill, $1.25), Lloyd Osbourne has made an ingenious mixture of farce and melodrama, with the scene changing from a South Sea island to a New England village, and characters ranging from an emperor to a muleteer.

....A new humorous weekly, *Satire*, has made its appearance in New York. It is handicapped with an uncommonly ugly cover, upon which, if it endures, it must improve. There is plenty of room for *Satire*, if the editors (Mr. Walter Pulitzer is one of them) look sharp and see the opportunity.

....*Some Aspects of Thackeray*, by Lewis Melville (illustrated; Little, Brown & Co., $2.50). Here are fourteen agreeable essays on such subjects as Thackeray's Ballads, Thackeray and the Newgate School, Thackeray as Artist, Thackeray's Originals, Thackeray and the Stage, etc., by the novelist's biographer.

....The editor of the revised Hudson *Twelfth Night*, Dr. Ebenezer Charlton Black, tells us that the text of the play is, as compared with the original Hudson, "conservative." The Bowdlerized Shakespeare has its place, no doubt, and so this modernization ("The New Hudson Shakespare"; Ginn) will find its uses in the schoolroom.

....The movement for motivated training, now sweeping over the country, finds expression in a new organ, *Vocational Education*, published bi-monthly by the Peoria, Ill., Manual Arts Press at $1.50 a year. It is handsomely printed and contains, besides some leading articles, a valuable department giving reports of recent developments in this field from all parts of the world.

....To the series of freely illustrated horticultural books published by Doubleday, Page & Co. are added *Chrysanthemums and How to Grow Them*, by L. L. Powell; and *Vines and How to Grow Them*, by William C. McCollom. They have the merits of the series, which now includes about a dozen volumes at $1 to each. The instruction is full, as to both varieties and culture.

....Among the papers read at the last meeting of the American Sociological Society those of most general interest are Giddings's "Social Theory and Public Policy," Ross's "Observations on China," Howard's "Social Control of Domestic Relations," Wilson's

The Church and the Rural Community" and Vincent's "Rivalry of Social Groups." These and other papers and discussions are now issued by the University of Chicago Press in Vol. V of the Publications of the Society, $1.65 postpaid.

...Mr. Clayton S. Cooper gives an encouraging survey of Bible study among students the world over in his *College Men and the Bible* (Association Press). Of special interest are his illustrated chapters on the study of the Bible in India and the Far East.

What may be done toward making a village library a part of community life and the repository of its history is shown by the pamphlet *A Vermont Library*, compiled by John Cotton Dana and published by The Elm Tree Press, Woodstock, Vt.

....Many valuable suggestions for those dealing with boys will be found in *Boy Training* (Association Press), edited by Mr. John L. Alexander, and written by a number of men, each an "expert in his own line." The information given is reliable and the principles of development advocated are sound.

....Lecce is the "unknown city" described by Martin Shaw Briggs in the book entitled *In the Heel of Italy* (Duffield; $3.50). There are numerous photographs and drawings here, besides a map and an enthusiastic text. Historical record, travel-notes, architectural observations, all help to swell this account of a South-Italian town to almost 400 pages.

...."The Story of the Great West from the Time of Coronado to the Present" is the subtitle of Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard's *The Pathbreakers from Ocean to Ocean:* a compact illustrated narrative for the use of schools (Chicago: The Lakeside Press). It ought not to be difficult to hold the interest of a classroom where this is the textbook.

....H. F. Suksdorf in *Our Race Problems* (New York: Shakespeare Press) takes seriously the antiquated notion that races like individuals may be classed as young, mature and old, and on the basis of his theory argues for the exile of the negroes as the only alternative to the formation of a new yellow race in America which will reach maturity in 2700 A. D.

....Certain periodicals pride themselves on the peculiarity of their spelling, says the London *Chronicle*. The *Revue des Deux-Mondes* still clings to the orthography current at the time of its foundation, over a century ago. In its pages "savants" always figure as "savans," and "documents" as "documens." The *Times*, too, invariably spells "connexion" thus, and the Edinburgh *Review* slips a superfluous "e" into "developement."

*Herself*, by Dr. E. B. Lowry (Forbes & Co., Chicago, $1), is superior to most books of its class in that it uses plain language in discussing facts of woman's physiology and does not indulge in superfluous sentimentality or fads.

....*Our Country and Its People*. An Introductory Geographic Reader for the Fourth School Year, by Will S. Monroe and Anna Buckbee. Harper & Bros., 40 cents. This illustrated reader should interest the pupils whom it instructs. The use of the volume should bridge the transition from the oral teaching of the third grade to the book-study of the fourth.

A reader or small library that cannot afford to get *The Statesman's Yearbook* every year should at least buy the issue for 1911, for it contains the census figures for 1910 for the United States, Great Britain and other countries. No other annual gives in such small compass so large and reliable a mass of statistical, political and commercial information as this.

....The Cambridge History of English Literature has already won a place for itself on our shelves, and we welcome Volume VII, *Cavalier and Puritan*, treating of Cavalier Lyrists, The Sacred Poets, Milton, Caroline Poets and Divines, Bunyan and Marvell, Jacobean and Caroline Criticism, Hobbes, English Grammar Schools, The Beginnings of English Journalism, etc. We defer detailed criticism. (Putnam, $2.50.)

....Charles W. Collins's *Great Love Stories of the Theater: A Record of Theatrical Romance* (Duffield; $3.50) is a fairly entertaining rehash of familiar *liasions* of actresses, French and English, with rulers and poets, and of those of several actors with great ladies. We see no good reason for retelling the stories. The style is sprightly, but wants simplicity and good taste, to say nothing of correctness.

....We recall that President Woolsey, of Yale University, printed in a bashful sort of way a little booklet of his poems given grudgingly to a few intimate friends and not reached by the public. We have seen a similar thin brochure of *Attempts in Verse* by President Stryker, of Hamilton College (no name or date or price), written from 1895 to 1911, and the last a Latin poem in the *Dies Iræ* meter. Some of these verses have been printed in THE INDEPENDENT. The *Attempts* show success.

....There lie on our table several works of scholarship too specialized to receive more than a line of acknowledgment: *Studies in the Text of Lucretius*, by William A. Merrill. *The Critics of Edmund Spenser*, by Herbert

E. Cory. *The Separation of the Attributive Adjective from its Substantive in Plautus,* by Winthrop L. Keep (all three being publications of The University Press, Berkeley, California), and *Studies in Denominative Verbs in English: Inaugural Dissertation,* by Vilhelm Bladin (Uppsala, Sweden: Almquist & Wiksells Boktryckeri—A. B.).

....In Volume IX of Sir James Murray's *New English Dictionary* fasciculus *Team-Tezkere* contains 3,304 words, against 1,982 in the corresponding section of the *Standard.* Those of Old English origin are less numerous than Greek derivatives, for there are many compounds of Tele- and Tetra-. *Telepost* is not included here. Telegrapher is given here, as sole pronunciation, te-li graf'-er. This is not the American usage: *Standard* gives te-leg'-ra-fer the preference; *Century* prefers tel' e-graf-er. More than a page is devoted to *Team,* sb., but team in the figurative sense of an individual difficult to manage is not explained—not a very serious omission. *Tenderloin,* on the other hand, is defined not as steak alone, but also topographically.

....*Half a Man:* The Status of the Negro in New York. By Mary White Ovington, 12mo., pp. 236. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., $1 net. Miss Ovington has made a very careful study of the condition of the colored people in this city, and has presented it truthfully and clearly. The chief impression gained from it is that the title of the book is a correct one, for the negro is not allowed more than half an opportunity in any field of competitive industry. If he has a higher mortality than the whites, and a larger percentage of criminals, it is what might be expected of a class which finds itself shut up to the lowest employments and the poorest financial emolument. In a "foreword" Prof. Franz Boas once more denies, as an anthropologist, the natural inferiority of the race, and the study given by Miss Ovington proves hopeful progress under unhopeful restraint. One might wish the book to find many readers.

....The publication of a new edition (the eighth in five years) of Prof. David Smith's life of Christ entitled *The Days of His Flesh* (Doran; $2) indicates the strong hold the book has taken upon conservative readers. The present edition is improved by corrections and additions. Altho constructed along old lines of work it is deservedly popular because of its frank discussion of critical and historical questions, its background of solid learning, and its attractive style. The extent of the author's work in harmonizing and his readiness to use the critical knife when necessary may be judged from the fact that he finds in the stories of the evangelists a consistent history of the Resurrection only when it "is disencumbered of several bewildering accretions," and this too after a definite statement that

> "in their account of the Resurrection the Synoptic narratives, elsewhere so remarkably accordant, bristle with discrepancies which refuse to be harmonized even by the most violent expedients. It is hardly too much to affirm that, as they stand, they agree only in their unfaltering and triumphant proclamation of the fact that Jesus rose and appeared to His disciples."

....The centenary of Théophile Gautier, which occurred on August 31, has been widely celebrated in the French press. The articles devoted to this poet by the magazine writers are perhaps misleading in that they show him as a great maker of epigrams, whereas epigrams were only a by-product. At least they were not framed for the sake of mere cleverness. Speaking of the famous red waistcoat, worn at the *premier* of "Hernani," "I put it on only once, but I have worn it all my life," he said. It was, as a matter of fact, not a red waistcoat, but a rose-colored doublet; a kind of studio prop—for Théo was a painter as well as a poet and journalist.

....Maxime du Camp tells another anecdote of the author's notions of costume. Gautier refused to serve out his brief period of compulsory militia service. Thereupon he was condemned to spend twenty-four hours in prison. He went to Du Camp for advice, and the latter suggested that he comply with the law. "Never!" exclaimed Gautier.

> "I have no right to destroy the beauty of my limbs by encasing them in a ridiculous uniform. I am sufficiently humiliated in being forced to wear a frock coat like a bailiff without dishonoring myself by putting on a tunic with epaulettes and a shako with a plume. In 1832 I was on the point of embracing the Socialist teachings of Saint-Simon. But when I discovered that I would have to put on white trousers, a red waistcoat and a blue coat, I shrivelled with horror, and renounced the religion of the Father-and-Mother-God. I shall never join a sect that misuses color. I shall serve only in an army which entertains respect for the human form. I'd rather perish in the Bastile than prove false to my principles."

....Two new books discussing phases of country church work mark the growing interest in such problems. Rev. J. O. Ashenhurst, of Pemberville, Ohio, in *The Day of the Country Church* (Funk & Wagnalls, $1) writes of the opportunity, methods of work, and lines where special efforts toward readjustment are necessary in rural Christianity. He emphasizes the need of denominational unity and of co-operation with other social agencies in raising country life standards and solving rural problems. The author's experience in a successful rural pastorate adds weight to his commonsense prescriptions. *The Rural Church and Community Betterment,* issued by the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. (Associated Press), contains the minutes and addresses of the Rural Church Conference held in New York last

winter under the auspices of the County Work Department. The record of the discussions, participated in by church leaders, theological professors and other interested workers, shows clearly that no settled opinion yet prevails in regard to fundamental issues or plans of procedure. The book is suggestive and well worth reading.

....Lord Alfred Douglas's *City of the Soul* has been out of print since 1900, and a third edition is now issued by the John Lane Co. ($1.50). "These are the poems of extreme and comparative youth," writes their author now; "and the interest they possess would, I believe, be impaired by revisions." The volume was originally brought out anonymously, and contains, amid much chaff, some stanzas of real beauty. Slightly perverse, Lord Alfred's muse excels at rendering Baudelaire into English or telling of that "Garden of Death"—

> "... Whereon the whole year round
> The pale blossoms and the rosebuds be
> In early blooming ..."

whither Death,—

> "Coming like Love, takes all things in the morn
> Of tenderest life, and being a delicate god,
> In his own garden takes each delicate thing
> Unstained, unmellowed, immature, untrod,
> Tremulous betwixt the summer and the spring."

....The history of foreign missions has produced its heroes in service both at home and abroad, and one of the most pleasing ways of gaining an understanding of missionary history and methods is the study of some life in which these are more or less embodied and exemplified. As illustrative of various phases of missionary effort and at the same time full of human interest, the three biographies just published by the Revell Company are to be strongly commended. The actual work of a medical missionary is well portrayed in Mr. Robert E. Speer's life of Dr J. P. Cochran, of Persia, *The Foreign Doctor* ($1.50). The narrative is interspersed with many extracts from home correspondence and reports. For thirty-six years Rev. W. S. Ament labored in China, and saw many changes and crises in the work carried on there. In *William Scott Ament* ($1.50) Dr. Henry D. Porter describes in detail the valuable services of Mr. Ament, giving special attention to the various episodes connected with the Boxer uprising. Among the administrative workers in missions few have accomplished more for the cause than *Rev. Frank Field Ellinwood* ($1), whose life and work are here faithfully and simply set forth by his daughter. The record of his thirty years' connection with the Presbyterian Board and his work on the study of comparative religion, in which he was a pioneer, shows the remarkable advances which have been made in the work to which he devoted his life

## Pebbles

MRS CULCHAW—Did you see any of the old masters while you were abroad?

Mrs. Newrich—Mercy, no! They are all dead.—*Boston Transcript.*

'TIS. 'TISN'T!

(The "Wets.")
Sound the cymbals, beat the drum;
Welcome good old Demon Rum!
Sons of Maine, arise and shout!
Prohibition's going out!

(The "Drys"—later.)
Be rejoiceful, raise a hymn;
We have lopped off Satan's limb!
Tho we gather battle-scarred,
Liquor from our State is barred!

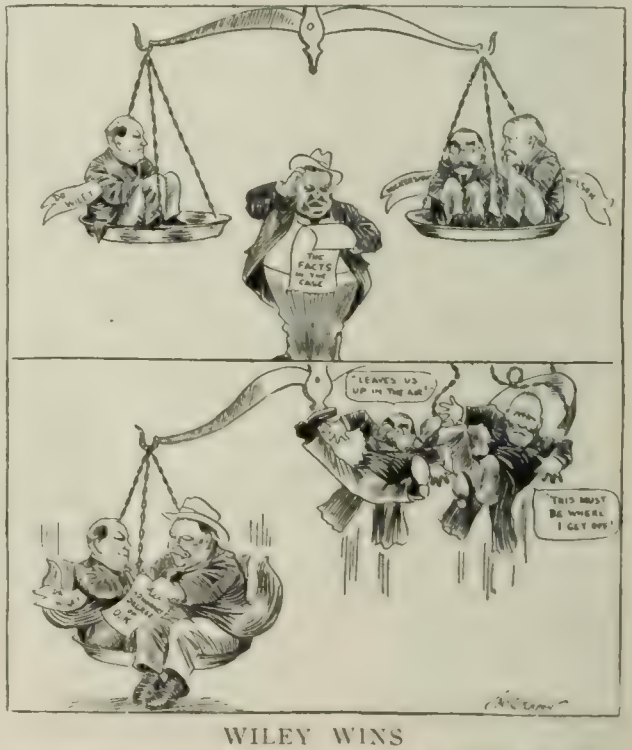
(The "Wets"—still later.)
Fill the tankard, drain the glass;
Guess we "wets" have shown some class,
We're ahead by last reports!
Happy are our glad cohorts!

(The "Drys"—still later yet.)
Brothers, gather in a ring;
Glad thanksgiving let us sing!
Spite of many false alarms,
Prohibition State disarms!

(The "Wets"—on last returns.)
Give a huzza, raise a cheer;
We have won our booze and beer!
We have swung the winning vote!
Prohibition's lost its goat!

("Wets" and "Drys" in chorus.)
Who's ahead we can't agree
Till we hear officially.
Meanwhile we will both sit tight,
Claiming that we've won the fight!

—*New York World.*




WILEY WINS

A cartoon by McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

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## Reciprocity Defeated

Reciprocity with Canada has gone down in utter defeat, and carried with it Premier Laurier and the Liberal party, and has made utterly nugatory the action of President Taft in calling the extra session of Congress. Its achievements were the now rejected agreement with Canada and three tariff vetoes. But if the President is disappointed, he had every reason to believe that Canada would accept reciprocity, and even the Conservative party expected it and the gamblers were sure of it. If he made a mistake it was a creditable one.

Why, then, were they all so mistaken? Why has Canada rejected her ablest and wisest leader, after fifteen years of rule, and turned the Government over by an overwhelming majority to his enemies?

There is more than one reason. Jingoism had a great share in the result, or should one say patriotism? The electorate were told that it was the entering wedge for annexation to the United States. If the tariff wall were let down somewhat there would be more trade, and trade would mean more fellowship, and fellowship would denationalize Canada, until the people would tumble over into the outstretched arms of Uncle Sam. They made much of a speech by Speaker Champ Clark, who, in an address, had said:

"I am for it because I hope to see the day when the American flag will float over every square foot of the British-North American possessions clear to the north pole. They are people of our blood. They speak our language. Their institutions are much like ours. They are trained in the difficult art of self-government. My judgment is that if the treaty of 1854 had never been abrogated the chances of a consolidation of these two countries would have been much greater than they are now."

This he said in Congress, before he was Speaker, and a more tactless speech could not be well imagined. Of course, the Canadian opponents of reciprocity made the most of it, as they had the right to, and his explanation, that he said it in a semi-jocular mood, carried no weight. But their use of a speech by President Taft last winter on "the parting of the ways" was a plain perversion of his language, which referred to commercial and not political relations. But the bogey of annexation had very great weight, particularly in Ontario, which is more British than Britain. They would have it that Laurier, who was the leader of colonial independence at the Colonial Conference in London, was now humiliating Canada before the United States. That this country is seeking annexation is nonsense; what Mr. Taft calls "bosh." The time may come—we hope it will—when Canada and this country will wish to unite; but it will not be by annexation. Neither is big enough to annex the other, nor small enough to be annexed. If they ever do unite it will have to be as equals, and under a new constitution agreed upon by the two.

While the Conservative speakers made much of the danger of Reciprocity leading to annexation, and while they succeeded in stirring the national pride to resist the supposed danger, their real reason was other than that which they presented. What they feared was what high tariff men fear here, that their manufacturing profits would be endangered. We might have had reciprocity long ago, but we refused, stupidly, all these past years, for fear that Canadian products would enter into competition with our own. For fear of competition we built

up competing factories in Canada. Now Canada has learned the lesson and has put up her tariff wall, and our trusts, in order to get the Canadian trade, have established factories over the border, and these tariff-fed industries have got to be so strong that they fear American competition if the tariff is reduced or removed. They have put their money into the election. They want the tariff wall, and the higher the better. It is a stupid position, but one that has long held vogue with us, and of late over the border. It is strong just now. President Taft says that if he could have his way he would have no more tariff wall between us and Canada than forts and ships of war, of which there is not one along the border. He is right, and nobly said. Is it any loss to New York and Pennsylvania that they have absolutely free trade across their common border? It is a great advantage to both States, and it would be equally an advantage to Canada and the United States, if both sides only knew it. In the good time coming, when we do not have to spend hundreds of millions every year preparing to kill each other, we shall cut the tariff between the nations to the lowest terms.

There is one other influence that has gone against the Liberal Government of Canada of which very little will be said in the newspapers, and that is the persistent hostility of the Catholic Church to Laurier. Altho himself a French Catholic he has always been a Liberal, and so a rebel against ecclesiastical interference. The Church has had in Canada such a submissive people as has no other country in the world. But Laurier has been one of those who, like O'Connell in Ireland, insist on keeping their politics separate from their religion. Said a Montreal paper a few years ago of certain secret foes of the Church: "They no longer believe in God, but they believe in Laurier." In the early nineties Liberalism, then preparing for its great victory under Wilfrid Laurier, was largely anti-clerical, and was hated and harassed by the Church in consequence. In 1870 the famous "Catholic Program" made a definite alliance with the Conservative party to defend the "impious doctrine" of the separation of Church and State. In 1875 the united Episcopate announced its adherence to this Program. In 1876 Bishop Bourget denounced a candidate who called himself a "moderate Liberal," and called "moderate Liberalism" a "pestilence," and said that "consequently this moderate Liberal cannot be elected a representative by Catholics." The Liberals appealed to Rome and were sustained. But the ecclesiastics remained strongly devoted to the Conservative party; and the Manitoba School Question, in the nineties, showed how they stood. When the people of Manitoba, nearly all Protestants, had abolished separate schools in 1890, the Conservative Government at Ottawa introduced in 1896 a bill to restore the Catholic schools. The case went to the people, and the Liberals, led by Laurier, were successful; but the Church was strongly Conservative. A collective letter of the bishops declared in favor of the Conservative bill, and their position was frankly exprest by one vicar-general: "If any one says to you, 'Despite your arguments, I have more confidence in M. Laurier and I am voting for his candidate,' unless having lost common sense, he will be guilty of a grave and mortal fault;" and Bishop Langevin proclaimed that "a Catholic who does not follow the hierarchy on the school question is no longer a good Catholic." Altho the hierarchy were united they were beaten by Laurier, even in Quebec; but they have never forgiven him. They have taken full advantage of the cry against the United States to join with both Conservatives and the Nationalists, who hate Great Britain, to defeat their old enemy in his old age, and they have succeeded.

Six years ago M. Dominique Monet, for twelve years a member of the Dominion Parliament, made a speech in French to ten thousand French-Canadians of Rhode Island. "Will we always be an English colony?" he asked.

"Certainly not. For in fifty years the population of Canada will be twice as great as that of the majority of the independent states of Europe. Will we be annexed to the United States, or will we take our place among the independent nations of the world? . . . If it is independence which comes instead of annexation, we shall try to exchange with the Washington Government our Western Provinces for

the half-French Canadian States of New England."

That was Canadian nationalism such as Bourassa has talked in Canada.

This election is bad for Canada and bad for the United States. It is a blow to President Taft. But it will be a delight to Joseph Chamberlain. If Canada refuses our open hand she must turn back to Great Britain, cling closer, for a while, to the Mother Country, and perhaps join the federation of the British Dominions in seeking also free trade with all of them. But what then will become of the high protection doctrine now so prevalent among Conservatives? It will be directed chiefly against the United States and will be prolific of trouble.

## Seeking a Soul

THAT a new spirit is now influencing biological research was made very apparent at the Portsmouth meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Modern science is rapidly recovering from the myopia of the last century. It retains its ability to concentrate its vision upon minutiæ, but it is also willing to raise its eyes and essay a wider vision. The address of Prof. D'Arcy Wentworth Thompson, president of the Section of Zoology, was characteristic of its day in both these respects. It was chiefly devoted to the explanation of cell formation by the laws of surface tension, but it was preluded by a discourse on *Magnalia naturæ*, or the Great Mysteries of Nature, in which he exprest the trend of modern investigation in the following language:

"There never was a time when men thought more deeply or labored with more zeal over the fundamental phenomena of living things; never a time when they reflected in a broader spirit over such questions as purposive adaptation, the harmonious working of the fabric of the body in relation to environment, and the interplay of all the creatures that people the earth; over the problems of heredity and variation; over the mysteries of sex, and the phenomena of generation and reproduction, by which phenomena, . . . we gain our glimpse of insight into eternity and immortality. These, then, together with the problem of the Origin of Species, are indeed *Magnalia naturæ*, and I take it that inquiry into these, deep and wide research specially directed to the solution of these, is characteristic of the spirit of our time, and is the password of the younger generation of biologists."

He showed how the great German biologist, Driesch, beginning his work with the creed of a mechanist, found it impossible to explain the phenomena of life by chemical and physical laws alone, and was forced to admit the presence of a peculiar vital principle which controls the development of the organism. He showed how the French philosopher, Bergson, had discussed the whole meaning, bearing and philosophy of evolution "on a plane to which neither Darwin nor Spencer ever attained." And he concludes with an eloquent and modest paragraph, very different from the cocksure prognostications in vogue not long ago:

"In Wonderment, says Aristotle, does philosophy begin, and more than once he rings the changes on the theme. Now, as in the beginning, wonderment and admiration are the portion of the biologist, as of all those who contemplate the heavens and the earth, the sea, and all that in them is. And if Wonderment springs, as again Aristotle tells us, from ignorance of the causes of things, it does not cease when we have traced and discovered the proximate causes, the physical causes, the Efficient Causes of our phenomena. For beyond and remote from physical causation lies the End, the Final Cause of the philosopher, the reason Why, in the which are hidden the problems of organic harmony and autonomy and the mysteries of apparent purpose, adaptation, fitness, and design. Here, in the region of teleology, the plain rationalism that guided us thru the physical facts and causes begins to disappoint us, and Intuition, which is of close kin to Faith, begins to make herself felt."

In the Section of Physiology Prof. J. S. MacDonald spoke in a similar vein on "The Eye, Ear and Mind." When he said "the eye is as perfect an optical instrument as could be made with a full knowledge of the part played by matter and special arrangements of matter in reflecting refracting and absorbing light," we are reminded that it was not many years ago that one of the leading physicists of the world said that if his optician had sent him an instrument with as many defects in it as the human eye, he would have refused to accept on the ground of poor workmanship.

Professor MacDonald argues that either external agency cognizant of light or light itself has formed and developed to such a state of perfection this purely optical mechanism, and that natural selection can have done no more than assist in this process. Since the eye de-

eclipse in the embryo in the absence of light, he suggests that other forces, perhaps electrical, are then at work constructing this complicated lens and camera and fitting it to receive the light which is to come to it later at birth. The same reasoning might apply to the development of the ear, and even of the mind, but on this point his conclusion is so important and his language is so obscure, perhaps needlessly and purposely obscure, that it is safer for us to quote than to paraphrase it:

"In man mind is associated with the brain. There is also the point that even in the case of the brain such phenomena as sleep and deep anæsthesia familiarize us with the fact that the mind is not necessarily always associated with the brain, but only with this when in a certain condition. Now, there is no scientific evidence to support or to rebut the statement that the brain is possibly affected by influences other than those which reach it by the definite paths proceeding from the sense-organs and from the different receptive surfaces of the body. It is still possible that the brain is an instrument traversed freely as the ear by sound, by an unknown influence which finds resonance within it. Possibly, indeed, the mind is a complex of such resonances; music for which the brain is no more than the instrument, individual because the music of a single harp, rational because of the orderly structure of the harp. Consider such a possibility, and the analogy which I have prepared in dealing with the eyeball is seen to have some meaning, inasmuch as an instrument shaped in the embryo by a certain set of conditions might in due course of time become the play of some new influence which had taken no immediate part in fashioning it. I will not dwell upon the point behind this statement except to say that I find it difficult to refrain from using the word 'soul.'

"I put forward this expression of belief rather than opinion, and not as based on evidence or in any way a statement of demonstrated or demonstrable fact. The essential point for the moment is this—that there is some loophole for the view that mind is not directly associated with life or living matter, but only indirectly with certain dispositions of dynamic state that are sometimes present within certain parts of it. It is a point of view not without interest to physiology, since it will leave that science free to consider all phenomena present in such forms of life and living matter as carry no suggestion of an association with mind, as nothing more or less than physico-chemical phenomena, which, when thoroly investigated, will be completely translatable into scientific terms."

We have no space to discuss these interesting views as we should like. We can only call attention to them as significant of the tendency of the times. Formerly it was customary to assume that all vital phenomena could be completely explained by the motion of the molecules. The nineteenth century was memorable for the successful raids into the field of biology by the chemists and physicists, who indeed confidently predicted their ability to annex the whole of it in time. The campaign is still to be continued on the same line. Doubtless still greater victories will be won under the banner of the mechanistic hypothesis. But it is beginning to be perceived that another point of view is also possible, equally legitimate and in some respects more valuable. The fact that the shape of the marks formed by ink flowing from a pen upon paper can be completely accounted for by the laws of surface tension and adsorption, does not preclude the possibility of reading them as words. Biologists are becoming more and more disposed to believe that living matter is not to be interpreted by the lifeless, but by life.

## The Menace of Barbarism

"THE next twenty-five years will determine whether the United States shall go on as a republic or become a monarchy." This remark was made a few days ago by a distinguished American scholar who, for forty years or more, has enjoyed an international reputation as an exceptionally sober-minded and conservative writer on public questions.

Looking back twenty-five years, he explained, one is compelled to admit that American civilization has been disintegrating. The economic struggle between the powerful rich and the wage-earning classes has extended and become acute. The powerful rich have not shown an interest in intellectual things commensurate with their opportunities, altho individuals have made large bequests to institutions of learning. Even art they have not appreciated, and the picture dealers will tell you, as the book publishers have been telling us, that the automobile and the purely material pleasures that go with it have nearly ruined their business. The wage-earning masses, whether because their lives have been too poor and barren to permit them to care for such things, or for whatever other

reason that may be alleged, are not interested in the advancement of knowledge or the creation of beauty. Whether it be due to their nature or to their circumstances, they care little for learning, or for cultivation in any true sense of the word. The pleasures of rich and poor alike have long been vulgar, and are now becoming unmistakably brutal. Only the small class professionally engaged in intellectual pursuits has been doing anything to save our civilization, and this class is now being crushed between the upper and the nether millstone of our economic system.

Lawlessness in every form has been increasing. Corporations have set the example of preying upon the public domain, the stockholder, the taxpayer and the wage-earner. Mobs burn negroes in the North, as in the South. We have the reputation of being a country in which murder goes unpunished. The kidnaping of children has become a commonplace crime; the wrecking of shops and tenement houses by bomb throwers an almost weekly occurrence. Hoodlumism in the streets and in public conveyances has made our everyday going and coming an experience to be dreaded.

Democracy shows neither the disposition nor the ability to grapple with these evils. On the contrary, it is year by year making government more inefficient, by multiplying elective officers and continually shifting administrative officers, so that no official, however sincere his desire to serve the public, can become a true expert in his business or feel that his efforts will be appreciated and backed up by the voters. There is no reason to expect, therefore, that life and property will, under these circumstances, become more secure. Labor disturbances will more and more interfere with the regular course of business. In the end the thing will happen that invariably has happened at this stage in the evolution of a people, since civilization began. The classes that care for civilization, and are not ready to see it overwhelmed by barbarism or destroyed by social chaos, will rally around a strong man, a military figure, and will set up a monarchic government.

This, in substance, was the social diagnosis and the prediction made, not in any public utterance for sensational or for political effect, but quietly and, by the way, in a conversation among friends, as a matter-of-fact expression of personal conviction.

The prediction is one that we are not prepared to indorse, but the account of American life, upon which it is based, unfortunately is substantially true. No competent observer can impeach it in any important particular. The American social system has been disintegrated. A wave of barbarism has swept over the country. Overshadowing every other issue is the imperative necessity to rally the intellectual and moral forces of the nation, not merely to achieve this or that reform, but to preserve the essentials of civilization.

Nevertheless, our faith that they will be preserved is as yet unshaken. It rests upon the fact that everywhere the people are beginning to see the danger and to be alarmed over it. It is absurd to suppose that we lack the resources, the strength of character, or the intelligence to deal with the situation. The chief element of danger has been indifference. It is the duty of every good citizen, as of every public teacher, to put aside that fatal pride and spirit of conceit which has made Americans a nation of silly braggarts, and, quietly facing the ugly facts, to set resolutely about the big task of transforming them. Democracy must show that it is capable of creating an efficient government in nation, State and municipality, of remorselessly suppressing lawlessness, and of diligently contributing to the advancement of learning and the maintenance of justice and equal opportunity for all, as well as of money-making.

## The Trust Question

PUBLIC interest in the Trust problem was stimulated last week by several events and rumors. The President, speaking at Detroit, commended the Supreme Court's decision and opinion in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust cases, vigorously opposed any amendment of the Sherman act, warned business men that they must square themselves with the law, and predicted that there would be a voluntary breaking up

of all combinations in restraint of trade. He asserted that the court is "making those two great combinations divide themselves into actually competing parts." It became known that the International Harvester Company, or Farm Implement Trust, had sought the Attorney-General's advice as to the manner in which it might satisfy the law, and that prosecution of it had been deferred in order that it might voluntarily dissolve. Two indicted combinations will probably avoid punishment by a similar surrender. There was some evidence of a general movement of this kind on the part of combinations which have reason to expect prosecution. Indictments were found against the Shoe Machinery Company and a combination of dealers in kindling wood.

It was reported that the Department of Justice had made due preparation for proceeding in the courts against the great Steel Corporation, that the Corporation was striving to avoid prosecution by planning a satisfactory disintegration, and also that it had determined to defend itself, making no concession. These reports caused great disturbance on the Stock Exchange, where large sales of Steel shares were accompanied by heavy losses in the price. Other industrial securities were depressed, owing to the President's speech and to published interviews with Attorney-General Wickersham which appeared to foreshadow numerous prosecutions.

Mr. Taft said that the Sherman act had not been emasculated or weakened by the Supreme Court's use of the "rule of reason." That is true. We believe that the court's memorable opinion has made the statute more effective for the punishment or prevention of that Trust injustice and oppression at which it was aimed. It should be remembered that application of the "rule of reason" not only did not prevent condemnation of the great Standard Oil and Tobacco combinations by unanimous vote, but also enabled the court of last resort to include in its judgment many persons and three subsidiary corporations which the lower court—"construing the act by the narrow rule of the letter which kills"—had permitted to escape. The amendments which have been proposed would compel enforcement of the statute in accordance with that narrow rule that kind of enforcement which, as Mr. Roosevelt said, "would destroy the business of the country." These amendments should be rejected.

But it does not follow that the Sherman Anti-Trust law, even when interpreted with the aid of the "rule of reason," is an ideal statute and the best possible instrument for preventing that injustice toward competitors and the public of which certain convicted combinations and others not yet prosecuted have been guilty. The compulsory disintegration of a great manufacturing combination will not necessarily be beneficial to the public and the nation. The evil and the wrong associated with an offending great combination have not been found in its size, but in its practices. In many instances the association of several similar concerns under one management has permitted economies of production and prevention of waste. In the resulting large organization there can be a profitable concentration of each branch of the industry, a better arrangement of the several departments.

Mr. Taft is confident that the two combinations of which he was speaking will be "divided into actually competing parts"; in other words, that there will be, for example, thirty-three Standard Oil companies actively competing among themselves with respect to prices and for markets. We must say that in the case of that great consolidation such competition can scarcely be expected, altho, of course, the court will insist upon something that looks like it. We are not sure that actual competition, in a case of this kind, is to be desired in the interest of the public, provided that the advantages of consolidation can be had without the disadvantage of accompanying injustice and greedy exaction. If the Steel Corporation should be dissolved, if the companies which were taken into it should be placed as they were before and be made independent of each other, and if they should compete actively among themselves, would the public and the nation gain by the change? We are inclined to think something would be lost.

We know what the sins of many combinations have been. Competitors have

been cruelly oppressed and wronged and consumers have suffered by reason of unjust exactions. We are familiar with the history of trust offenses, and give due weight to all that can be said in denunciation of them. It will be pointed out, also, that those who have made and controlled combinations have not, as a rule, given to the public, or shared with the public, the benefits due to the economies of association, but have retained them for their own enrichment, being enabled to do this by various devices, among which overcapitalization may be mentioned.

But is it not possible by official supervision and regulation to gain for the people and the country the advantages of consolidation and concentration, and at the same time prevent the wrongs as to which complaint is so justly made? This is an important question, and an answer to it should be sought before we insist upon the disintegration of substantially all of our great industrial combinations and upon the actual and active competition of the separated parts. The subject is one that might reasonably and profitably be submitted to a carefully selected commission, which should inquire not only concerning conditions here, but also as to the policies of other nations which are dealing with the same problem.

## Questions of Dishonor

We have been told over and over again, and lately by ex-President Roosevelt, that there are questions of honor that cannot be settled by arbitration, and he has given us a list of such questions. It would seem to us that just such questions could best be settled by a court of honor; but there are questions that cannot possibly be settled by arbitration, and they are questions of dishonor, questions of bare grab, those that arise under the law of the strongest, where might makes right.

For example, it has occurred to no one to suggest arbitration over the question of difference between France and Germany over Morocco. This is a case of grab; France wants Morocco, or a piece of it, and Germany wants a finger somewhere in the pie. Of course, France has some sort of a pretext, and so Germany has invented one; but the pretext deceives nobody, and it were better to drop the veil of hypocrisy and simply confess the grab. France wants to extend her Mediterranean line past Tunis and Algeria to the Atlantic, if Spain will allow it, and Germany wants "compensation," that is, a share somewhere in the division of spoils. That Morocco is an independent nation makes no difference. She is weak and has no rights, scarcely more rights than the natives of Central Africa. It is a case of grab, and grab cannot be arbitrated, for it is a question of dishonor.

Another case has just come up, that between Italy and Turkey. Seeing that France and Spain are likely to get possession of Morocco, as France had taken Algeria and Tunis, and as Great Britain had taken Egypt, Italy thinks the occasion ripe to grab Tripoli. To be sure, Italy has no real rights in Tripoli, but it is just across the Mediterranean, and she wants it. To get it will repair her disgrace at the loss of so much of her East African claims by the war with Abyssinia. It is true that France had told Italy, and so have other powers, that they would not interfere when Italy's time comes to grab, but Tripoli belongs to the Turkish Empire, is governed reasonably well, and there is no real right possessed by Italy beyond that by which his pals support any robber. It has been made clear for some time that it is "compensation" that Italy asks, a euphemistic term for a share of spoils. Some complaints against Tripoli have been just now put forward, but that is a transparent after-thought. Her right is only her supposed power, and the weakness of Turkey. It is a question of dishonor such as no one would think of arbitrating.

But now Turkey threatens war, and she will not first go to The Hague. Italy will do well to look out. She should remember the crushing defeat at Adowa in 1896, when she lost all but a little strip of the African littoral. Then she had only Abyssinia to fight, and Turkey is a very different opponent. She has 30,000 soldiers in Tripoli. The Turks can fight, and war does not cost them much. Mohammedanism makes reckless soldiers. If the Italian Social-

to object to the war they will be doing an honest act. But Turkey is supposed to be weak because she has no navy, and we have been told by Mahan that wars will be decided by navies. Italy could bombard the Turkish ports, but would have trouble to reach the inland, while Turkey would have difficulty to send more troops to Tripoli. Beyond doubt, Italy could finally take Tripoli if Turkey made no trouble elsewhere; and we do not see how, with no fleet, she could disturb the Italian coasts. Her fighting army Italy need not meddle with. So Italy can, with some severe fighting with what forces Turkey has in Tripoli, take it, no war declared, and no arbitration possible. Highwaymen never palaver.

If the United States were of this sort we could easily get into this division of spoils. Did not the United States bombard and invade Tripoli in the years from 1803 to 1815 and enforce our right to be considered? But we have no such ambitions. When Italy takes Tripoli, however, to compensate her for what she had not lost, when France and Spain take Morocco, and Germany gets her slice elsewhere in Africa, just as Austria has of late taken Bosnia, we may expect Russia to demand of Turkey her slice of Asia Minor; and what will become of Crete and Macedonia? Greece and Bulgaria think they know; and the rest of European Turkey will find claimants enough. Whatever war takes place or is threatened, the Carnegie Palace of Peace at The Hague will be left to the spiders, for questions of dishonor cannot be arbitrated.

### Not Christian Ethics

We find the following extraordinary statement in *The American Israelite*, one of the most accepted Jewish journals of the country. After exulting over the fact that the assassin of Stolypin was a Jew, it says:

"The shooting is, as is natural, laid at the doors of the Jews, and we hope properly so. If the Jews of Russia did not have the manhood ground out of them by continued oppression and suppression they would by fair means or foul kill the leaders of their oppressors or as many as they could reach until human rights were granted to them. This may seem extraordinary advice for a religious paper to give, but the *American* rather than the *Israelite* side of its dual character is predominant today."

It would not be impossible to support this advice as "Israelite," also by an appeal to the Jewish Scriptures:

"The righteous shall rejoice when he seeth the vengeance. He shall wash his feet in the blood of the wicked."

"Let their table before them become a snare, and when they are in peace, a trap."

Let his children be fatherless, and his wife a widow.

"He loved cursing, and it came unto him; He delighted not in blessing, and it was far from him."

And our Israelite contemporary can find support in what Joshua did to the cities of Jericho, Ai, Makkedah, Libnah, Lachish, Gezer, Eglon, Hebron, Debir, and Hazor, where he destroyed all the inhabitants, enemies of Israel, men, women and children, and "left not one living that breathed." We recommend *The American Israelite's* utterance to the encouragement of the anarchist wing of the labor unionists who are killing their enemies with bombs, practising and defending wholesale assassination. We wonder if it will like its company.

### Official Church Organs

Some pretty plain talk is now being used in resenting the assumption that none but "official" journals, owned or endorsed by the bishops, are true Catholic papers. At the late meeting of the Catholic Press Association the Rev. D. J. Toomey, editor of the Boston *Pilot*, formerly edited by J. Boyle O'Reilly and then by J. J. Roche, and now owned by Archbishop O'Connell, in the language of *The Catholic Fortnightly Review*, "went out of its way to cast slurs on the entire Catholic press of the country, so far as it does not consist of 'official' organs." He insisted that there is no real Catholic press except as owned or endorsed by the bishops. Thereupon another editor of the non-official sort shows that such a claim rules out all the leading Catholic journals of the world and asks, "Shall the Catholic press be 'Toomeyized' in favor of a baker's dozen of 'official' organs whose chief occupation seems to be to glorify their owners?" He concludes:

"Gauged by Rev. Toomey's criterion, Louis Veuillot, Joseph von Görres, Herbert Vaughan, J. P. Tardivel, Orestes A. Brownson, James A. McMaster, and the other great Catholic editors whom we have been taught to revere, were not Catholic editors at all, but mere pretenders, usurpers of an authority

which did not belong to them. The real Catholic editors of the past were the nameless and inglorious Toomeys (if there were any) who scrupulously refrained from 'criticising authority' and servilely sang the praises of their respective lords, whether great or small, worthy or unworthy.

"We are afraid the real Catholic editors of the land—the Griffins, the Campbells, the Preusses, the O'Briens, the Yorkes, the Harts, the O'Haras, the Pallens the Gonners, the Kenkels, the Matts, etc., etc., will refuse to be Toomeyized."

This represents the independent, intelligent laymen's view of ecclesiastical authority. They are willing to be faithful to the Church, but not to be timid toadies. The line between the two classes is a very marked one.

**Doings in Liberia**

We are not sure but things go as well in Liberia as they do in some of the smaller southern republics, or in some parts of the United States; but that is not saying much. In the city of Buchanan, Grand Bassa, Liberia, they had a big celebration of Independence Day, July 26, and after an oration by Mr. Reeves and a procession they sat down to a fine dinner. All went well until Mayor Johnson, of Edina, a guest, who had the seat of honor at one end of the table, slapped a soldier, who retaliated by smashing the Mayor between the eyes. The soldier was taken away, but returned a little later, thinking the fracas was forgotten; but Mayor Johnson seized a bottle of beer and smashed the soldier's face. This broke up the dinner. Mayor Johnson, who began the difficulty, is pardoned, because he was in the habit of getting drunk; for, says the account, "many excuse the honored guest from Edina, for always when he is thus influenced he is liable to act in a way that he would not under different circumstances." The Mayor of Buchanan, Mr. Innis, had a scrap of his own the day before over a pig. He had tried to buy a pig of Mr. Marshall but the latter would not sell. The Mayor bought Mr. Marshall's pig from another man "in good faith," and then shot it, which is perhaps the Liberian way of butchering, as it was the Indian in the days of distributing rations on the hoof. Mr. Marshall did not believe that it was bought in good faith, and words got so high that he got his gun and tried to shoot the Mayor, but was prevented. We are interested in Mr. Reeves's Independence Day oration, and we favor our readers with the passage on female suffrage:

"Every woman's wisdom exceeding its limits, so as to cause her to cry for the right of suffrage, is abusing the cause of liberty, separating the union, and had better be dammed lest the contagion be spread. She is as a weathercock shorn of his glory, a church without a dome, a clock without a pendulum, an empty cask."

**Grammar-Mad**

If English schools can get along without Latin one would not think the French could, as their language is based on Latin; and yet at the University of Montpellier there is a professor of linguistics and comparative grammar, M. Grammont, who has lately written as follows to a scholar who wishes to urge a more correct pronunciation of Latin:

"I do not at all agree with your admiration for the Latin language and literature. The language, from the Indo-European point of view, is no more than a jargon, particularly the classic speech. The qualities of harmony, the beauties which you attribute to it are imaginary. Its classical literature is but of third rate quality."

With a fine disdain M. Grammont proceeds to take the measure of the chief Latin authors. Cicero, he says, "was an advocate, shifty in making sounding phrases, and greedy for gain, while Virgil's 'Æneid' is but Voltaire's 'Henriade' without his facility"; and as for Horace, he was "a Boileau lacking his taste." This shows what devotion to grammar may make of a man.

The announcement made by newspaper correspondents who have seen the exposed wreck of the "Maine," tho not yet confirmed officially, will be a surprise to many people. We had quite prepared ourselves to learn that it was destroyed by some accidental explosion in its own magazine, and that "Remember the 'Maine'" was a baseless madness. But if, as distinctly declared, the lower hull of the vessel is broken in two and the parts lifted up from below, not thrust down, there can be no doubt that the vessel was destroyed by a monster mine. How it could have been put there unseen will be the problem. If it was done by

Spaniards their act was one of the most short-sighted folly. It cost them all their colonies.

We observe that the superintendent of the New York Civic League, expects defeat in the legislature in the eviscera-tion of the race-track gambling law enacted under Governor Hughes's administration; and he believes that the gamblers will get their majority by bribery. It is perfectly certain that the people, to whom Governor Hughes appealed, approve the present law, and so Mr. O. R. Miller, superintendent of the Civic League, says with a good show of reason:

> This is only another argument why the people of this State must have a direct primary law which will make it easy for the people to nominate good men for office and hard for the bosses to nominate bad men for office. We must dethrone the bosses and enthrone the people.

Read this from *La Follette's:*

> "'Thank God!' exclaimed President Taft, fervently, 'we had John Marshall and his associates to decide that the courts are the ultimate tribunal to make the laws that the legislature enacts square with the Constitution!' Read again that phrase, 'ultimate tribunal to make the laws,' putting emphasis on the last three words."

A more shamefully misleading comment could hardly be made. President Taft did not call the Supreme Court the "ultimate tribunal to make the laws," but "to make the laws which the legislature enacts *square with the Constitution.*" Put the emphasis where it belongs and you will not garble the language nor reverse the sense.

Several months ago a private in the army, who had the ambition to study and take an examination for promotion as second lieutenant, was refused by the colonel a commission on the ground that he was a Jew. President Taft ordered the colonel reprimanded and the soldier given another examination. Now he has passed it and will doubtless be commissioned. The army officers learn that it is not safe to say disparaging things about Jews; they can discriminate only against negroes.

The news of the discovery of a manuscript commentary on more than half of the Book of Revelation, believed by Professor Harnack to be by Origen, is of no little importance to scholars of patristic literature and also to those devoted to textual criticism and exegesis. Origen was the greatest scholar among the Greek Church Fathers, and one of the earliest. His judgment about this disputed Book of the Revelation, which was not admitted into the early Syriac Peshitto translation, will be of value.

In vocational schools there will be found less desire on the part of the pupils to slight their work than in classes whose members do not so clearly see the profit of their studies. It is not then so extraordinary that over sixty scholars in the senior class of the Wilkesbarre, Pa., high school have struck because the teachers would not give them work enough to do. What they demanded was more typewriting practise.

It is sad to learn that this year at Naples the blood of St. Januarius has refused to liquefy, notwithstanding processions and prayers, and the pious devotees of the saint believe it foretells some fearful calamity. Perhaps it has a better omen, that of the passing of superstition and fraud.

Cremation, disapproved in the Roman Church, is finding its friends in the Anglican. The English Church authorities were lately trying to concoct a funeral service in which dust should give way to fire. The first deposit of real ashes in Westminster Abbey has just been made, that of Canon Duckworth.

One of the great and useful men of the world was Sir Robert Hart, who died last week, at the age of seventy-six. He controlled the Chinese customs, and so the finances of the Empire, and was a good friend of China, and did much to aid her advance to membership in the sisterhood of nations.

It is regrettable that the cholera in Rome will prevent the Interparliamentary Union from meeting this year. Its sessions are an aid to the cause of international peace.

# Insurance

## The Current Fire Loss

THE month of August showed the first normal fire loss for the disastrous year 1911. Already the total loss is $20,000,000 in excess of the same period of 1910, and indications point to the final figures for the year approaching the enormous sum of $300,000,000. In addition to the heavy fire losses, the stocks and bonds held by the fire insurance companies have suffered a heavy market depreciation. This year may well be considered a test of the stability of any fire insurance company. Undoubtedly many of the smaller companies will find themselves financially embarrassed and even forced to re-insure, but the strong companies that safely weather the unfavorable times will find themselves in a more desirable situation than before. An increase of business will result and, provided the necessity of liquidating stock holdings does not arise, the increased market value of their assets will make a favorable financial statement. While temporarily the fire insurance companies may find the situation unsatisfactory, they can reasonably expect to transact business with a profit, and the awakening of the public to a realization of the injurious effect of national fire waste upon our general prosperity makes the future look brighter.

A VERY poor risk for an accident insurance company to accept would be Aaron Walker, of Newport, N. H., whose unfortunate history is told by the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford. From his infancy until his sixtieth birthday he has been the victim of every sort of accident. When he was eighteen months old boiling tea scalded him severely. At the age of two he fell on a hot stove and was badly burned. At eight he coasted into a stone wall and fractured his skull. At eleven a hay fork was stuck thru his leg. At fourteen a scythe went thru his arm. When twenty he broke three ribs, and when twenty-one broke both his legs and an arm. The next year a buzz saw got him, then he fell from a horse and injured his spine. He fell off a roof at twenty-four and broke nearly every bone in one side of his body. At thirty, when cutting lumber, he drove an axe into his left foot, and two years later fell from a load of hay and fractured his hip. The following year a man with whom he was digging in a clay pit drove a pickaxe into his head; then a freight train broke his leg at the hip. Next a stone lifting apparatus collapsed and crushed him, a mowing machine cut his legs badly, and a fall from a hay loft caused him to buy a pair of crutches. On his sixtieth birthday he put a penny in a weighing machine and the front of the machine fell out and fractured his nose. There were other times that he was hurt when he did not have to call the doctor, but he does not count them.

LAST year the Continental Casualty Company of Chicago paid 14,162 claims, aggregating $258,710, under its health insurance policies. The classification of the ailments is of interest:

| | Number. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|
| Influenza | 2,548 | $37,191 |
| Malarial fever | 1,953 | 28,833 |
| Rheumatism | 845 | 15,063 |
| Bronchitis | 608 | 9,855 |
| Tonsilitis | 514 | 5,913 |
| Pneumonia | 411 | 11,368 |
| Typhoid fever | 355 | 18,204 |
| Boils | 318 | 5,160 |
| Lumbago | 310 | 4,156 |
| Gastritis | 309 | 5,500 |
| Appendicitis | 294 | 11,807 |
| Indigestion | 293 | 3,483 |
| Pleurisy | 291 | 5,900 |

THE New York Life Insurance Company will pay $2,000 to Mrs. Ida Pike, of Cripple Creek, Col., the amount due on a policy carried by her husband. The curious feature of the case is that the New York Life received not a cent in money for the policy. The insured gave three notes, payable in thirty, sixty and ninety days, respectively, and the policy was issued from the New York office. The Denver agency sent the policy to a bank to be delivered when he paid his first note. The insured died before the note became due.

# Financial

## Railroad Earnings

Figures compiled by the *Journal of Commerce* show that the gross earnings of twenty-one prominent railroad companies in the fiscal year which ended with June last were greater by $58,808,952 than those of the year immediately preceding, while the net earnings were less by $14,495,082. A slight increase of business has been accompanied by a considerable increase of operating expenses, due mainly to higher wages. An investigation made by the Bureau of Railway Economics, with respect to ten representative railroad systems, gives the basis for an estimate that the wage payments of 1912 will exceed those of 1911 by 4⅞ per cent. In the St. Paul Company's recent report, President Earling ascribed the decrease of 10 per cent. in net earnings to "great increase in the cost of labor and inability to obtain increased rates." President Mellen explains in the same way an increase of nearly $4,000,000 in the operating expenses of the Boston & Maine.

## The Stock Market

On the Stock Exchange, last week, there were large transactions, with a falling market. Shares of the Steel Corporation were noticeably weak, the net loss being 11⅞ for the common stock and 9 for the preferred. About 2,000,000 shares of the common were sold, 717,000 on Friday, and the lowest price showed a decline of 29 points from the highest figures of the year. Other large declines were 9 points for American Smelting, 8½ for Amalgamated Copper, 4¾ for General Electric, 5 for National Lead, 4⅜ for Rubber, and 3½ for International Harvester. Thursday's total, 1,258,000 shares, broke the record for this year, and Friday's, 1,393,600, was the largest for a year and a half. To domestic influences of a depressing character was added the sentimental effect of an advance of bank rates at London, Berlin, Paris, Vienna and Brussels.

Steel shares were affected by reports that the Corporation was to be prosecuted by the Government, that plans for the dissolution of it had been prepared, and that a reduction of wages in the steel industry was at hand. Powerful "bear" speculators made use of these rumors and were assisted by the announcement that the International Harvester Company would dissolve. It does not appear that any plan for the disintegration of the Steel Corporation has been considered, or that a decision as to wages has been made. Business in the steel industry is by no means active, and the average of prices is as low as it has been at any time since the Corporation was formed. If there should be no improvement, a reduction of labor cost may be discussed. Two small concerns made a reduction last week. The entire list of securities, and especially the industrial stocks, have been affected to some extent by a conviction that a considerable reduction of tariff duties will soon be made.

....In the nine distinctive cotton States 698,957,000 bushels of corn were produced last year.

....Official inspectors recently reported that this year's wheat crop in the Canadian Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is 178,650,000 bushels, to which may be added 223,500,000 bushels of oats and 33,000,000 bushels of rye.

....After three years spent in the construction of a great dam and buildings, what are said to be the largest pulp and paper mills in the world are now in operation on the banks of the Powell River, in British Columbia, 90 miles north of Vancouver. The sum invested is about $10,000,000.

....According to a recent report of the Census Bureau, there were in the United States last year 6,340,357 farms, and the value of lands and buildings was $34,681,507,000. In ten years the value of the land had increased from $13,058,008,000 to $28,386,770,000, the value of the buildings from $3,556,640,000 to $6,294,737,000, and the average value of the land per acre from $15.57 to $32.49.

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## Survey of the World

**The President on Tour**

The President has now visited several "insurgent" States. At Marquette, Mich., ten days ago, he was introduced by Congressman Young, of that district, who made an attack upon "the spurious progressiveness of shifty politicians at which cynics smile and angels weep." This attack was recalled last week when, at Hutchinson, Kan., Walter I. Fisher, the new Secretary of the Interior, began a speech by saying: "I am one of those who count themselves in the rank of the progressives" (a statement that elicited loud cheering), but continued:

"I believe in true progress. I do not believe in the hypocritical, demagogical progressives who declare for progressiveness and then oppose every practical progressive policy put forth. I believe in progressiveness that means what it says. When the President of the United States told an audience some time ago that he was trying to keep to the middle of the road I believe that he meant what he said and I think you believe he meant it. You must judge a man by what he does and not by what he says."

—In Leaving the State of Kansas, the President thanked the citizens "not only for the warm welcome extended . . . but for the kindly attention which they gave to what I said." Senator Curtis, of Kansas, gave out this statement:

I am convinced that a large majority of the people of Kansas, and of the country as well, favor the arbitration treaties. I hope and expect to see them ratified, with only such changes as will in no way affect their character or efficiency."

The President had great crowds at his Kansas meetings, tho insurgent newspapers state that these audiences were "polite" rather than enthusiastic. Senator Cummins expresses approval of the plan for holding a Presidential primary in Iowa next spring. "The plan is a good one to settle the controversy in Iowa," he says. The President's reception at Des Moines, where he was greeted by Senator Cummins, was non-partisan in character. The President proceeded from Iowa into Nebraska.——On several occasions Mr. Taft has spoken on the relations of the Government to business. At Detroit, two weeks ago, he challenged his critics to prove the soundness and sincerity of their attacks, especially the critics of the recent trust decisions of the Supreme Court, notably Mr. Bryan. Speaking at St. Louis, September 28, before a large audience, he replied to Mr. Underwood's attacks upon the Tariff Board. Next day, at Waterloo, Iowa, he discussed "The Relation of Government to the Business of the Country." (See our editorial in this issue: "Trust Law Uncertainty.")——Former Governor W. L. Douglas of Massachusetts (Dem.) states in an interview that Champ Clark is the likeliest nominee of his party for the Presidency. He continues:

"Taft has only one possible chance for re-election. He must stop toadying to the insurgents. . . . Unless business confidence is restored, and that quickly, there will be a worse state of panic than we have had since 1900. The general business of the country has fallen off 25 per cent. since that year.

"Taft with his talk and Wickersham with his threats of probes are precipitating another panic. . . . The Sherman law should be amended so that it can be more clearly understood and more properly applied. The big corporation has come to stay. Modern business conditions demand it. It ought to have the right to buy out other corporations, not for the sake of shutting down plants but to include them in their scheme and operate them profitably.

"Taft is alienating the business interests. He cannot hope to get the insurgent. There

is only one thing that can save him and that is the conservative vote of the country. . . . We must have new parties if the business of the country is to be saved and conserved. A new alignment is coming. Today there is no Republican and no Democratic party, strictly speaking. The insurgent Republicans are nothing more or less than radical Democrats. They are of the same beliefs and theories. They will come together in a new party, the radicals, in a few years.

"And the other party, the conservatives, will be composed of the business men and the workingmen who want less political excitement and steadier employment."

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**The Primaries**

Last week was one of primary elections. In Philadelphia, the Penrose candidate, George H. Earle, Jr., banker, was chosen by a 23,000 majority of the Republicans over William S. Vare, Mayor Reyburn's candidate, to succeed Mr. Reyburn as chief executive; while the Keystone-Democratic candidate, Rudolph Blankenburg, was chosen by 37,000 over D. Clarence Gibbonev. The Earle-Blankenburg contest will be an interesting one, following as it does Philadelphia's first genuine primary campaign.——In New Jersey the primaries were held under the new Geran law. Governor Wilson was disappointed by the defeat of Wilson League candidates for the Assembly in Essex County. In Jersey City the Democratic incumbent, H. Otto Wittpenn, won renomination over the regular Democratic organization. For the first time in the history of the State the Governor will make a campaign tour in the interests of legislative and local candidates. Governor Wilson expresses satisfaction at the primary results except in Essex.——In Massachusetts the Republican machine won by a vote of three to one, nominating Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham for Governor. The Democrats renominated Governor Foss.——In San Francisco, Mayor McCarthy, a labor agitator, was defeated for renomination by about 27,000 majority. James Rolph, Jr., the successful candidate, will be elected without contest.——By an overwhelming vote, Atlanta, Ga., voted down the charter providing commission government.——Thirty more judges and clerks, making thirty-six in all, of the election officers of the recent primaries in Baltimore, have been indicted on the charge of fraud.

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**Various Items**

The concrete storage dam of the Bayless Pulp and Paper Company, half a mile above the town of Austin, in north central Pennsylvania, collapsed in eight places on the afternoon of September 30. The towns of Austin and Costello, Pa., were destroyed in consequence, and over 100 lives were lost. More than 500,000,000 gallons of water were released by the breaking of the dam, and the flood was followed by fires. The dam was built two years ago to span the little valley formed by Freeman Run. The dam was known to be weak, and its engineer had so reported to the paper corporation. Physicians and nurses as well as fire fighters, constabulary and militia were rushed to the scene. The Pennsylvania Water Supply Commission will investigate the breaking of the dam, which was constructed before the commission was created.——Governor Dix, of New York, has removed from office Lawrence J. Gresser, president of the Borough of Queens, New York City.——The New York State Athletic Commission has revoked the license of the Madison Square Athletic Club, which, under the new law, has conducted prizefights in the Madison Square Garden, New York City.——The new charter for New York City passed the New York Assembly September 28 by a vote of ayes 76, noes 57. The charter had not a single vote to spare, as it required just seventy-six votes to pass it. Of the 85 Democrats in the Assembly (not counting the 1 Independence Leaguer) 6 voted no. This is the so-called Gaynor charter, which has been riddled with amendments, and which was very generally opposed by the New York City press and public, but which Tammany has exerted every effort to enact. The charter was subsequently thrown out by the State Senate.——Both branches of the New York Legislature have passed direct primary bills. The indications are that one of these will be placed on the statute books.——About 18,000 shopmen, employees of the Harriman lines, includ-

g the Illinois Central Railroad, went
strike September 30, in accordance
ith the instructions of the heads of the
arious international unions affected, to
enforce demands of recognition of the Shopmen's Confederation. —— From Dawson, Alaska, comes news of a great stampede, as Yukon navigation is closing, to Ruby City, below Fort Gibbon. Twenty-five hundred prospectors from older Yukon gold camps are rushing there. Ruby is now a tent city, but hundreds of cabins will be built as winter approaches. The Northern Commercial Company and independent traders have this week landed barges with supplies. Stampeders are going by steamboats and gasolene launches. Rich diggings have been found on several creeks. The formation is white channel with blue mud underneath, as in the Klondike diggings.

**Canada**

The Canadian Parliament will assemble November 18, unless the date is altered to suit the convenience of the new Prime Minister. ——The greatest political demonstration seen in Ottawa since the early victories of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was made September 26, by happy Conservatives, who marched and drove by thousands by R. L. Borden's house and took the Premier-elect thru the principal streets. Hundreds of banners and transparencies bore such mottoes as "Reciprocity is Dead," "Canada for the Canadians," "One Flag, One Fleet, One Throne," "The Union Jack Forever," "Canada is Good Enough for Us." The Laurier Cabinet has sent in its resignation, and Sir Wilfrid announces that he will take his first holiday in many years by spending a month in California, after which he will return to his post as leader of the opposition of the Twelfth Parliament, which will meet in November.——Earl Grey, the Governor General, speaking at the banquet of the Canadian Club, of Ottawa, September 27, said that

> the great resources of Canada and the character of the Canadian people make it certain that the Dominion will one day be the greatest factor in the British Empire, even exceeding in importance and influence the United Kingdom itself. . . . Some people profess to place reliance on the Monroe Doctrine, but where would that doctrine stand if the British fleet were swept from the seas? The only security for Canada's defense is the supremacy of the British fleet."

**Madero Elected President of Mexico**

Mexico's national election took place on Sunday, the 1st, when presidential electors were chosen. These will meet on the 15th, when the election of Francisco I. Madero, leader of the revolution, will be announced. There was scarcely any opposition to Madero, as candidate for the first place, but when THE INDEPENDENT went to press there was doubt as to the Vice-Presidency. Suarez, Governor of Yucatan and nominated with Madero, was disliked and comparatively unknown. Many voted for Dr. Francisco Gomez, a member of the Cabinet and formerly Madero's agent at Washington. The Catholic party voted for Madero and De la Barra (now President), saying that Madero should have the first place now and expressing a purpose to make De la Barra his successor at the next election. Congress had rejected by a large majority the petitions asking that the election be postponed.——Gen. Bernardo Reyes left Mexico secretly before the election. On the 28th, disguised as a feeble invalid and using an assumed name, he boarded a steamship at Vera Cruz. In a telegram to De la Barra he said he was going away for the good of his country, believing that his departure would promote peace. In interviews he asserted that he had discovered a Maderist plot for his assassination, adding that he would return when his safety could be guaranteed. He desired that his party should retain its organization and be a party of Opposition, upon a platform to be made known hereafter. Madero commented sarcastically upon Reyes's remark, made two weeks ago, that by resorting to arms he could overturn the Government. Reyes well knew, Madero said, that at the beginning of such a venture he would lose his life. After they had "overthrown one dictator, the people could not be tricked into taking up another."——Fifteen Magonists were killed in an engagement with Maderist soldiers in the north a few days before

the election and it is reported that at about the same time sixty Magonists were put to death in Guanajuata. The story is that an army officer, disguised as a priest, took the confessions of twenty Magonists who had been condemned; that these confessions implicated forty Mexicans in addition and disclosed a plot for a widespread movement; that the forty were arrested, and that these and the confessing twenty were then promptly shot.——At the end of last week, Zapata and Almazan, bandit commanders of 600 men, were making terms for surrender. There was still much disturbance in the State of Chiapas, where Indian rebels recently sacked a town and were guilty of many atrocities, such as the torturing of children and women. They crucified a resident of Acala named Winceslao France. Believing that one Rivergo, secretary of the Governor of the Federal district, was in some way responsible for the uprising in Chiapas, mobs in the capital on the 26th ult. demanded his resignation. Mounted police charged the mobs, killing two men and wounding seventeen.

**Cuba and Other Islands**

Francisco Gonzales and Francisco Barenguer, editors of labor papers in Havana, with four Spanish Socialists, were seized by the authorities last week and placed on board a Hamburg Line steamship to be carried to Vigo, Spain. They were not allowed to communicate with their families. In explanation it was said that they had fomented recent strikes and had been expelled as "pernicious foreigners." Since their departure, the workingmen have been holding indignation meetings.——Cuba's sugar crop promises to be the largest ever known on the island. The record is held by that of 1909, which was 1,800,000 tons. There is still danger of injury by cyclones in the present month.——Some foresee much disturbance in Cuba, if President Gomez, who has repeatedly promised to retire, should stand for reelection. It is feared that the hostile branch of the Liberal party would cause a revolution. The Conservative candidate will probably be Señor Menocal, manager of sugar properties representing $20,000,000 of American capital.——Santo Domingo's commissioner has returned from Washington without reaching an agreement for arbitration of the boundary dispute with Hayti. It is said that the Haytian revolution has caused delay.——Commander Moffett reports to our Navy Department that he has formally taken possession, in the name of the United States, of an uninhabited island called Bishop Rock, lying off the coast of Mexico, a little south of the California boundary. Mexico has never claimed it.——Ensign Charles E. Hovey, Naval Academy, '07, of New Hampshire, commander of the gunboat "Pampanga," was killed and three sailors were wounded, last week, by hostile natives on one of the Basilan islands, which lie just south of Zamboanga, in the Philippines. These natives are fanatics, whose principal weapon is the blowgun, in which poisoned darts are used.——The Philippine Government is now making loans on agricultural property at 6 per cent.——A Denver newspaper, believing that we should not continue to hold the Philippines, has addressed letters to Governors, members of Congress and many prominent citizens, asking for comment upon its proposition, which is that we should sell the islands to Japan and use the money paid for them in developing the arid lands of the West and the swamp lands of the South.——An appropriation of $25,000 granted by the Philippine Legislative Assembly is to be expended by the Government in advertising the islands.

**Central and South America**

Nicaragua's Minister at Washington published a statement, at the end of last week, emphatically denying certain reports that Nicaragua was greatly disturbed and on the verge of another revolution. The Government, he asserted was firmly established, and a loan would soon be negotiated in the United States. It was not true, he added, that Costa Rica was assisting ex-President Zelaya in plots for an uprising.——Costa Rica has contracted in Paris for a loan of $7,000,000. The lenders are Albert Kahn, of Paris; Behrens & Sons, of Hamburg, and Speyer & Co., of New

York. The security will be a first lien on the revenues of the liquor monopoly, together with a lien upon all other revenue. Costa Rica agrees to negotiate no additional loan within two years.——A series of earthquake shocks in Costa Rica, near the Pacific coast, last week, partly destroyed the town of Los Canos de Aguas Zarcas. Four persons were killed and a church two hundred years old was wrecked. For nearly a day the water was withdrawn from the Cano



VLADIMIR KOKOTZKOFF

Grande River, and very little is running now in the river bed.——For the first time the Government of Panama has lost control of the National Assembly. A special session was called last week for legislation concerning the projected Panama and David railroad. Altho this is the Assembly that elected President Arosemena, it promptly elected officers hostile to him and adopted a resolution declaring that if he intended to be a candidate for re-election he must resign six months before election day. This appears to be required by the Constitution. Some time ago, the President obtained a grant of six months' vacation, the beginning of which was to be just six months prior to the election. He had been advised that the requirement of the Constitution could be satisfied in this way. ——Under a new law, foreigners who, as contractors' agents, urge Panama Canal laborers to leave the Zone for work in Brazil or elsewhere may be summarily expelled from the republic, and natives who seek to draw away laborers may be fined from $1,000 to $3,000.——President Leguia, of Peru, signed the new Amnesty bill on the 26th ult., and at midnight all the political prisoners, sixteen in number, were set free. They were warmly greeted by many awaiting their release. Because of the President's conciliatory attitude, the people are rejoicing. —— Earthquake shocks, last week, in Ecuador, caused much loss of property in the city of Riobamba, 85 miles from Guayaquil.

**Italy Declares War**

On September 28 Italy precipitated action by delivering to the Porte an ultimatum announcing its intention of occupying Tripoli and Cyrene, and demanding within twenty-four hours a reply indicating compliance. Among the reasons given for this measure in the note dispatched by the Minister of War, Marquis di San Giuliano, to the Italian Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, Signor di Martino, are the following:

"During a long series of years the Government of Italy never ceased to make representations to the Porte upon the absolute necessity of correcting the state of disorder to which the government of Turkey had abandoned Tripoli and Cyrene. These regions should be admitted to the benefits of the progress realized by other parts of the Mediterranean and Africa.

"This transformation, which is imposed by the general exigencies of civilization, constitutes for Italy a vital interest of the first order by reason of the slight distance separating these countries from the coasts of Italy. Notwithstanding the attitude taken by the government of Italy, which has always accorded its loyal support to the imperial government in the different political questions of recent times; notwithstanding the moderation

and patience shown by the government of Italy, the news concerning Tripoli have been badly received by the imperial government, but, more than that, all enterprise on the part of Italians in the regions mentioned has been systematically opposed and unjustifiably crushed.

"The Royal Government has received from its consular agents in Tripoli and Cyrene information that the situation is extremely grave because of the agitation prevailing against Italian subjects, which is incited in evident fashion by officers and other functionaries of authority.

"This agitation constitutes an imminent danger not only to Italian subjects, but to foreigners of all nationalities, which requires them for their own security to embark and leave Tripoli without delay.

"The arrival at Tripoli of Ottoman military transports, which the Royal Government has not failed to observe, appears preliminary to serious events, aggravates the situation, and imposes on the Royal Government the obligation absolutely to prepare for the dangers which will result.

"The Italian government, having the intention henceforth to protect its interests and its dignity, has decided to proceed to the military occupation of Tripoli and Cyrene."

To this peremptory note the Turkish Government replied in a conciliatory manner, stating that, according to the latest reports, conditions in Tripoli were absolutely normal and that the Italian residents were amply protected and Italian interests in no danger. Any causes of complaint would be immediately investigated and remedied, and the hope was exprest that Italy would desist from the proposed action. The Turkish Government at the same time sent a protest to the Powers, which, however, declined to intervene, altho the German Ambassador to Constantinople, Baron von Biederstein, visited the Italian Embassy in an attempt to obtain a delay or reconciliation. On the afternoon of the following day, Friday, September 29, the Italian Chargé d'Affaires presented a formal declaration of war in the following terms:

"The Italian embassy, carrying out the orders of the King, has the honor to notify you that the delay accorded by the royal government to the Porte, with a view to the realization of certain necessary measures, has expired without a satisfactory reply reaching the Italian government. The lack of this reply only confirms the bad will, or want of power, of which the Turkish government and authorities have given such frequent proof, especially with regard to the rights and interests of Italians in Tripoli and Cyrenica.

"The royal government, consequently, is obliged itself to safeguard its rights and interests as well as its honor and dignity by all means at its disposal. Events which will follow can only be regarded as the necessary consequence of conduct followed so long by the Turkish authorities.

"The relations of peace and friendship being therefore interrupted between the two countries, Italy considers herself from this moment in a state of war with Turkey."

A statement given out to the press in justification of the action of Italy enumerates a long list of alleged "vexations and abuses," none of which, however, seem to be so serious as to be beyond the possibility of settlement by the ordinary diplomatic methods. Among them are: The forced marriage and conversion to Mohammedanism of the sixteen-year-old daughter of an Italian railroad laborer in Adana; the search and seizure of Italian vessels on the Red Sea suspected of carrying contraband arms to the Arabian rebels; the boycotting of the Tripolitan branch of the Bank of Rome; interference with the purchase of land and development of natural resources in Tripoli by Italians; resistance to archeological and mineralogical explorations; the hostile tone of the native press; and failure to bring to justice the murderers of two Italians. The statement concludes as follows:

"The limit had been reached, the violent attacks, beyond all measures injurious, of the Turkish Ottoman press, the systematic resistance and the utter lack of good faith in the subordinate authorities, the extraordinary series of incidents and complaints of all kinds, augmenting day by day, have finally shaken and tired public opinion, the press, the Parliament and the government of Italy.

"Italy now was compelled to give up any and every hope of a peaceful settlement with Turkey, having lost faith in the many vain words and mendacious promises given by Turkey in the last years, having lost patience, decided to abandon her policy of forbearance, which might be reproached as a sign of weakness and an acknowledgment of inferiority, has firmly resolved to obtain with the greatest energy the respect of her own rights and the protection of her own interests.

"The blame will fall upon those who for the last three years have daily provoked us, causing by way of small or serious incidents an atmosphere of hostility in the several provinces of the empire, and especially Tripolitana, thus rendering uncertain the safety of the Italian subjects and dangerous the carrying on of the peaceful commerce of Eritrea in the Red Sea."

**The Outbreak of Hostilities**

Promptly upon the declaration of war the Duke of the Abruzzi, in command of a torpedo squadron off the harbor of Prevesa, near the Greek boundary, began the attack on Turkish gunboats. In fact, the attack, which began at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, may have preceded the declaration, for it is said bor. One of them was driven ashore and burned. The crew escaped to land. A number of Turkish fishing boats were picked up here and there very much to the surprise of their owners, who had not heard of the war.——Tripoli was blockaded by a force of four Italian cruisers and the garrison summoned to surrender within twenty-four hours.




TRIPOLI AND THE SCENE OF HOSTILITIES

that the note was not delivered at 2 p. m., as was planned, but at 4.30, owing to the fact that the Italian Chargé d'Affaires could not find the Grand Vizier at the proper time. The Vice-Admiral, the Duke of the Abruzzi, who had established a blockade to protect Italian commerce in the Adriatic, was successful in checking the attempt of two of the Turkish torpedo boats from leaving the har- The demand was refused. The Turkish transport "Derna" was captured by the Italians in the harbor, but not before she had landed eleven cannon and 16,000 rifles, which were sent inland by camel trains. Most of the Italian women, children and priests, about 600 in all, were brought from Tripoli to Syracuse in the steamship "Hercules," chartered by the Bank of Rome.——The force despatched

to Tripoli under General Caneva is said to number more than 35,000 men, comprising eight regiments of infantry, two of sharpshooters, 1,000 cavalry and artillery. The mobilization of the troops seems to have been effected without serious difficulty and to have aroused considerable enthusiasm, altho there were anti-militarist riots in several places. The general strike ordered by the socialists to stop the war did not materialize.——The Committee of Union and Progress, the power behind the throne in Turkey, is outspoken in its demand for resistance to the Italian aggression. The first effect of the ultimatum was the overthrow of the Ministry. Hakki Pasha resigned as Grand Vizier, and Said Pasha, President of the Senate, will take his place. Shefket Pasha will retain his position as Minister of War. The Italians resident in Turkey are under the protection of the German Ambassador. The United States will take charge of the Ottoman subjects in Italy.——On October 2 a statement was issued at Berlin by the Foreign Office, to the effect that the report of the German Ambassador at Constantinople having presented Italian proposals for peace was "premature." This seemed to indicate that such proposals were expected as soon as the occupation of the Tripolitan coast had been effected.

**Foreign Notes**

The Irish railroad strike is gradually subsiding, altho conditions are not yet normal. The companies refuse to reinstate many of the men. A strike of the bakers in Dublin has cut off two-thirds of the supply of bread and caused great suffering in poor families. The railroad strike did not prevent the running of excursion trains to the great Unionist mass meeting at Belfast, where it was voted to refuse to acknowledge the authority of any Home Rule Government. A committee has been appointed to arrange for a provisional government for Ulster to assume power on the day of the passage of a home rule bill.——Dmitri Bogrof, the assassin of Premier Stolypin, was condemned to death by court martial and hanged at Kiev September 25.——The exchange of notes between France and Germany over the Morocco question has continued during the week, but it is reported that the two governments have practically come to an agreement, and the discussion now carried on concerns details and wording.——The cause of the destruction of the French battleship "Liberté" has not been certainly ascertained. Some lay it to the spontaneous combustion of powder B, a nitro-cellulose compound, which has been suspected of deterioration and probably was responsible for the explosion on the "Jena." Others believe that it was a case of sabotage due to anti-military syndicalists who set fire to the coal bunkers as they had done in other ships. According to official estimates the dead number 235 and the injured 160. Five men were rescued alive from the ruins more than a day after the disaster. The force of the explosion was so great as to throw bodies upon the decks of the other vessels in the harbor, and a piece of the armor plate of the "Liberté," weighing 37 tons, struck the "République," damaging it so that it will take several months for repairs. The German Emperor sent his condolences and sympathy to the French Government.——The attempt of the ex-Shah of Persia, Mohammed Ali Mirza, to regain the throne seems to have failed, in spite of the favor which it received from Russia. His brother, Salar ed Dowleh, who started the insurgent movement, was decisively defeated by the Government near Savah, with a loss of 500 killed and 200 prisoners. Seven big guns and other munitions were captured. The Government force is reported to have numbered 2,000 and the insurgents 4,000.——The siege of Cheng-tu has been raised by the arrival of 1,500 Chinese troops from Tibet. The missionaries and foreign residents were found safe. The rebels have withdrawn to the west and south and the Government troops are in pursuit.——A royalist plot for the restoration of the ex-King Manuel, formed in Oporto by the Catholic Club, was discovered in time to arrest the conspirators. Some 200 had assembled during the night in the Crystal Palace of Pleasure, but at daybreak they found the building surrounded by troops with machine guns and were compelled to surrender.

# Twelve Major Prophets of Today—III

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON, Ph.D.

[The aim of this series is to acquaint the general reader with the personality of certain leaders of modern thought and to give him a sufficient idea of the character of their philosophy of life to enable him to judge which of them it will be worth his while to study further. The first article, on the Belgian dramatist and essayist, Maurice Maeterlinck, appeared May 4 and the second, on the French philosopher, Henri Bergson, June 8. The subject of the next sketch will be the Russian physiologist, Elie Metchnikoff, head of the Pasteur Institute Paris. Later articles will be devoted to Wilhelm Ostwald, Ernst Haeckel, Rudolf Eucken, H. G. Wells, G. B. Shaw, G. K. Chesterton, F. C. S. Schiller and John Dewey.—EDITOR.]

## Henri Poincaré

"The scientist does not study nature because it is useful; he studies it because he delights in it, and he delights in it because it is beautiful. If nature were not beautiful, it would not be worth knowing, and if nature were not worth knowing, life would not be worth living. Of course I do not here speak of that beauty that strikes the senses, the beauty of qualities and of appearances; not that I undervalue such beauty, far from it, but it has nothing to do with science; I mean that profounder beauty which comes from the harmonious order of the parts, and which a pure intelligence can grasp. This it is which gives body, a structure so to speak, to the iridescent appearances which flatter our senses, and without this support the beauty of these fugitive dreams would be only imperfect, because it would be vague and always fleeting. On the contrary, intellectual beauty is sufficient unto itself, and it is for its sake, more perhaps than for the future good of humanity, that the scientist devotes himself to long and difficult labors.

"It is, therefore, the quest of this special beauty, the sense of the harmony of the cosmos, which makes us choose the facts most fitting to contribute to this harmony, just as an artist chooses from among the features of his model those which perfect the picture and give it character and life. And we need not fear that this instinctive and unavowed prepossession will turn the scientist aside from the search for the true. One may dream a harmonious world, but how far the real world will leave it behind! The greatest artists that ever lived, the Greeks, made their heavens; how shabby it is beside the true heavens, ours!"—Poincaré's *The Value of Science*, p. 8.

SUCH language as this is extremely disconcerting to those who hold the popular notion of science and scientists; regarding science as a vague impending mass of solid fact, immutable, inexorable, threatening the extinction of all such things as art, sentiment, poetry and religion, only to be diverted by a determination to remain ignorant of it; regarding men of science as mere calculating machines, mechanically grinding out logical grist for utilitarian purposes. Mathematical astronomy is surely one of the sciences, the most rigid, remote and recondite of the sciences. Yet here is the leading mathematical astronomer of the age talking about it as tho it were one of the fine arts, a thing of beauty that the artist creates for his own delight in the making of it and shapes in accordance with his own ideas of what is harmonious.

Now we cannot throw out of consideration M. Poincaré's opinion on the ground that he does not know what he is talking about. A man who has made as much science as he has ought to know how science is made, and what for. To most of us nature—or to avoid hurting our own feelings let us rather say, opportunity—has denied the privilege of knowing this by experience. Consequently M. Poincaré is an especially interesting man to study, for he is willing to tell us not only what a man of science is but also how it feels to be one. No other living man of equal eminence has been so frank and accommodating in the self-revelation of his methods or so willing to submit himself as a subject of observation. We are admitted to the laboratory of a mathematician and we can watch the mechanism of scientific thought in action.

So far as he is concerned he repudiates the idea that science is purely utilitarian in the most emphatic language. August Comte said that it would be idle to seek to know the composition of the sun since

this knowledge would be of no use to sociology. Against such a charge of uselessness Poincaré eloquently defends science by showing the practical value of astronomy even from Comte's point of view, but in conclusion asserts his own opinion very plainly:

"Was I wrong in saying that it is astronomy which has made us a soul capable of comprehending nature; that under heavens always overcast and starless, the earth itself would have been for us eternally unintelligible; that we should there have seen only caprice and disorder; and that, not knowing the world, we should never have been able to subdue it? What science could have been more useful? And in thus speaking I put myself at the point of view of those who only value practical applications. Certainly, this point of view is not mine; as for me, on the contrary, if I admire the conquests of industry, it is, above all, because they free us from material cares, they will one day give to all the leisure to contemplate nature. I do not say: Science is useful, because it teaches us to construct machines. I say: Machines are useful, because in working for us, they will some day leave us more time to make science. But finally it is worth remarking that between the two points of view there is no antagonism, and that man having pursued a disinterested aim, all else has been added unto him."—*Value of Science*, p. 88.

It is this insistence upon the esthetic value of science that causes him to shrink from being called a "pragmatist," altho those who accept that name have always laid unusual stress upon the esthetic factor in thinking. But in his theory of knowledge Poincaré is decidedly pragmatic and no one has given a clearer exposition or stronger expression to the practical mode of thought by which the natural sciences have made their progress and which is now being extended to the fields of metaphysics, religion, ethics and sociology. Poincaré's favorite word is "convenient" (*commode*). Theories are strictly speaking not to be classed as true or false. They are merely more or less "convenient." For example:

"Masses are coefficients it is convenient to introduce into calculations. We could reconstruct all mechanics by attributing different values to all the masses. This new mechanics would not be in contradiction either with experience or with the general principles of dynamics. Only the equations of this new mechanics would be *less simple*."—*Science and Hypothesis*, p. 76.

"We have not a direct intuition of simultaneity, nor of the equality of two durations. If we think we have this intuition, this is an illusion. We replace it by the aid of certain rules which we apply almost always without taking count of them. But what is the nature of these rules? No general rule, no rigorous rule; a multitude of little rules applicable to each particular case. These rules are not imposed upon us and we might amuse ourselves by inventing others; but they could not be cast aside without greatly complicating the laws of physics, mathematics and astronomy. We therefore choose these rules, not because they are true, but because they are most convenient, and we may recapitulate them as follows: 'The simultaneity of two events or the order of their succession, the equality of two durations, are to be so defined that the enunciation of the natural laws may be as simple as possible; in other words, all these rules, all these definitions are only the fruit of an unconscious opportunism."—*Value of Science*, p. 35.

"Time should be so defined that the equations of mechanics may be as simple as possible. In other words, there is not one way of measuring time more true than another. That which is generally adopted is only more *convenient*. Of two watches, we have no right to say that one goes true, the other wrong: we can only say that it is advantageous to conform to the indications of the first."—*Value of Science*, p. 30.

"Behold then the rule we follow and the only one we can follow: when a phenomenon appears to us as the cause of another, we regard it as anterior. It is therefore by cause we define time."—*Value of Science*, p. 32.

"Experience does not prove to us that space has three dimensions. It only proves to us that it is convenient to attribute three dimensions to it."—*Value of Science*, p. 69.

"It has often been observed that if all the bodies in the universe were dilated simultaneously and in the same proportion we should have no means of perceiving it, since all our measuring instruments would grow at the same time as the objects themselves which they serve to measure. The world, after this dilatation, would continue on its course without anything apprising us of so considerable an event."—*Value of Science*, p. 39.

But Poincaré goes farther and shows not only that two such worlds of different sizes would be absolutely indistinguishable, but that they would be equally indistinguishable if they were distorted in any manner so long as they corresponded with each other point by point. This conception of the relativity of space may be thought a little hard to grasp, but Mr. Poincaré is kind enough to suggest a way by which any one may see it for himself if he has ten cents to admit him to one of those hilarious resorts where lifesize concave and convex mirrors are to be seen.* You may think yourself a gentleman of proper figure,

*Science et Méthode, p. 101.



Votre bien devoué

Louis A. J.

that is to say, somewhat portly, and you look upon the tall slim shape that confronts you in the cylindrical mirror as absurdly misshapen. But you would find it difficult to convince him of his deformity. His legs, as well as yours, fulfill the requirement that Lincoln laid down as their proper length, that is, they

tweak from the body to the ground. If you touch your chin with your thumb and your brow with your forefinger so does he. It occurs to you that here is a case where your knowledge of geometry would, if ever, prove useful, but when you appeal to it you will find that the geometry of his queer-looking world is just as good as yours, in fact is just the same. You get a foot rule and measure yourself; 70 inches high, 14 inches in diameter at the equator, ratio 5:2. But meanwhile the mirror man is also measuring himself and his dimensions come out exactly the same as yours, 70 and 14 and 5:2, for when he holds the rule perpendicular it lengthens and when horizontal it shrinks. Lines that in your world are straight are curved in his, but you cannot prove it to him, for when he lays his straight-edge against these curves of his, behold it immediately bends to correspond. By this time, finding it so difficult to prove to the mirror man that you are right and he is wrong, it occurs to you that perhaps he isn't, that he may have just as much reason as you for believing that his is the normal, well-proportioned world, and yours the distorted image of it. Since then you have no way of perceiving the absolute length, direction or curvature of a line, your space may be as irregularly curved and twisted as it looks to be in the funniest of the mirrors and you would not know it. Now the principle of the pragmatist is that anything that does not make any difference to anything else is not real. The reason why we have not been able to discover any differences between the mirror space and our space, each considered by itself, is because there is none. Or to return to the language of Poincaré, "space is in reality amorphous and the things that are in it alone give it a form." Why do we say that space has three dimensions instead of two or four or more? Why do we stick to an old fogy like Euclid when Riemann and Lobachevski proffer us new and equally self-consistent systems of geometry wherein parallels may meet or part? Because:

"by natural selection our mind has *adapted* itself to the conditions of the external world. It has adopted the geometry *most advantageous* to the species or, in other words, *the most convenient*. Geometry is not true, it is advantageous."

Such language may pass without notice in university halls, for all scientists are more or less clearly conscious of the provisional and practical nature of the hypotheses and conventions they employ. But to the outside world it sounds startling. To some it seemed that the foundations of the universe were being undermined. Others saw in it a confession of what Brunetière had called "the bankruptcy of science" and openly rejoiced over the discomfiture of the enemy of the Church. Now Poincaré had chanced to use in discussing the relativity of motion the following illustration:

"Absolute space, that is to say, the mark to which it would be necessary to refer the earth to know whether it really moves, has no objective existence. Hence this affirmation 'the earth turns round' has no meaning, since it can be verified by no experiment; since such an experiment not only could not be either realized or dreamed by the boldest Jules Verne but cannot be conceived of without contradiction. Or rather these two propositions: 'The earth turns round' and 'it is more convenient to suppose the earth turns round' have the same meaning; there is nothing more in the one than in the other."—*Science and Hypothesis*, p. 85.

This remark was at once seized upon by the Catholic apologists and the Galileo case once closed by the voice of Rome was reopened for the admission of this new evidence. If the Ptolemaic and the Copernican thories are equally true and the choice between them is merely a matter of expediency, was not the Holy Inquisition justified in upholding the established theory in the interests of religion and morality? Mgr. Bolo, an eminent and sagacious theologian, announced in *Le Matin* of February 20, 1908, that M. Poincaré, the greatest mathematician of the century, says that Galileo was wrong in his obstinacy. To this Poincaré replied in the whispered words of Galileo:

"E pur si muove, Monseigneur."

In a later discussion of the point he explains that what he said about the rotation of the earth could be equally well applied to any other accepted hypothesis, even the very existence of an external world, for "these two propositions, 'the external world exists' or 'it is more convenient to suppose that it exists' have one and the same meaning." The Copernican theory is the preferable because

it has a richer, more profound content, since if we assume the earth is stationary we have to invent other explanations for the flattening at the poles, the rotation of Foucault's pendulum, the trade winds, etc., while the hypothesis of a revolving earth brings all these together as the effects of a single cause.

Mr. Le Roy, a Catholic pragmatist and a disciple of Bergson's, goes much further than Poincaré in regard to the human element in science, holding that science is merely a rule of action and can teach us nothing of truth, for its laws are only artificial conventions. This view Poincaré considers to be dangerously near to absolute nominalism and skepticism and in his controversy with Le Roy* he shows that the scientist does not "create facts as Le Roy said, but merely the language in which he enunciates them." Of the contingence upon which Le Roy and Boutroux insist, Poincaré will admit only that scientific laws can never be more than approximate and probable. Even in astronomy, where the single and simple law of gravitation is involved, neither absolute certainty nor accuracy can be attained. Therefore we cannot safely say that at a particular time Saturn will be at a certain point in the heavens. We must limit ourselves to the prediction that "Saturn will *probably* be *near*" such a point.

In an address before the International Philosophical Congress at Bologna last April Professor Poincaré discussed again the question of whether the laws of nature may not change. He admits that there is not a sole law that we can enunciate with the certainty that it has always been true in the past. Nevertheless, he concludes, there is nothing to hinder the man of science from keeping his faith in the principle of immutability since no law can descend to the level of a secondary and limited law without being replaced by another law more general and more comprehensive. He considers in particular the possibility that in the remote past the fundamental laws of mechanics would not hold, for since the energy of the world has been continually dissipating in the form of heat there must have been a time when bodies moved faster than they do now. But according to the recent theories of matter, no body can travel faster than light, and with velocities approaching that of light its mass is no longer constant but increases with its velocity. This, of course, would play havoc with all of Newton's laws, which then we should have to regard as limited in their scope to such ordinary conditions and moderate motion as we see about us now.

But even at present we can hardly regard them with the same implicit confidence as formerly. Take, for example, Newton's law that action and reaction are equal and opposite. When a ball is fired from a cannon, the cannon recoils at the same time and with the same energy that the ball goes forward. But suppose instead of a cannon we have a lamp with a reflector sending a beam of light into space. It has been deduced mathematically and proved experimentally that light exerts a minute but measurable pressure on an object which it strikes. The reflector therefore recoils like the cannon, but where is the ball if light is an immaterial wave motion? To be sure if the ray of light strikes some planet out in space it would give it an impulse equal and opposite to that originally imparted to the reflector on our earth. But what if the light went on thru vacant space and never hit anything at all? A law that may have to wait several thousand years for its validation and may even fail of it altogether is not what the layman has in mind when he thinks of immutable and infrangible laws governing the universe.

But it is rather important just now that the layman gets to understand what the scientist means when he talks of laws, theories and hypotheses. For we are in the midst of a stupendous revolution in science. Our nicely arranged nineteenth century cosmos seems to be dissolving into chaos again. We have seen the elements melt with fervent heat and we can no longer rely upon the uniformity of atomic weights. The laws of the conservation of matter and energy, which were the guiding stars of research to the last generation, are becoming dimmed. The old-fashioned ether, in its time a useful but never entirely satisfactory contrivance, for it had to be patched up repeatedly with divers new properties to

*Part III—"The Value of Science."

enable it to bear the various duties thrust upon it, seems no longer competent to stand the strain and may have to be sent to the scientific scrap heap at any moment. We hear physicists of supposed sanity assert that all bodies contract in the direction of their motion and that their weight varies with their speed and the direction in which they are going. We read of "atoms of light," and of corpuscles of electricity which, tho they are but a thousandth part of the hydrogen atom, are caught and counted and weighed one by one.

Now what puzzles the lay mind is the calmness with which the scientists survey this crash of worlds and shock of systems. They do not have the mien of exposed impostors. They are not, like the augurs of decadent Rome, unable to meet without laughing in each other's faces. They do not resent the overthrow of their former idols. They have no fear of heretics, consequently no hatred for them. They regard all this iconoclasm with a mild curiosity quite in contrast to their intense and personal interest in science generally. It is hard to get out a quorum at the Association for the Advancement of Science to hear a discussion of the principle of relativity with all its revolutionary consequences.

Compare this apparent indifference to the fate of fundamental principles in scientific circles with what would happen in a Presbyterian assembly if it should be proposed to eliminate predestination from the Westminster Confession or in an Episcopal convocation if the Virgin Birth were denied; with what would happen in a stockholders' meeting if doubt were expressed as to the rights of capital or in a socialist convention the class conflict were questioned. Now the existence of the ether has the same importance to scientific thought that predestination has to theological or capitalism to economic thought. Its refutation or modification would be quite as upsetting to faith and practice. Yet scientists are men; they have red blood in their veins and it not infrequently shows in their cheeks when they debate something that seems to them worth while. Pure theory rarely seems to them worth while because it is recognized as pure conventionality and convenience.

The scientific man, especially the scientific investigator, holds his theories with a light hand, but keeps a firm grip on his facts. This is just the opposite of the lay attitude toward science. If the layman is interested in knowing the speed of light it is because he thinks that he learns from it that all space is filled with a rigid elastic solid, at which he cannot but wonder. The scientist is interested in the ether because it helps him in his calculation of the speed of light.

A lecturer on wireless telegraphy will use in the course of the hour two or three more or less contradictory conceptions of electricity. If afterward you call his attention to the inconsistency and ask him which is right and which is wrong, you will not get a very satisfactory answer. He does not know and obviously does not care. You insist upon his telling you which theory he personally believes in. He really had not thought of "believing" in any of them. If he uses white chalk on the blackboard in preference to red it is not because he denies the existence of red chalk and its occasional usefulness. So, too, the astronomer will speak of the sun's rising and in the next breath of the earth's turning toward the sun, quite innocent of his inconsistency. The botanist alludes to a certain flower as a poppy and again as Eschscholtzia. He means the same thing but is using different languages; in the first case English, in the second case I don't know what.

It is eminently desirable that people should have faith in science, but in order to do that they must have the same sort of faith in it that the scientist has. Otherwise they will regard it as a lot of ingenious fancies which are proved false by each succeeding generation. Science is moulting just now and looks queer. The public ought to understand clearly that the process means growth and not disease. There is another reason now for the popularization of the scientific mode of thought. It is beginning to be applied where entirely different conceptions have so far prevailed—to art, ethics, religion, sociology and the like. This is already arousing a great commotion and will cause more before the process is complete. It will, for example, involve the rewriting and to a large extent the

reinvestigation of history. Poincaré has hinted at this in a passage which seems to me of very great significance:

"Carlyle has somewhere said something like this: 'Nothing but facts are of importance. John Lackland passed by here. Here is something that is admirable. Here is a reality for which I would give all the theories in the world.' Carlyle was a fellow countryman of Bacon, but Bacon would not have said that. That is the language of the historian. The physicist would say rather: 'John Lackland passed by here. That makes no difference to me for he never will pass this way again.'"—*Science and Hypothesis*, p. 102.

The aim of science is prevision and I believe that this will eventually be recognized as the true aim of all knowledge. The historian, or let me say rather the antiquarian, for the historian may have the scientific temperament, values facts for their rarity. The scientist values facts for their commonness. A unique fact, if there be such, would have no possible interest to him. The antiquarian goes about looking for things, facts or furniture, which have been of importance in the past. The scientist is looking only for things that will be of importance in the future.



POINCARE'S RESIDENCE,
63 rue Bernard, Paris, is in the third building on the right

According to Poincaré the proper choice of facts is the first duty of the scientist. He must be able to pick out the significant and reject all the rest. "Invention consists in avoiding the constructing of useless combinations and in constructing the useful combinations which are in infinite minority. To invent is to discern, to choose." It is most desirable to bring together elements far distant from one another. Such unions are mostly sterile, but when this is not the case they are the most fruitful of all. The successful scientist does not, like a shopper, look over one by one all available samples and pick out what he wants. Life is too short. The unsuitable ideas do not even present themselves to his mind. It is as if he were an examiner of second resort who only concerns himself with the candidates who have passed the first test. This preliminary sifting and sorting process is done largely by the unconscious mind, as Poincaré shows by telling how he came to make his first mathematical discoveries:

"For a fortnight I labored to demonstrate that there could exist no function analogous to those that I have since called the fuchsian functions.* I was then very ignorant. Every day I seated myself at my work table and spent an hour or two there, trying a great many combinations, but I arrived at no result. One night when, contrary to my custom, I had taken black coffee and I could not sleep, ideas surged up in crowds. I felt them as they struck against one another until two of them stuck together, so to speak, to form a stable combination. By morning I had established the existence of a class of fuchsian functions, those which are derived from the hypergeometric series. I had merely to put the results in shape, which only took a few hours."—*Science et Méthode*, p. 52.

After working out the deductions from this discovery he went on a geological excursion of the School of Mines. The distractions of travel took his mind from his mathematical labor. But at Constance, just as he was stepping into an omnibus for some excursion the idea occurred to him, without any connection with his previous thoughts, that his fuchsian functions were identical in their transformations with those of the non-Euclidian geometry. He took his seat in the omnibus and continued his conversation, feeling absolutely certain of his discovery, which he worked out at his leisure on his return to his home at Caen.

He next devoted himself to the study of arithmetical questions, without reaching any results of importance and without suspecting that this subject could

*M. Poincaré, in relating these experiences for their psychological interest, is kind enough to say that the non-mathematical reader need not be frightened at these barbarous names for it is not at all necessary for one to know what they mean.

have the slightest connection with his earlier researches. Disgusted at his lack of success he went to pass some days at the seashore, where he was occupied with other things. One day as he was walking on the cliff the thought came to him, brief, sudden and certain as usual, that he had been employing the same transformations in his arithmetical and geometrical work.

He thereupon went back to Caen and undertook the systematic application of his theory. But he was stopped by an insurmountable obstacle and while in this perplexity he was called away to his military service at Mont-Valérien, where he had no time for mathematics. One day while walking on the street the solution of the difficulty appeared to him in a flash. He did not try to think it out at the time, but after his release from the army he completed his memoir without trouble.

These fascinating glimpses into the soul of a mathematician will remind the reader of many other instances of such subconscious assistance on record and doubtless of personal experiences as well. We think of Alfred Russel Wallace at Ternate, his brain inflamed with tropical fever, seized with the sudden inspiration of the theory of natural selection, the key to the biological problems which had perplexed him for so many months. How fortunate that his clerical opponents did not know of this and so could not dismiss evolution as the dream of a diseased imagination. But as James says in his "Varieties of Religious Experience," we have no right to discountenance unwelcome theories as feverish fancies since for all we know 102° may be a more favorable temperature for truth to germinate and sprout in than the ordinary bloodheat of 98°.

We are reminded, too, of Kekule of Bonn puzzling over the constitution of benzene, trying in vain to satisfy six carbon atoms with six hydrogen atoms when they wanted fourteen. In the evening as he sat by the fire his wearied brain refused to rest and he seemed to see the four-handed carbon imps dancing with their one-armed hydrogen partners on the floor. Suddenly six of them joined hands in a ring and the problem was solved. Since then the benzene sextet has been dancing thru hundreds of volumes and has added millions annually to the wealth of Germany. Professor Hilprecht of the University of Pennsylvania has told how a Chaldean priest, custodian of the "Temple Library," appeared to him in a dream and showed him how to put together the fragments of a cuneiform inscription which he had for a long time been striving in vain to translate.

Then there was Stevenson in Samoa, writing for dear life, but not failing to give credit to his "brownies" for doing a large part of his work for him. But the brownies do not work unbidden and they will not make bricks without straw. Poincaré insists upon the necessity of the preliminary period of conscious effort without which these subliminal inspirations never come and the subsequent period of verification, development and application, without which they are fruitless. Such ideas come to him most often in the evening or morning when he is in bed and half awake. He does not regard the operations of his unconscious mind as merely mechanical. On the contrary, it is distinguished by the power of choice, selecting and presenting to the conscious ego only those combinations that seem profitable and important. This choice is made, in Poincaré's opinion, under the guidance of the artistic instinct.

"The usual combinations are precisely the most beautiful; I mean those which can best charm that special sensibility which all mathematicians recognize but at which the profane are tempted to smile. Among the numerous combinations which the subliminal self has blindly formed almost all are without interest and without utility. For that reason they have no action upon the esthetic sensibility and never come into consciousness. Only those that are harmonious and consequently both useful and beautiful are capable of moving that special sensibility of the geometrician of which I spoke, and which, once excited, calls our attention to them and so gives them the chance to become conscious."—*Science et Méthode*, p. 58.

Poincaré, if we may believe what he says on this point, is a poor chess player and absolutely incapable of adding up a column of figures correctly. But the reader should beware of the common fallacy of reversing a proposition of this kind and assuming that if he, too, makes mistakes, in addition he has the mind of a great mathematician. Poincaré's mem

ory is, however, exceptionally good, especially for figures and formulas. On returning from a walk he is able to recall the numbers of the carriages he has met. When he was in the Polytechnic School he followed the courses in mathematics without taking a note and without looking at the syllabus provided by the professor. He is a rapid mental calculator, using auditive imagery rather than visual. He associates colors with the sound of words.*

In this connection may be quoted an anecdote told by M. Jules Sageret:† At a *conférence* in the Superior School of Telegraphy the director called upon him to discuss a very difficult problem in the propagation of the electric current. Poincaré complied and solved the problem without taking any time in preparation. After the *conférence* the director felicitated him on the solution. "Yes," said Poincaré, "I found the value of $x$, but is it in kilograms or kilometers?"

Poincaré does not find it profitable to work more than two hours at a time. His custom is to stay at his desk from 10 o'clock to noon and from 5 to 7 in the afternoon, never working in the evening after dinner. He drinks wine at meals but never smokes. He goes to bed at 10 and rises at 7, but does not sleep soundly.

He is a blond, five feet five inches in height and weighs 154 pounds. His head is unusually large, especially in breadth. His eyes are myopic and unsteady. He stands stoopingly with his wrinkled forehead upturned. He speaks somewhat slowly and with a distraught air, as tho he were thinking of something else, even tho he may be at the time interested and keenly observant. He talks English and German readily and reads Latin and Italian. He is fond of music, especially Wagner.

Of the absent-mindedness that has been characteristic of him from youth, many stories are told. Like most mathematicians he is fond of walking while thinking, his fingers opening and closing in an unconscious gesture. One day on his return from a walk he was surprised to find that he was carrying a wicker cage, new and happily empty. He could not imagine how he had got it, but retracing his steps he found upon the sidewalk the stock of the basket maker whom he had innocently despoiled.

When as an engineering student he made a trip to Austria, his mother was afraid he would drop his portfolio some time without noticing it. So, realizing doubtless that his memory was auditory, she sewed little bells on it. The plan was successful. His mother found on his return that he had brought back in his valise not only the portfolio but also an Austrian bed sheet neatly folded which, some morning, he had mistaken for his night clothes.

These and similar anecdotes were told by M. Frédéric Masson when he welcomed M. Poincaré into the Académie Française, January 28, 1909,* and it must have been a trifle embarrassing to the new member to listen to such a minute analysis of his life and character addressed to him in the second person. How deftly the director of the Academy mingled eulogy and raillery may be seen from a quotation:

"You did not delay revealing your vocation and will be justly cited as the most precocious of infant prodigies. You were nine months old when for the first time as night came your eyes were directed toward the sky. You saw there a star light up. You persistently pointed it out to your mother, who was also your nurse. Then you discovered another with some astonishment, and your reason cried *'Enco·lo la bas!'* A third, a fourth, more cries of joy and equal enthusiasm. You had to be put to bed because you became so excited discovering stars. That evening was your first contact with the infinite and you had inaugurated your courses in astronomy, the youngest professor known."

Henri Poincaré was born April 29, 1854, at Nancy, where his ancestors had long been established. His grandfather was a pharmacist and his father a physician of more than usual scholarship. The name was originally Pontcaré, for, as he says, one can imagine a square bridge but not a square point. His cousin, Raymond Poincaré, son of a distinguished engineer, is one of the most prominent figures in the political world, a member of the Academy, senator and minister.

†Dr. Toulouse has devised a scheme of investigation of psychological studies of men of genius to ascertain in the simplest practical mode of [illegible] and psychology' questionnaire of *Henri Poincaré* (Paris: Flammarion. 3 fr. 50).

‡*Revue des Idées*, 1909, p. 488.

*Masson's address may be found in Le Bon's biography, also in *Popular Science Monthly*. An entertaining account of Poincaré's reception into the Academy was written for *Le Figaro* by André Beaunier and translated for the Boston *Transcript*.

In the Nancy *lycée* he led all his classes and showed a special aptitude for history and literature. At the age of thirteen he composed a five-act tragedy in verse, and since he was a Lorrainer the heroine was of course Jeanne d'Arc. But as soon as he caught sight of a geometry his true vocation became apparent. His instructor ran to his home and announced to his mother, "Madame, your son will be a mathematician."

Passing thru the Polytechnic School he entered the National School of Mines and for a few years after graduation he served as engineer in the Government departments of mines and railroads. At the age of twenty-seven he was called to a chair of mathematics in the University of Paris, where he has since remained, also filling the positions of Professor of Astronomy in the Polytechnic School and Professor of Theoretical Electricity in the Professional School of Posts and Telegraphs. He was received into the Academy of Sciences at the early age of thirty-two, and at the time of his election to the French Academy he had been honored by election to membership by thirty-five foreign academies. He took his seat in the Académie Française very appropriately as the successor of Sully-Prudhomme, who likewise was an engineer by profession and a philosopher by temperament. For Poincaré as well as to Sully-Prudhomme science appealed to the esthetic sense as a thing of beauty and an inspiration to the imagination.

He married at the age of twenty-seven and has four children, three daughters and a son. His younger sister is the wife of the philosopher, Emile Boutroux, well known in this country from the course of lectures he gave at Harvard two years ago.

Poincaré has been influential in introducing improved reforms in teaching mathematics, promoting the use of natural and dynamical methods instead of the abstract and static methods of Euclid and Legendre. He is skeptical in regard to religion and indifferent to politics. When called upon to contribute to a symposium on the old question of the scholar in politics,* he responded that savants like all citizens ought to interest themselves in the affairs of the country. But politics has become a profession and a savant who entered into it would have to devote half his time to public business if he would be useful and the other half to his constituents if he wished to keep his seat, so he would have no time for science.

When asked for his opinion on woman suffrage* he replied as follows:

"I see no theoretical reason for refusing the political suffrage to women, married or not. They pay taxes the same as men, and they contribute their sons, so it is even heavier upon them than upon men. Perhaps woman suffrage is the sole means of combating alcoholism. I fear only the clerical influence over women."

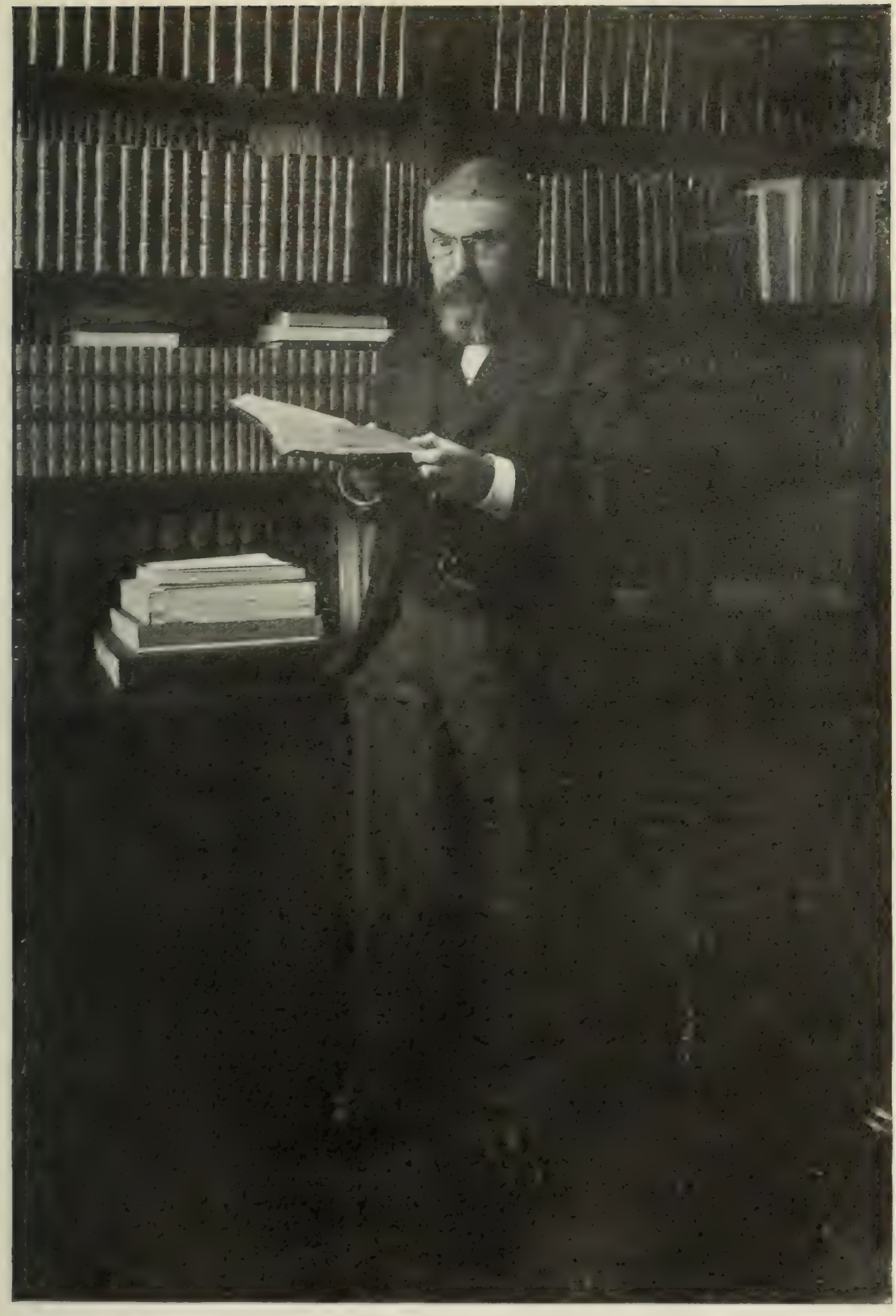
Of the achievements that have given M. Poincaré his world-wide fame I am not competent to speak. Readers who would know the significance and value of his work on fuchsian hyper-fuchsian, theta-fuchsian, abelian and elliptical functions must go further for the information. I can only quote the opinions of those most competent to express an opinion as to his contributions to science. In 1905 he received the Bolyai Prize of ten thousand crowns which is awarded by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences every five years for the best work in mathematics done during that period. The official report by Gustave Rados begins as follows:

"Henri Poincaré is incontestably the first and most powerful investigator of the present time in the domain of mathematics and mathematical physics. His strongly marked individuality permits us to recognize in him a savant endowed with intuition, who knows how to draw from the exhaustless well of geometrical and mechanical intuitions the elements and the origins of his profound and penetrating researches, yet using besides the most admirable logical power in working out his conceptions. In addition to his brilliant inventive genius we must recognize in him an ability for the finest and most fruitful generalizations of mathematical relations, which has often enabled him to push back, far beyond the point where others have hitherto been stopped, the limits of our knowledge in different branches of pure and applied mathematics. This was shown already in his first work on automorphic functions with which he began the series of his brilliant publications which must be classed with the greatest mathematical discoveries of all time."

In this country Poincaré has become known largely thru the efforts of Prof. George Bruce Halsted of the State Nor-

*Revue bleue*, June 4, 1907, p. 708.

*La Revue*, 1910.



Photograph by Henri Manuel, Paris

PROFESSOR POINCARÉ IN HIS LIBRARY

mal School of Greeley, Col., who has translated his philosophical works and has for many years been indefatigable in spreading the new gospel of the non-Euclidian geometry. Professor Halsted has at my request kindly contributed the following account of one of Poincaré's astronomical triumphs and of the visit that Professor Sylvester of Johns Hopkins paid to Poincaré many years ago:

"The kernel of Poincaré's power lies in an oracle Sylvester often quoted from Hesiod: Only the genius knows how much more the part is than the whole. He penetrates at once the divine simplicity of the perfectly general case, and thence descends, as from Olympus, to the special concrete earthly particulars. Thus his memoir of 1885, which Sir George Darwin says came to him as a revelation, on a rotating fluid mass, and his book *Les Méthodes nouvelles de la Mécanique céleste,* 1892-9, were ready with prevision when the shocking special case occurrred of Phœbe, ninth satellite, of Saturn, discovered in 1900, afterward found, incredible as it seemed, to be revolving in the direction contrary to that of all the others. It follows that Saturn himself originally rotated in the reverse direction. Again, on February 29, 1908, was found an eighth satellite of Jupiter, Jviii, revolving round Jove in the shocking Phœbe retrograde direction. Zeus must have turned over. All the planets have turned over, and some are now making another somersault. Moreover, Jviii does not even revolve in a closed orbit; its path is an open twister of unreturning turns.

"For Poincaré the inexhaustible source, the lamp of Aladdin, has ever been the non-euclidian geometry. In him the Bolyai-Lobachevski-Riemann germ flowers fair.

"Personally Poincaré is the most lovable of men. At our very first meeting I realized that I had already been intimately associated with him for two years in the person of Sylvester. I told him the story of Sylvester's discovery of him, and he showed me how vividly and tenderly reconnaissant he was toward the great old master.

"Midsummer, and up a stuffy Paris stairway labors a giant gnome, beard on enormous chest, fortunately no neck, for no neck could upbear such a monstrous head, bald but for the inverted halo of hair collaring its juncture with the broad shoulders; small inefficient hands holding big hat and damp handkerchief; breath puffing with the heat and exertion. It is Sylvester, self-driven to seek out the source of new creations strangely akin to his own. At the sought door, open, he pauses, seized by doubt, the person within is so young, so slight, so dazed. Can this be the new incarnation of the eternal world-genius of geometry? But the aloof sensitiveness of the face, the broad sphericity of the head reassure him. This is Henri Poincaré. And so the old King finds the True Prince, who in turn finds himself at last truly comprehended, annointed to the succession, and given high heart to establish his dominion."

HOW TO READ POINCARÉ.

A complete analytical bibliography of Poincaré's writings up to 1909 will be found in Ernest Lebon's *Henri Poincaré* (Paris: Gaultier-Villars), which contains the biographical address of M. Frédéric Masson on his admission to the French Academy and other eulogies. The list comprises 436 articles and books classified as follows: Mathematical analysis, 146; analytical and celestial mechanics, 85; mathematic physics, 78; scientific philosophy, 51; necrology, 17; miscellaneous, 59; an astonishing output for thirty years' work, considering the amount and difficulty of the labor involved in some of the contributions.

The mathematical works of Poincaré are too difficult for the layman and indeed for many professional mathematicians. But there are four volumes of general interest published by Flammarion, Paris, at 3f. 50 each: *La Science et l'Hypothèse, La Valeur de la Science, Science et Méthode* and *Savants et Ecrivains.* The first of these has had a wide popularity, having been translated into English, German, Spanish, Hungarian and Japanese. The English translation of *Science and Hypothesis,* by Prof. George Bruce Halsted (New York; Science Press; $1.50), which appeared in 1905, is introduced by an interesting criticism of Poincaré's philosophy by Prof. Josiah Royce, of Harvard. Two years later *The Value of Science* was published in this country (Science Press; $1). *Science et Méthode,* tho it contains some matter of more general interest than the others, particularly his account of the rôle played by unconscious mind in mathematical invention and his explanation of the newer conceptions of physics, has not yet appeared in English. The fourth volume, *Savants et Ecrivains,* is an evidence of Poincaré's good will rather than his literary talents, as it consists of perfunctory addresses on deceased Academicians, the most extensive being that on Sully-Prudhomme, whose chair he holds.

From either of these two volumes, *Science and Hypothesis* or *The Value of Science*, one can get an idea of Poincaré's philosophy, which is of importance because it is not merely the philosophy of an individual but the point of view of most men of science nowadays, tho rarely so definitely recognized or clearly exprest. Both books consist of a somewhat heterogeneous collection of studies on the method and logic of the mathematical and physical sciences, containing much that the general reader will have to skip because of its use of unfamiliar terms, but it will not be safe for him to skip any whole pages without looking them over carefully, for he is likely to find brilliant and suggestive sentences imbedded in the most unpromising material.

Separate articles by Poincaré, forming chapters from the above mentioned volumes, are accessible in American periodicals. "The Future of Mathematics" in *Monist*, xx, 76-92; also in the 1909 Smithsonian Report which is in every public library. "The Choice of Facts" in *Monist*, xix, 231-239. "The Principles of Mathematical Physics" in the report of the St. Louis Congress of Arts and Sciences, Vol. I, 604-624, and in *Monist*, xv, 1-24. "The Bolyai Prize" (Report on the Work of Hilbert) in *Science*, May 19 and 26, 1911. "Mathematical Creations" in *Monist*, xx, 321-335. *The Value of Science* was first published complete in the *Popular Science Monthly*, September, 1906, and later.

NEW YORK CITY.

# The Decline of Investment Values

BY PIERPONT V. DAVIS

[In our issue of December 29, 1910, Mr. Davis wrote a reply to Professor Smalley, of Michigan, on the subject of railroad rates. These opposing views of a college professor and a Wall Street writer were widely commented on in the daily press and in letters from our subscribers. We have now asked Mr. Davis to write an article on the recent financial disturbances and the heavy decline in security prices. The author is a Yale graduate and associated with the banking house of Plympton, Gardiner & Co., of New York.—EDITOR.]

THERE is a tradition, which is justified by experience, that August is a month of rising prices on the New York Stock Exchange. Since 1880, the month has witnessed rising prices in twenty-one years and declines in only ten years. August, 1911, has violated the tradition. The declines that have occurred, however, are not confined to the New York market alone. The Bourses of Berlin and Frankfort have had days of complete demoralization. In London, Consols—the premier English security—have touched the lowest price recorded since 1831. In New York, the stock of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad has sold at the lowest price since 1874, and the general average of prices has sunk from 124 to 110. The Belgian bank rate has advanced from 3½ per cent. to 5½ per cent.; the German bank rate from 4 per cent. to 5 per cent.; the Bank of England has followed by marking its discount rate from 3 per cent. to 4 per cent., and the Bank of France from 3 to 3½ per cent.

The reasons commonly given for the disturbed state of affairs, at home and abroad, are numerous. In this country the blame is thrust largely upon politics. The radical politicians have undermined confidence, business is seriously restricted, earnings of corporations are shrinking, and a depreciation of values is therefore inevitable. The Secretary of the Treasury has said, "The country is simply pausing to take breath after the headlong flights of 1906 and 1909," but *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, disagreeing with him, insists the country is "having the breath completely knocked out of it" by unwise legislation.

Abroad, financial ills are supposed to have their origin in the bitter dispute between France and Germany over Morocco. Powerful bankers in these countries, so the story goes, fearing war, have sold large amounts of securities in London and New York in order to have cash to subscribe to government war loans.

It may be that such reasons are ade-

quate, but cock-sure explanations of the day are not infrequently discarded when a better perspective has been gained. The panic of 1907 is even now a subject of controversy. Not a few people still believe Mr. Roosevelt largely responsible. If one studies that financial crash in its wider application, and realizes that acute money troubles occurred in Egypt, Japan, Chili, Germany, as well as in the United States, the conclusion is unavoidable that, even if President Roosevelt's administration had been as conservative as his predecessor's, the tremendous fall in prices and accompanying business depression must have taken place. Widespread economic evils are due to the economic mistakes of all the people. They could not spring from the mistakes of a single individual, no matter how powerful. Neither could they spring from the malevolent intention of Wall Street, as certain politicians claim to believe. Economic evils are, to borrow Professor Sumner's expression, "mass phenomena," and are not easy of analysis.

Before considering some of the elements which appear to account for the current declining markets, it may be interesting to note the damage already done to prices in New York. The following list shows the highest price (fractions omitted) reached by representative stocks during the first six months of this year, the maximum decline in August and September, and the income, as based on the current rate of dividends, obtainable at the low price:

| | High price in 1911. | Points of decline. | Income at low price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. Steel..... | 82 | 30 | 9.6% |
| Chesapeake & Ohio.... | 87 | 18 | 7.3% |
| Lehigh Valley ..... | 181 | 30 | 6.7% |
| Union Pacific ..... | 192 | 38 | 6.6% |
| Chic., Milw. & St. Paul. | 133 | 25 | 6.5% |
| Baltimore & Ohio..... | 110 | 16 | 6.4% |
| Northern Pacific ..... | 138 | 27 | 6.3% |
| N. Y., N. H. & Hartford | 151 | 24 | 6.3% |
| Amer. Tel. & Tel..... | 153* | 21 | 6.2% |
| Atchison, T. & S. F.... | 117 | 17 | 6.0% |
| Louis. & Nash..... | 156 | 20 | 5.2% |
| Pennsylvania ..... | 130 | 12 | 5.1% |
| New York Central..... | 115 | 15 | 5.0% |
| International Harvester. | 129 | 30 | 5.1% |
| Canadian Pacific ..... | 247 | 39 | 4.6% |
| American Car & Foun.. | 58 | 13 | 4.4% |

*Includes rights.

In the foregoing list, certain stocks are selling at prices which foreshadow the possibility of a reduction in their dividends. Such cases are not typical. The Union Pacific is earning over 16 per cent. to meet its 10 per cent dividend; the Atchison over 10 per cent. and is paying 6 per cent. It is clear, however, that when six months' money is worth but 4 per cent., practically the entire list might reduce their dividends 1 per cent. and still justify their prevailing prices. In July, 1910, at the bottom of the last big drop in prices, Union Pacific sold at 152¼, Atchison at 90¾, and Steel at 61⅛, but these low prices did not mean lower dividends in the subsequent twelvemonth. It is quite possible that in 1911, as in 1910, unsound fundamental conditions thruout the world will prove to be the cause of the decline, and that politics, hostile legislation, labor disputes and rumors of war are of minor importance.

A study of the behavior of prices in the past may be of value in determining how much weight should be allowed to these more sensational market factors.

Capital is proverbially timid and confidence is truly a plant of slow growth. It is entirely reasonable to assume that the radical politics of the day have checked some new enterprises, and that uncertainty as to which corporation may be attacked next under the Sherman law has caused anxiety among investors. Furthermore, no one can foresee whether the companies, which are now being dissolved, will be able to maintain their earning power under the altered conditions. Nevertheless, it must be honestly doubted if the Government, or the most radical State legislatures, are actually hurting values nearly as seriously as the crop of laws reducing passenger and freight rates did in 1905 and 1906. In those years prices rose vigorously, not because the harmful effects of such legislation were not appreciated, but because other factors outweighed them.

Similarly when confronted with war scares, or an actual outbreak of hostilities, the stock market may suffer a temporary decline, but, if financial conditions are sound, a recovery ensues. Precisely this occurred in 1898, at the time of the war with Spain; again in 1899, the beginning of the Boer war; and finally in 1904, when the Russian-Japanese conflict began. The crumbling mar-

kets of 1911 must be explained by something still deeper.

The decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission, denying the general petition of the railways for increased freight rates, and subsequent decisions, such as the Spokane case and many others, making substantial reductions, are also cited as reasons for the decline. Events are proving that the railway industry is not as prosperous as the Commerce Commission believed last February. The railways probably do need higher rates, but if their denial will enable the companies to resist demands for higher wages, the decisions can be dismissed as a potent "bearish" factor.

The railways are retrenching in every direction. On July 1, 1910, the American Locomotive Company had unfilled orders exceeding $17,500,000. On July 1, 1911, the unfilled orders were barely $6,000,000. The same situation confronts practically every railway equipment company. An impairment of the purchasing power of the railway industry does cause widespread depression, but the surest way of restoring its purchasing power is by a reduction of operating cost, not thru subsidies in the form of higher rates.

High operating costs are accepted by many as the secret of the market's decline. It seems probable, however, that a still deeper cause can be found. At the same time it is worth while considering the results of high cost of operation. Business men do not complain about the volume of business. They do complain about the small margin of profit. The exports of the United States for the first eight months of this year reach unprecedentedly high figures; the imports have but once been exceeded. The total trade, amounting to $2,267,500,000, does not indicate business prostration. Similarly the *gross* earnings of the railways leave little to be desired.

A concrete illustration is furnished by the United States Steel Corporation. This company produced 10,700,000 tons of steel for sale in 1910 and its net earnings were $141,000,000. In 1911, its production is estimated at 10,300,000 tons, a decrease of only 3.8 per cent., while net earnings are estimated at $110,000,000, a decrease of 28 per cent. In 1907, with a production of finished steel only 265,000 tons in excess of the estimate for this year, the Steel Corporation had net earnings of $161,000,000.

The accompanying table will show the falling prices of steel products and the rising scale of the average wages paid. The steel prices are an average of eight leading commodities, namely, rails, ship plates, wire nails, steel bars, beams, tin plate, Bessemer iron and steel billets.*

| Year. | Average steel prices. | Average wages. |
|---|---|---|
| 1902 | $39.96 | $717 |
| 1903 | 39.54 | 720 |
| 1904 | 34.89 | 677 |
| 1905 | 36.64 | 711 |
| 1906 | 39.29 | 729 |
| 1907 | 40.63 | 765 |
| 1908 | 38.17 | 729 |
| 1909 | 35.24 | 776 |
| 1910 | 36.11 | 800 |
| 1911 (Sept. 20) | 33.25 | 800 (estimated) |

The United States Steel Corporation is paying each employee $35 more than in 1907, and is selling its products $7 a ton cheaper.

The position of the railways is analogous. The Bureau of Railway News and Statistics says in its report that the year 1910 shows "the largest labor and compensation totals in the history of American railways, absolutely and relatively to miles of line. Not only so, but notwithstanding the employment of a quarter of a million more, and therefore inexperienced men, the average compensation per day was 5 cents higher than last year and 9 cents higher than in 1907. Nine cents a day does not sound as startling as $1,000,000 a day; but applied to the 495,000,000 and odd days worked by railway employees in 1910, it cost the railways of the United States nearly $45,000,000, without adding the revolution of a wheel to their efficiency."

Labor received 42 cents out of every dollar earned by the railroads in 1910, compared with 40 cents in 1906. During the same period the average rate per passenger per mile fell from 2.01 cents to 1.98 cents, and the average rate per ton per mile from .766 cents to .752 cents.†

These facts account for the reduction of the New York Central's dividend from 6 per cent. to 5 per cent. in the

*Wall street Journal, September 18, 1911.
†Poor's Manual, 1911.

face of the largest gross earnings in its history.

The obvious solution of the difficulty lies in the reduction of wages. After the panic of 1907, liquidation of labor did not take place. The steel manufacturers are now considering reductions running from 10 per cent. to 25 per cent. The railways, unable to lower wages, are employing fewer men. Until this readjustment is general, the country cannot be said to be on a firm economic basis.

This condition of affairs is unquestionably serious, but there is another phase of the financial situation which underlies all those hitherto considered. This is the exhaustion of the liquid capital supplies of the world. Every nation has been plunging into debt on an unparalleled scale in the past few years. Liquid capital of all sorts has been converted into fixed capital, as railways, factories, etc., and the securities which represent such wealth have been offered to the public for sale. Of the money so borrowed fully fifty per cent. is spent in the form of wages, in part directly and in part thru the purchase of materials in which cost wages for labor enter. Both labor and capital are worked harder and the cost of each rises. We have considered the rising cost of labor. The cost of fresh capital, as computed by competent authority from the basis of bond sales, has risen proportionally.

| | Per cent. | | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900 | 3.86 | 1909 | 5.03 |
| 1905 | 4.04 | 1910 | 5.00 |
| 1907 | 4.53 | 1911 | 5.24 |

In 1908, owing to the severe business depression, the cost of capital reacted to 4.15 per cent. Since that time the rise has been very abrupt.

The explanation is not far to seek. Early in 1907 one of the most eminent European economists, M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, made this interesting prophecy:

"The growing industrial states, particularly the new countries, are at this moment demanding more capital than the whole world has accumulated recently, or is accumulating today. The civilized world, so far as it can be reckoned up, provides $2,400,000,000 in available capital annually for investment in securities; it is asked in 1906 to provide $3,250,000,000; there was demand, in America at any rate, for even more than its part of the above estimate to be provided during 1907. But the world has not got it; therefore it cannot provide it. Add to this the effect of such catastrophies as the San Francisco and Valparaiso earthquakes, which cost something like $200,000,000, and you will have a perfectly clear explanation of the existing crisis, the rise in the interest rate and the fall of investment securities. The truth is, nations, quite as well as individuals, have reached the point where they must limit their undertakings to the possibilities of the case; that will be done, if not willingly, then by force of events."*

As every one knows now, it was by force of events that the situation was remedied in 1907.

Accepting M. Leroy-Beaulieu's estimate of $2,400,000,000 available for investment, it will be interesting to see if the world has conformed to "the possibilities of the case." According to *Le Moniteur des Intérêts Materiels* (Brussels) the demands of the world for new capital, which were $3,250,000,000 in 1906, have been:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1907 | $3,023,000,000 |
| 1908 | 4,169,000,000 |
| 1909 | 4,424,000,000 |
| 1910 | 4,581,000,000 |

The figures of the entire world for 1911 to date are not obtainable, but in this country, the demands in eight months were $1,410,000,000 as against $1,172,000,000 for the eight months of 1910. In England, however, up to July 1st, there was a decrease of approximately $175,000,000. It is an interesting, but perhaps unimportant, coincidence that the English market, notwithstanding the drop of over five points in Consols since January, and the general railway strike, has been much stronger than the American.

The responsibility for these excessive demands for capital is not confined by any means to business corporations. The national debts of the world are nearly $40,000,000,000, an increase of $10,000,000,000 in ten years.†

There are only four reservoirs of capital in the modern world, the countries of England, France, Belgium and Holland. The rest of the nations find need at home for all their annual savings. The annual contribution of the United States to the capital supplies of the world is figured in the neighborhood of $800,000,-

*Economiste Francais* quoted in A. D. Noyes's "Forty Years of American Finance."

†Cf. *Wall Street Journal*, July 25, 1911.

000. How extensively we have drawn upon the European reservoirs is apparent in the subjoined table:

ISSUES OF SECURITIES FOR FRESH CAPITAL IN THE UNITED STATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1907 | $1,394,000,000 |
| 1908 | 1,423,000,000 |
| 1909 | 1,682,000,000 |
| 1910 | 1,518,000,000 |
| 1911 | 1,600,000,000 (est.) |

Inasmuch as this year's requisitions up to September 1, as already given, were $1,410,000,000, the estimate for 1911 is, if anything, too conservative.

We have already seen the result of this condition reflected in a sharply rising interest rate. We have yet to see the second consequence—the postponement of many enterprises—but such a consequence seems inevitable. If politicians with radical measures have indeed intimidated capital and held it back from new ventures, it appears that the politicians are better friends of business than they realize.

This is a new country and needs much capital expended upon it, but it cannot be finished in a day. Among municipalities the tendency to extravagant expenditure results in an increasing tax rate and decreasing credit. This cannot be wondered at when one realizes that the bonded debt of the cities of the United States jumped 100 per cent. between 1902 and 1910, from $1,285,000,000 to $2,565,000,000. A great deal of this expenditure, and the expenditures of counties and states as well, has been used for those things, for whose use the community cannot charge a remunerative price. In the opinion of one of the most eminent economists of this country, President Hadley, issuing bonds for such work is a grave error. He says: "Sewers, harbor improvements, highways and other things which cannot pay for themselves commercially should in general be paid for by assessment, or not built at all. This may seem a hard rule; in some cases it really is. But the enormous number of mistakes made in borrowing money for things which can not and do not pay for themselves shows how unsafe it is for government authorities to judge whether public necessity of such enterprises warrants putting heavy burdens on the future taxpayer."

There can be no doubt that the tremendous capital expenditures of the last few years will find ample warrant in public necessity. On the other hand, for some time to come, the excessive conversion of liquid into fixt capital must cease. The reservoirs of capital must be allowed opportunity to refill. Falling prices are the response of markets of every kind to overproduction. An overproduction of securities necessarily drives down the price level. A period of public and private economy, a disposition among business men to limit their undertakings, the utmost care in the use of capital, accompanied probably by quiet trade, will set us again on the road to prosperity. The remedy is therefore very simple and is found in what Lord Beaconsfield called "the alchemy of patience."

NEW YORK CITY.

# Grief and the Stranger

BY EDITH M. THOMAS

Oh, go not to the stranger with thy mirth,
For at thy jest, thy joy, he is not stirred;
Not wider severed is his country-earth—
Thy joy and his—they have no common word.

Then, go not to the stranger with thy joys;
But go, if sudden sorrow lays its stress,
For Grief each where a kindred tongue employs,
And often may a stranger's counsel bless.

WEST NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

# Dr. Inazo Nitobe

BY KOKICHI MIDZUNO

CONSUL GENERAL OF JAPAN AT NEW YORK

THE United States and Japan are to be congratulated on an arrangement by which hereafter every year there is to be an exchange of distinguished men of affairs between the two countries. The Japanese Government nominates the Japanese exchange lecturer and he is received by Brown University, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, Virginia, Illinois and Minnesota, while in the alternate year these six great American Universities select some prominent American—not necessarily from among their number—to go to Japan.

The exchange begins this fall by Japan's sending to America her most illustrious educator, the idol of all Japanese students.

Dr. Nitobe is to lecture on "Japan and Her Problems" at six universities, each receiving six lectures. Thus nine months are to be devoted to the popular education of Americans on things Japanese.

Let us now study the man who will initiate the task, the task that only can be accomplished by a scholar of deep learning with a high standing and a tact of diplomat, to say nothing of the full knowledge of the language, customs and psychology of the people whom he has to deal with. If a man fit for this mission has to be found in Japan, Dr. Nitobe is the one, for he has all qualities just mentioned combined. The students of philosophy, religion and ethics must undoubtedly be familiar with the deep learning of the author of the "Bushido," the soul of Japan, which is now translated into more than a dozen languages.

Dr. Inazo Nitobe was born, second son, in a remote part of City of Morioka called "Sembougi," in 1862. His father, a retainer and Vice-Chancellor of Lord Nambu, was an accomplished Samurai and owing to his valuable services in planning irrigation and opening up of villages under Lord Nambu, he and his family were granted an audience by the Emperor on the latter's visit to Morioka in 1876. The father, however, died when little Inazo was four years old, leaving the children in the care of his wife, who proved a worthy woman and mother. Little Inazo began his study of Chinese classic called "Shisho" in his seventh year, besides the Samurai training. As foreign intercourse came into existence, he, soon foreseeing an urgent necessity for Western learning, came to Tokyo with his brother. His uncle, Ota by name, adopted the lad as his son and sent him to a school called "Meiji Kyoko" at Tsukiji for English lessons. Soon he entered "Kyokwan Gijuku," meaning "Mutual Custom Dormitory," established by Lord Nambu. He did well in the school as in the other. One day when the lad returned home overwhelmingly rejoiced over the prize book he had won at an examination, he was severely censured by his uncle, who deemed it unworthy of his boy to be so easily satisfied at a trifling honor. Ashamed as he was, it gave him a strong stimulant for a greater goal in life and never since has the boy striven for trifles. As is properly mentioned in his dedication of the "Bushido" to his beloved uncle, the well-trained personality

of Dr. Nitobe must more or less be due to the discipline of his worthy uncle. A little later he entered the School of Foreign Languages, preparatory school for Imperial University, and took the English course, distinguishing himself at the head of his class. By the time of graduation, young Nitobe mastered the English language to the extent that he was able to compose fine verses or prose at will.

At this time most youths were inspired by the study of laws in preparation for government offices, but when he listened to a patriotic speech by a certain T. Nishimura, who declared that Japan's need at present is to "study and develop the industries," young Nitobe took this wise advice to his heart and resolved to study "agricultural problems." He, at the same time, saw it necessary to combine it with the knowledge of political economy, Chinese classics, law and literature as well. With this object in view, he soon entered the Sapporo Agricultural College, which was established and conducted by an American professor. He



DR. INAZO NITOBE

graduated from the college in 1881 with high honor. During his study in the college he showed an inclination to the liking of literature, political economy and Christianity, which was adopted by him as his belief by becoming a member of the Independent Church of Sapporo.

Influenced by the American atmosphere of Sapporo, he was inspired to see the real America as the place of his higher study.

In 1883 Nitobe crossed the Pacific and journeyed thru the American continent to be enrolled in the Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore. Here he studied agriculture, economy and political history for three years, winning the degree of A. B., then rarely obtained by Japanese students. Immediately after his graduation from the Johns Hopkins, he proceeded to Germany, and during the next three years he studied philosophy and political science at the universities of Bonn, Berlin and Halle. At the last-named university he received degrees of A. M. and Ph. D. On his way back to Japan, Dr. Nitobe came to this country, and was married to Miss Mary P. Elkinson, of Philadelphia, in 1890. They became engaged while both of them were studying at Johns Hopkins University. Miss Elkinson's parents, Quakers by faith, were strongly opposed to the match, but the devotion of the two was so true and strong that nothing could prevent the plan, and today no happier life can possibly be enjoyed by any set of married couples here or abroad.

On his return to Japan from abroad, Dr. Nitobe was appointed professor of agriculture and political economy at the Sapporo Agricultural College, where he became a prominent figure and won such popularity among his fellow professors and students that they all labored to keep him in the chair when he was appointed to a Formosan government office several years afterward.

During his tenure of office at Sapporo and Formosa, he wrote the famous "Bushido," which was published in Philadelphia in 1898, and several other books on agricultural sociology and colonization, each making an unparalleled success in popularity as well as otherwise.

In Formosa he served as the director

of the Bureau of Productive Industries, and his services were so valuable and indispensable that he had soon won the full confidence of Baron Goto, then Civil Governor of Formosa. The credit won by Formosa as one of the most successful colonies in the world's history should partly be attributed to the genius and labor of the man we are now studying.

In 1904 Dr. Nitobe was appointed professor of political economy and lecturer on colonization at the Imperial University of Kyoto. Soon he became known among the students as an ideal professor and adviser, and his popularity was so great and compelling that the Government found it wise to have him at the head of the nation's first college in the Imperial capital, which needed as strong and popular a president as any Imperial university could have. He now holds the chair on the policy of colonization at the Imperial University of Tokyo.

He is today not only the president of the first college, but is a tender father and wise adviser to Japanese youth of all classes, including students of all grades, office clerks, store boys, and even grown-up people. He is perhaps the busiest man in Japan. When he is up at six o'clock in the morning, several youths are waiting in a drawing room, no matter how stormy or rainy a day it may be, seeking an interview, and it is not unusual for him to receive half a hundred people before he leaves for his day's work in the college at nine o'clock. Besides this, as many and perhaps more than this number of letters are daily pouring into his desk, and most of them seeking his assistance in securing positions or advice as to how to relieve themselves of material as well as mental troubles. The cases vary just as much as the people seeking his assistance vary. Some of them want to get a place in his family as schoolboys, while others ask his advice as to what books to read on philosophy, economics or colonization, and still others tell their love affairs that disheartened them to the point of self-destruction, or the business troubles that bankrupted them. Furthermore, many friends come from foreign countries to see the author of the "Bushido," to say nothing of the letters from foreign countries asking his autograph and views on different subjects.

The present writer once heard him say that the hardest thing to bear is "inability" to give full and quiet advice to those seeking quick relief from the mental collapse often threatened by sad ending of life. Even with such a busy life, he tries to respond to all. This tender spirit on his part is the real value of his personality, which wins him ever-growing popularity day after day.

It is no exaggeration to say that he is the "idol" of Japanese youth. An example may be set here: A few years ago, when the younger brothers of Prince Shimadgu were asked what was their desire in their future education, they all answered: "We want to receive personal discipline and instruction from Dr. Nitobe, whom we regard the greatest educator of modern Japan." So an arrangement was made to have the three younger brothers of Prince Shimadgu under the private tutorship of their "idol," with whom the young barons are still living.

In the vacations of summer and winter he is asked to deliver lectures or make speeches at the grammar schools, high schools, colleges, and many other organizations in remote parts of Japan. Such applications are so numerous that the engagements have to be made a year or more ahead. Not satisfied with his personal speeches and lectures, the Japanese public demand his writing or interviews in magazines or newspapers, so much so that no magazine without his name on it is a good seller.

Dr. Nitobe is of a very simple nature, with no other personal pleasure than reading. He is perhaps more fond of reading than of food, for he once confest to that effect. All his savings are spent for new books, and nothing pleases him more than to find a few minutes to drop in the Maruzen or Nakanishi book stores of Tokyo, inquiring after new publications. He reads English, German and French, as well as Chinese, and is a past master of the English language, as is evidenced in his well written "Bushido."

Deprived of leisure hours at home and abroad, he enjoys train traveling, during which he can sit quiet and get a "bite"

of mental food without worry and distraction. Whenever he travels on a lecturing tour, he keeps himself incognito, and never mentions the time of his departure or arrival, lest he might receive welcome ovations along the road and on his arrival, but is always found on the platform at the appointed place and time.

In spite of their social standing, Mr. and Mrs. Nitobe dispense with social functions, for the simple reason of "physical imposibility" under the circumstances. They live in a cosy Japanese home, furnished partly foreign, in a remote part of Koishigawa, Tokyo, near residences of Marquis Komura and Baron Sakatani. The house is surrounded by a beautiful garden in the front and a roomy yard in the back, the environment being shady woods of evergreen and primeval trees. The entire effect is very quiet and poetical. The rattling sound of bamboo trees in the autumnal breeze, the musical note of the nightingale in the spring and the cuckoo's lonely song, or the dog's barking in the remote distance thru the quiet wood in the moonlight night is the kind of life this modest author-educator-statesman and his American wife enjoy.

Tho the author of "Bushido," literally translated "Knightly Way of Samurai," he is a poet and a lover of "peace," for the attainment of which he has written the book. He tells the spirit of "honorable dealing," which should be the basis of modern civilization.

"Bushido" applied to commerce, to diplomacy and to friendship would make of this world a "peaceful one." The writer hopes that thru him the American public may learn something of Japan and her people, and that thru an able American the Japanese public may learn the real intentions and conditions of the United States and her people.

In concluding this article, the writer may add that Dr. Nitobe has the honor of having two Japanese doctorate degrees—"Nagakuhakushi," Doctor of Agricultural Science, and "Hogakuhakushi," Doctor of Laws, besides his A. B., A. M. and Ph. D. degrees, secured in this country and Germany. This honor is rarely conferred in Japan, and the holders of two "Hakushis" can perhaps be counted on five fingers, one of which is claimed by Dr. J. Takamine, of New York.

New York City.

# Under the Harvest Moon

BY E. P. POWELL

THERE are two months so much alike that only from courtesy to the moon we might call them one. But the moon has a queer way about this time of snuggling down close to the earth, as if she felt that she must see to it that the work of the year was thoroly finished and the harvests all safely garnished; and so we call it the harvest moon. September and October might at least have had names, but as it is they are only numbered; and for that matter they are numbered wrongly, for they are not the seventh and eighth, but the ninth and tenth months of the year. Well, the harvest moon does not care for that, so long as the corn is ripened before the frost, and everything wound up right; only just ahead a frost may catch us any day, and then we have only a black garden to show for our work.

The atmosphere is very yellow all night, a soft, clear, warm yellow, that makes the red apples and the purple plums wonderfully inviting; and for that matter the leaves also are yellow. Last night I declined supper, giving no reason for it, for I wished to eat a Sherwood's Favorite and half a dozen Peter's Yellow Gages, down in the garden, all alone, under the grape vines and the apple trees—with the night folk; and I did it. One ought not to let half the world go by while he is asleep, and never get

acquainted with the folk that run it. I had in my pocket, besides a slice of old-fashioned gingerbread, two cookies, and these I had so that I could leave plenty of crumbs for my table mates. I had only to reach up my hand to get big bunches of Massasoit grapes, which hung all about me; only it must be done very quietly so as not to disturb the orchestra. One changes all his companions in this way for a while, and gets acquainted with another sort of people. There were no chickens or bees abroad, and even my collies were in their kennels. Treetoads were conversing in the trees, and warted toads crawled out from everywhere, hopping about my feet.

The colors of such a night are all different from the day; the sounds are different, and the smells are different. You know there are flowers that give no odor in the daytime, but at night they call loudly with their sweetness for the moths. The moths not only feed on the nectar, but they carry the pollen about and so pollenize the plant. Other plants are demure at night, emitting no odor, or very little of it, for they will wait for the daylight and the butterflies. How marvelously things fit together! No wonder the Prophets thought that the world was made out of hand; only they need not have said it was made from nothing. I think that most of the ripening goes on after sunset, just as most of the growth goes on just before and after sunrise.

Night, as a rule, calls us away from the earth, bids us look up at the stars and think of eternity; it breeds poems and piety. But these harvest moon nights are not only very sweet but they are very earthy. They fill our senses and our minds with worldly thoughts. The smell is very strong of cornstalks, of apples and of aftermath. The phloxes up in the garden reach out after the wild asters down by the creek. The moon does not get out of our atmosphere, riding low, as they say; and the stars do not twinkle. We ourselves grow more rather than less worldly. This is our harvest and our harvest moon, and this world is our own dear home. There could hardly be a better.

I do not feel quite at home with these fellows of the moonlight, but it is good for me to find out something about all my neighbors. I want to know how the world is made up. I am interested in the swallows that glide just above the trees, in great curves, while the night hawks utter little cries of gladness—for they love the chase in the air as well as hounds love it on the ground. The sharp day notes of the cicada have changed to the chiming of the crickets, the katydids and some other beastie that I do not know. It is marvelous music with which they fill all the air, and I think the millions engaged in it enjoy it as much as I do. How happens it that this multitude of sounds all together makes melody and not discord? Think of the delight that music gives to ourselves; then think of the unnamable millions of happy musicians in the field and the air, in the trees and the bushes, piping love and joy all night.

But there is yet a crowd of affairs, so that Nature does not give up even the nights to pleasure, but works with full steam on. There are the apples to sweeten; the corn to glaze; the aftermath to lengthen and the seeds to ripen. What if one could get a glimpse of all that is going on among the millions of looms? Try to imagine what is wrought in a single hour, within the compass of our senses. Every leaf is changed and every twig is lengthened. You must try to understand this tremendous activity, for are not you and I the gardeners, to oversee and direct? At least, we imagine that we are. To be a farmer, and compel all life to tally for human welfare, that is our delightful place in Nature.

All this while there has been a queer tumbling over and about me of little winds; coming by caps full and by hands full, and sometimes big puffs, light, but strong, tossing about me all sorts of picked up odors, and bits of sounds. There is nothing so mysterious as an autumn wind. It comes out of the garden, or it jumps out of the orchard; has no unity; and seems to have no definite purpose. It passes by us in long laughs or in deep sighs, or just touches our cheeks and whispers a fancy in our ears. It is a vocalization of Nature in a hurry. Our old housekeeper feels that she has

more to do than she can make sure of, and, like some other housekeepers that I know, stirs up a breeze about it. Half a dozen apples are jerked off and left to roll down into the fence corners; a twist of leaves is pulled up into the sky, and scattered with a don't care hand. What do the winds say, and where do they go? I know no more about it than where they come from, for, tho they never quite die out, they always are dying, rising, falling, swelling, rolling and whispering.

I like the smell of night. Contrary to the common notion it is full of health as it is of sweetness. If you have a lot of diseased trees that is another thing; it turns your garden into a hospital, and I do not care for it either by night or day. It is a severe tax to see sickness, or hear the story of symptoms. Speak only of strength, of beauty, of life and achievement. Health alone is wealth; without it nothing is worth while. I like the creed of the Boy Scouts; a scout smiles and looks pleasant. One should have nothing about his garden any more than about his house that is not sweet and wholesome. It is only true that night gives a little better chance for decaying rubbish to taint the atmosphere. Night, just as much as the day time, loves life.

The village clock strikes ten, and for a moment it disturbs the vibrations of the wild music; only a moment, however, and the simple folk are at it again. Then the trolley, a full mile away, slides around its iron curve in the village, and that also breaks into the concord. The rude noises of automobiles occasionally strike in from the distant highways, as yet an unfinished free lance of locomotion. Some day it will be a completed machine, and fit better into the music as well as the economies of the farm folk. We shall also get rid of the iron rails and the trolley wires, and the affairs of the daytime and of the human kind will have nothing that will disturb the harmonies of night.

The orchestral effect is most wonderful. The katydids and the tree crickets can hardly be differentiated. The result is precisely that of negro melodies; there are no harmonies, only one vast swinging final melody. You cannot afford to lose these magnificent expositions, so I advise you to take at least one night, or a part of it, out of doors under the harvest moon. The climacteric effect is soon after dark; and this gradually softens, as the night wears away, into a choral rondo that lasts until daybreak.

The clock strikes eleven. The moon is just now at its highest, and looks down thru every opening into the garden, and what it is doing under the raspberry bushes and the plum trees I do not know —that is, I do not know all of it; but the witchery of the play of light and shade is something beyond my power to describe. Best of all, I think, is this dancing of the moonlight thru the leaves. I will walk by the brook and hear its night talk, and will then go into the lonesomeness of the house, and to sleep. It is strange what habits human beings have adopted, and not one is more curious than this shutting of ourselves indoors, with a fear of the dew, and of the moon, and of night air, and of all other most beautiful and sweet things.

As I go by the barn my horse whinnies low and cordially, and seems to say, "It is no wonder you are out and about tonight, for it is pleasanter than the daytime. I would like to roll out there, under the harvest moon." Yes, yes, and why not? The cows are lying, chock full of supper and peace, in the pasture, and every one of them facing the harvest moon. Then, by the hedgerow, my catbird whistles to me, very softly and very lovingly. I have waked him from his sleep, but it is no matter, for he is a light sleeper, and frequently hums over a tune at midnight. You know already what I think of the catbird; it is a friend above all other birds.

If you will only look out for it you will find a lot of good will in this world. Bird life is a poem, but since the first of August, when their nestlings flew, they will not sing. I wonder why home life makes the bird so joyous, for it must work incessantly—but it sings also quite as unceasingly. Do they not have the real secret of a happy life, that is, to glorify work? I do not wonder that an empty nest puts an end to song. My robins had a habit lately of collecting, on

or alarm call, under the lindens by my bees. I have been unable to find the cause of their disturbance, but suspected an owl. Tonight I came suddenly upon him, eating a supper of mouse. He sits with his back to me on the barn gate. Without moving his body, he rolls his head square about, and looks at me with his monkey face and his big round eyes. It is an impudent stare, for he considers me evidently as a day bird, with no mission or rights whatever out of doors after dark.

The days have grown shorter. The sun is not up till six o'clock; and a good deal of the verve is out of daily life. One can lie a little longer in bed patiently; a thing, however, that I detest. Sleep is respectable, but inanition is irrational. There are two kinds of old age, one that comes on with the lapse of years—after the big jobs are done and the sithes are hung in the sheds; the other is the wearing out and irrecoverable sort of oldness, where one loses snap, and has no legs with which to go blackberrying.

Yesterday my boys and I went over the hills, into the big glen, for berries, and we came home with baskets full. It is just as much fun as ever; only be sure to put on old corduroy trousers, or you will come home without any at all. My collies went with us, and had a dozen skirmishes—all hid in the dense bushes, but if one be used to it he can tell by the bark whether it is a rabbit, or a squirrel, or a woodchuck. I do not say that I would like to take such a tramp every day, but I do say that I care less for Golden Streets than for Kirkland's Glen; and I hope always to have a boy's taste and elasticity for going berrying.

At noontide there was a perceptible smell of cooking. The thermometer stood at 95, and in the cornfields it hardly needed a bonfire to roast the ears. Boys escaped the heat under the big willows, where the goldenrods glow, altho they had but three feet of water to lie down in. The brook went bounding over them with a joyous laugh. Always make the best of what you have, boys. Today again the thermometer climbs up to 90 at noonday, and again nothing is more natural than a few ears of corn roasted over some bits of old rails, kindled in the orchard; after which it is nice to lie down on a mossy knoll under the big hemlocks. All day down the valley corn wagons start out from the barns rattling, or return with their loads more quietly.

I saw the first goldfinch in August. It is a charming bird, the most golden thing in the most golden month, swinging on a thistle while it pulls out the seeds. I always leave my tall larkspurs in the garden, and the columbines, after they have turned brown in the summer, because the goldfinches, I know, will like to gather seeds from them. It is a fearless bird, and always joyous. A dozen of them will gather in the same pasture corner, and they carry on continuous conversation in soft, innocent notes.

It is wonderful to know how much more skill and care are expended on the autumn nests. These goldfinches are building just now, and they know that cold winds are ahead. Nothing could be more careless than a robin's home, set down almost anywhere, and plastered with mud; unless it be a catbird's nest, made up of sticks and no plaster at all. With the goldfinches comes about a better sort of bird architecture, and they build charming little houses, thatched all over with mosses and lined with thistledown. An English sparrow is a pure savage, crawling into any filthy hole to lay its eggs and breed its young. Thrushes belong somewhere in the shepherd era of bird history; but these September finches are of the horticultural era. They even adorn their nests with beautiful bits of lichen, gleaned here and there from the logs and rocks.

September and October are specially rich in weeds, and weeds are rich in color. The poke is full of its purple berries, and overhead the ash trees are purpling. The real glory of autumn is the plants that we despise; those that we plow out and hoe out if we can, and hold them hardly worthy of names. I suppose there is not one of them without its specific value, which we shall some time find out. We begin by making medicines of them, but after a while most of them turn out to be food for man or beast. They constitute more than half of the vegetation of our fields and gardens, and are a great undiscovered territory. For the present they are con-

tent to plow our soil with their roots, shade it with their foliage, and cover it for winter. Then we make most of our humus and soil, at least the best of it, by plowing under this despised stuff. Do not burn them or let them dry up. Pull them or cut them, and pile them in compost heaps until decomposed. This gospel of the weeds must be preached.

The year is dying, but grandly. Looked at rightly, the years are great cycles of life. You feed your plants; in turn they feed yourself and your animals; then both feed the soil. The soil takes up the cycle to repeat it for nobler issues. So go the years, and we count our harvest moons to three score and ten. Is there anything that escapes this round of the year? I am sure that there is, for in my soul there is something not made of nitrates and phosphates. If we could only put things together, instead of seeing little bits, I think we should see in all things Him in whom we live and move and have our being.

SORRENTO, FLA.

# The Labor Unrest in Great Britain

BY SYDNEY BROOKS

ENGLAND is still discussing the causes and character of that great outbreak of industrial discontent which threatened a few weeks ago to strangle her commerce and manufactures and cut off her food supplies. And the crisis had so many aspects and was in every way a phenomenon of such momentous significance that it can hardly be inquired into or pondered too much. I speak of it in the past tense, but one has only to pick up an English newspaper to see that even if the worst of the earthquake is over, its tremors and rumblings still continue. The words "Labor Unrest," "Labor Discontent," "Labor in Revolt" stare at one from the headlines of all the journals; many strikes are in progress, many more are threatened; the acute stage of the convulsion of last August is past, but the process of subsidence, it is very clear, will be tortuous, protracted and far from tranquil.

And yet it is somewhat oddly ironical that in Great Britain of all countries and at the present of all times there should be this sudden and pervasive outburst of labor unrest. Within the past five years more Acts of Parliament have been conceived and passed in the interests of the working classes than in any previous half century of British history. Labor has secured a powerful and presumably authoritative representation in the House of Commons, and its grievances and demands were never more assiduously attended to. The "social question" has stepped into the forefront of British politics and engages the legislative mind to an extent that sometimes causes other and not less vital questions—questions, for instance, of national defense and security—to be treated with anything but adequacy. There never was a time, I suppose, when "the condition of the people" received more skilled or more anxious thought, when the reforming, philanthropic spirit was more clearly in the ascendent; when the industrial evils were more firmly grappled with; or when the will of the country was more resolutely set upon redressing injustices and inequalities. Glance thru the British Statute Book since 1906 and you will find it crowded with measures adopted for the benefit of labor and the poor—measures conferring old-age pensions, relieving trade unions of their liability to be sued for damages by employers, greatly extending the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act, enforcing a minimum rate of wages in certain of the most sweated trades, establishing labor exchanges all over the country, bringing into operation a vast scheme of national insurance against sickness and unemployment, and so on. And with all

this there has gone on a seemingly progressive development of the idea that strikes and lock-outs are relics of a barbarous and outworn past, and short industrial disputes should be settled by arbitration. There have been many critical collisions between employers and employed in Great Britain during the past few years, but not one of them resulted in a really formidable strike. One by one they were settled by a resort to the official and unofficial machinery of conciliation, until many Englishmen had almost persuaded themselves that industrial warfare of the old type had been put an end to.

The events of August undeceived them, but left them for that very reason more than ever bewildered. The assumptions and foundations on which they had been studiously building seemed to vanish in a flash. Had all the well-meant, well-directed and untiring efforts of Parliament to benefit the working classes gone for nothing? Has labor jumped abruptly to the conclusion that, while arbitration and friendly settlements are good, in that they avert the distress that goes with unemployment, they still bring in no positive gains to the working classes, add little or nothing to their incomes, diminish scarcely at all their hours of toil, and in no tangible and ponderable way alleviate their lot? Is there a mood of restlessness and impatience coming on, a mood in which the excitement and tension of a big strike seem preferable, with all its risks and hardships, to the smooth, deadly grinding of the industrial mill that produces so little grist to the workers themselves? Has labor become infected with the propaganda of Socialism or with the idea, more familiar to France than to England, that "the general strike" is the handiest and most effective weapon of social betterment and that all Parliamentary agitation is so much waste of time? Is England now facing one of the inconveniences of the revolution that began when she instituted a national system of education? Has Democracy at last arrived with the determination to convert electoral power into higher wages, better houses, more food and greater leisure? Or is the cause of the unrest primarily economic and due to the discovery that while wages have risen and hours of labor have decreased during the past two decades, the price of the necessaries of life has risen out of all proportion?

All these and many other aspects of the recent and present disturbances in the industrial world are being keenly canvassed. But there is one feature connected with them that seems to me of peculiar significance. Time and again within the last few years, but especially in the troubles of August, we have seen what can only be described as a revolt of the working men against their own trade union officials. We have seen strikes initiated against the advice of the men's recognized and freely chosen leaders; we have seen terms of settlement arranged by these leaders and then rejected by their followers; we have seen agreements between employers and employed broken by the latter at the shortest notice and in spite of the protests of their appointed officials; we have seen employers placed in the curious position of backing up the trade unions against their own members.

The enormous significance of this will be apparent to any one with the smallest knowledge of the principles, workings and history of trade unionism. In Great Britain trade unions have overcome two powerful enemies. They used to be illegal; they are now, if anything, as much above the law as they were formerly below it; certainly they enjoy some legal privileges such as no other associations can show. And not only have they forced recognition and more than ample safeguards for themselves from Parliament and public opinion, but they have also, after a generation or more of fierce struggle, established themselves in nearly every industry in the country and overcome the employers' prejudice against them. Today in all the principal trades of the country, except the railroad industry, trade unions are "recognized" and the fight for the open shop is over. What is more, British employers of late years have worked round to the conclusion that it is far easier for them to deal with a strong and responsible trade union than with a multitude of individual employees. And trade unions in Great Britain are both strong and responsible. They are managed by cautious and experienced

men; they have amassed very large funds; they are opposed to unnecessary strikes and to violence of all kinds; they are in the main eminently pacific and conservative organizations, with a far stronger inclination toward bargaining with employers than toward fighting them. Time and again, as I have said, we have seen within the past few years disputes in great industries carried to a point where two decades ago a strike would have been inevitable; and we have seen these disputes settled by arbitration or by the intervention of the Board of Trade, or by the establishment of joint committees of employers and employed, or, oftenest of all, by direct negotiations leading to a formal and inclusive treaty of peace between the employers and the trade unions.

But now it seems that the trade unions have still one enemy left to overcome, the most formidable, perhaps, of all, an enemy in their own household—the very men, in other words, on whose behalf they have been called into being. The essence of trade unionism is collective bargaining, is the power to arrange terms with employers to include masses of men and so cover the conditions of an entire industry. But what if the trade unions are unable to enforce those terms upon their own members? For that is precisely what has been happening with increasing frequency in England. We have seen men violating agreements concluded by their own trade union officials, taking the matter into their own hands, going out on strike not only against the advice and entreaties of their leaders, but in defiance of specific pledges given in their name by those leaders. Now it is obvious that collective bargaining is only possible if, when a bargain has been made by the authorized leaders, the whole body of the men will abide by the terms agreed upon. If the leaders are liable to be repudiated by the men on the spur of the moment, trade unionism to some extent collapses and the old state of industrial anarchy and warfare secures a fresh lease of life. It is, in short, vital to trade unionism that it should be able to suppress local and individual and sectional revolts.

But why should such revolts break out? Without going into the details of the industrial disputes that have been disturbing England, I think it possible to point to a few general causes that explain the dissatisfaction of the men with their leaders. In the first place, the men remain individuals, with their interests mainly centered in their own immediate industrial conditions, while the effective trade union organization of today is no longer the local branch, is no longer even the trade union itself, but is the federation composed of all the trade unions that are involved in the same industry. The result is, first, that the rank and file find themselves almost as remote from the leaders of these vast federations as from the employers; secondly, that the process of settling disputes by negotiation between a trade union federation on one side and a federation of employers on the other takes a lot of time and a lot of red tape; and, thirdly, that whatever settlement is reached applies to the whole trade and must therefore often ignore local and minor grievances, local customs and conditions, and the local purchasing power of money. The inaccessibility of the trade-union leaders—they are harder to get at nowadays than a Cabinet Minister—the dilatoriness of the machinery of negotiation, and the ever-ready suspicion that the interests of one locality or of one trade union are being sacrificed to other constituents of the federation, account for a good deal of the spirit of mistrust and indiscipline in the ranks of labor.

Then, again, I question whether the average workingman has yet assimilated the doctrine of industrial peace on which trade union leaders have more and more come to act. The mass of working men see in their trade union a vast fighting organization whose weapon is the strike. It makes them a little suspicious when they find their leaders perpetually arguing against strikes and pleading for a settlement by compromise. The leaders themselves, moreover, and especially those of a Socialist turn of mind and those who are, or shortly hope to be, in Parliament, undoubtedly look upon the trade unions from a standpoint which is not wholly that of the men. They regard them less as industrial organizations than as a well-organized and wealthy machine for securing labor representation in the

House of Commons. Indeed the perversion of British trade unionism from industry to politics has been very marked during the past few years. The Socialists for the time being have pretty well succeeded in capturing it. Although a small minority, they have contrived thru their activity, thru the political apathy of the rank and file and their absorption in the provident and industrial sides of their organizations, to graft themselves upon trade unionism to an extent that goes far beyond the wishes or intentions of the working classes. Nothing was more manifest thruout the industrial ferment of August than that the Labor M. P.'s had not provoked it, could not control it, and were as much surprised by its outbreak as the rest of the country. Altho elected by the trade union vote and maintained by trade union funds, the Labor M. P.'s have gradually lost touch with the currents of working class opinion; and the spectacle of former trade union leaders voting themselves $2,000 a year as members of Parliament and accepting lucrative posts in the government service, has not been calculated to bridge the gulf. The more, indeed, trade unionism has taken to politics, the more steadily has it seemed to lose its hold over those who joined it not for political purposes but to safeguard themselves against sickness and unemployment, and the more indifferent has it appeared to become to those industrial objects which were its original *raison d'être*. Add to all this the bitterness and personal jealousies that run thru all working-class organizations of which I have ever had experience—the scramble for places, the ferment for underground intrigue and dissension, and the rivalries among the leaders—and the broad outlines of the crisis in British trade unionism will become apparent. Recent events have forced the problems of industry upon the notice of Englishmen with an urgency there is no escaping. But among those problems there is perhaps none more vital to industrial peace and stability than that of restoring the authority and principles of trade unionism. Today it is not so much the employers who dispute those principles or resist that authority as the trade unionists themselves.

London, England.

# The Assassination of Stolypin

BY HERMAN BERNSTEIN

LAST May, when I visited St. Petersburg, a prominent Russian, in speaking of Premier Stolypin, said to me:

"Stolypin is like an old coat, whose usefulness is at an end. The old coat is simply worn until a new one is procured. Stolypin has served his purpose, he has done his work of destruction, and, now that he is despised both by the reactionaries and the liberals, now that he is discredited, he will soon be cast aside.

"Stolypin is a dead man. In Russia you may see dead people walking. When the Czar was crowned, during the catastrophe on the Khodinsky Field, dead people were actually walking, carried along by the mob. Stolypin is such a dead man, carried along for a while by the crowd he had pleased, but he will fall soon. He has been used up and he is dead."

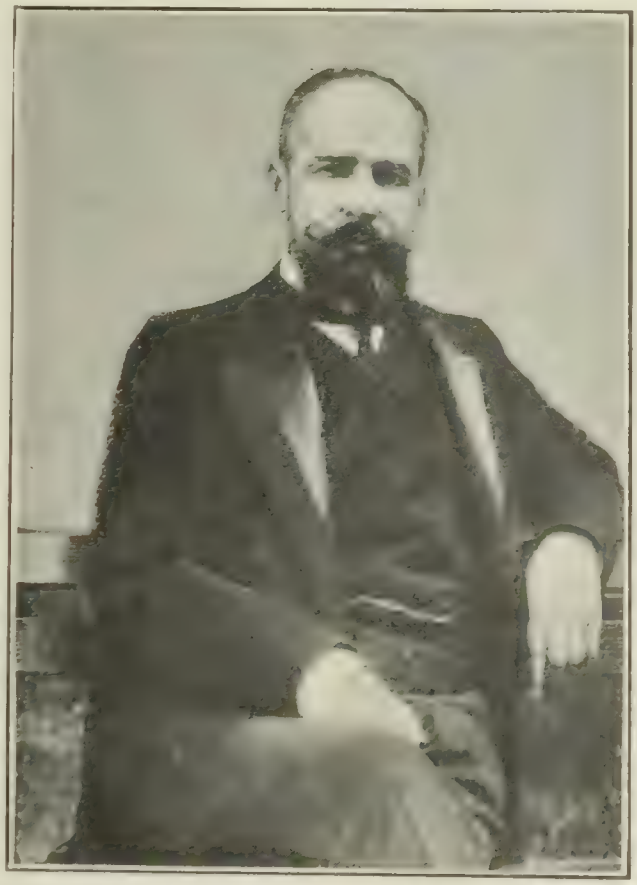
In 1908, while I was in Yasnaya Polyana, Leo Tolstoy, who had known the Stolypin family, said to me of Premier Stolypin:

"I feel sory for the man. I cannot condemn him. I rather pity him. His hands are tied and he cannot do anything."

Others, in the foreign press, have described Stolypin as the "Iron Man" of Russia, who restored order out of chaos, who pacified the stormy waves that swept over the Russian land.

As a matter of fact, Premier Stolypin, who was assassinated recently in Kiev, in the presence of the Czar, by Dmitry Bo-

grow, a young lawyer, was a weakling, a tool, a willing performer of the dictates of the Czar. Dazzled by the glitter of the Court and the splendor of office, he sacrificed everything in his efforts to appear powerful. He posed as a liberal abroad and introduced repressions at home that made the régime of Von Plehve mild by comparison. He preached constitutionalism and practised absolutism, and established a reign of terror and anarchy in the Russian Empire. He exercised the "Stolypin necktie" and the scaffold as a means of "pacifying" the people. He dispersed the two first Dumas because they were representative of the people, and broke the Constitution, granted in 1905, by creating special election laws, which made the third Duma a mere Stolypin megaphone. He imprisoned the noblest men in Russia, who were chosen to represent the people in the first Duma.



THE LATE PREMIER P. A. STOLYPIN

Stolypin's strength at Court lay in the fact that he was supposed to be able to handle the Duma at his will. But when he introduced his most reactionary measures last spring, and both the Duma and the Council of the Empire voted against him, he lost his bearings. He had done his destructive work and his usefulness was at an end. He had helped to revoke whatever reforms had been introduced under pressure of the rising waves of discontent thruout the land. He enforced new restrictions against the Jews, he sliced off portions of Finland and turned them into a Russian province, and took from Finland her autonomy.

Assassination and terrorism have but rarely accomplished lasting good. Stolypin died from an assassin's bullet. But it was Stolypin who legalized terrorism in Russia during his régime. Executions have been committed there daily, bringing Russia back to the days of savagery and depraving the people who were harassed and exhausted by innumerable devices of reaction and tyranny. It was Stolypin who defended in the Duma that diabolical *agent provocateur*, Eugene Azeff, who tho connected with the Russian Government, planned and organized the assassinations of Minister of the Interior Plehve and Grand Duke Sergius, the uncle of the Czar.

Constant bloodshed marked the reign of Stolypin, who introduced a system of bribing the European press for the purpose of picturing the "constitutional autocracy" as an ideal state, and the Premier as a liberal. The loans that were thus secured outside of Russia, upon usurious terms, directly helped to maintain this reaction against the interests of the Russian people. A great portion of the moneys loaned to Russia have been expended upon an army that is doing secret police work and upon a fleet that does not exist, upon the maintenance of exclusive laws and armed spies and agents in every village, upon provocateurs and hangmen. Azeff, for instance, was getting $14,000 a year from the Government, and Rachkovsky, the late secret agent of the Russian Government in Paris (who so cruelly avenged Lopukhin, the former Director of the Police Department, now exiled to Siberia for having exposed Azeff), was given a reward of $75,000 for his faithful services as a spy.

Sufficiently strong to crush the uprising in 1905, the reactionary forces have not entirely paralyzed the activity of the discontented elements concealed within the life of the people. Only by wise reforms introduced wisely and in time could the Government have established real order. But instead, Stolypin used brute force and violence, so that even Tolstoy himself, who pitied the weak Premier, was so stirred by the horrible executions thruout Russia that he made an appeal that the hangman should swing a soaped rope about his (Tolstoy's) wrinkled neck and thus save him from seeing all human and divine laws trampled under foot so brutally.

The first full account of the assassination and of the assassin has just arrived here from Russia. The cablegrams have brought numerous conflicting stories about the assassin and the manner in which he secured his card to enter the theater, which was so strongly guarded, since the Emperor was present at the performance. The Russian account throws new light on the man and his deed.

Immediately after the shooting of Stolypin, the assassin was caught in the theater, beaten by some of the people and taken to the refreshment room, where the highest authorities of the police department commenced cross-examining him. He was searched and a card was found on him, bearing the name of Dmitry Grigoryevich Bogrov.

The assassin stated that this was his real name, that he was a lawyer in the city of Kiev, and that he lived with his father, also a prominent lawyer in Kiev.

Bogrov carried himself with dignity and answered all questions with apparent frankness. The cross-examination lasted from 11.30 at night until 6 o'clock in the morning. While answering questions he crossed his arms in Napoleonic fashion, smoked and regarded his questioners with an air of irony.

Inspector Byalotsky recognized him, saying: "I remember your face, but I have forgotten where I met you."

"Of course you know me," replied Bogrov. "I was arrested several times."

Then the Inspector recalled that Bogrov had been imprisoned on several occasions during the revolutionary period.

Bogrov related that he had received letters from the revolutionary committee in St. Petersburg, inquiring whether he was still a revolutionist and whether he was still faithful to the organization. Bogrov replied that he was still faithful. Then he was invited to St. Petersburg. On August 31, 1911, Bogrov went to St. Petersburg, where he was entrusted with the mission of committing a terroristic act against the Premier. Bogrov undertook to carry out his mission and returned to Kiev on September 11. When he was asked how he succeeded in getting a permit to enter the theater, he smiled at first, but declined to answer this question.

It is learned that Bogrov, upon his return from St. Petersburg, came to the secret police department in Kiev and informed them that he knew that an attempt on Stolypin's life would be made in the theater during the gala performance, adding that he did not know the whereabouts of the person commissioned to commit the crime, but that he would recognize him at the theater. The police department believed Bogrov and secured for him a pass from the mayor of Kiev.

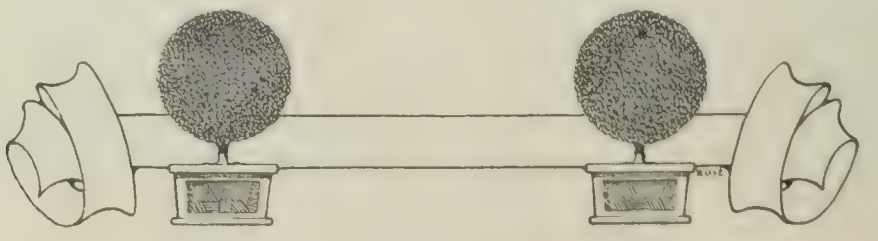
The prosecutor, among other questions, asked Bogrov:

"Stolypin is the guest of Kiev; you are a resident of Kiev—how could you forget the most elementary rules of hospitality?"

To which Bogrov replied:

"Stolypin is the Premier responsible for his régime. And I am a terrorist by conviction." Both the Premier and his assassin were "terrorists"—one on a larger, the other on a smaller scale.

NEW YORK CITY.



# Neutralize the Air!

BY NATHANIEL SCHMIDT

Professor of Semitic Languages at Cornell University.

ON the 4th of May, 1911, the Congress of International Law, assembled at Madrid, adopted resolutions affirming the right of nations to use aerial craft in war, provided that such use is not accompanied with greater danger to non-combatants than warfare on the earth and the sea, and the right of aeronauts to free and international circulation subject to the measures that the governments may take in the interests of public security.

This action is important as indicating the present attitude of many distinguished students of international law. They are anxious to prevent any increase, by new discoveries and inventions, of the sufferings entailed by war, and to regulate, so far as possible, the conduct of belligerents in the interest of humanity. At the same time it is not quite clear to them on what ground, if the legitimacy of war as a last resort is conceded, belligerents can be prohibited from carrying their hostilities into the air, or how nations can be persuaded to forego the advantages offered by the perfection of aeronautics.

When the First Hague Conference met in 1899, it was comparatively easy to reach an agreement "to prohibit, for a term of five years, the launching of projectiles and explosives from balloons, or by other new methods of a similar nature." Of the twenty-six nations represented only four failed to sign the agreement. These were Great Britain, Italy, Japan and Luxemburg. It is noticeable, however, that of the twenty nations (nineteen American republics and Korea) not represented at the conference, but invited to give their adherence, not a single one saw fit to sign this declaration. It was expressly stated that the prohibition was not to be enforced in the case of a contracting Power waging war with one which had failed to sign the agreement.

At the Second Hague Conference, in 1907, forty-four nations were represented. Korea had practically ceased to be an independent state; Costa Rica and Honduras did not send delegates; Afghanistan, Morocco, Liberia, Monaco and San Marino were not invited. When the same declaration was presented, twenty-seven voted in favor of it, among them Great Britain and Luxemburg. It is especially noteworthy that on the American continents seventeen republics voted in the affirmative, while only five (Guatemala, Nicaragua, Chile, Paraguay and Venezuela) failed to subscribe. Italy and Japan voted as in 1899. But ten nations that then had been in favor of the declaration now failed to give their adherence, viz., Denmark, Germany, France, Montenegro, Rumania, Russia, Servia, Spain and Sweden. The result is that a bare majority of the independent and sovereign states, not including some of the most powerful and progressive nations on the European continent, have agreed not to launch projectiles and explosives from balloons in wars between themselves until the end of the Third Peace Conference, probably to be held at The Hague in 1915.

A distinct gain, however, was made in 1907 by the passing of an amendment to Article 25 of the Laws and Customs of Land Warfare of 1899, so as to make it read: "The attack or bombardment, by whatever means, of towns, villages, dwellings or buildings which are undefended, is prohibited." No reservation was made against this article as amended by any nation, and only a defended position can, therefore, according to the law of nations, be attacked by aerial craft, if used in war. It should also be observed that projectiles and explosives were not launched from balloons by either the British in the Boer war or the Japanese in their wars on China and Russia. None of the belligerents were bound by the Hague declaration. But the moral influence of such a declaration is not limited to the signatory Powers. Any civilized nation must needs hesitate, even if

it is not bound by a technical obligation, before it stoops to the dishonor of using so glorious an achievement as the conquest of the air to increase the horrors of war. Any government would also be reluctant to take the first step, if it is ever to be taken, in view of the criticism such action would be sure to call forth from a watchful opposition within the nation.

It is a significant fact that the two Hague conferences, as well as the recent Congress of International Law at Madrid, should have deemed it expedient to pass judgment in advance upon the lawfulness of invading with war an element where no battles between nations have ever been fought. No assembly of jurists dreamed of deciding beforehand whether Sesostris and Sargon, Alexander and Hannibal, Jenghiz and Napoleon, might use the earth for the exercise of their military talents. Nor was it considered necessary to discuss the legitimacy of naval warfare before the Phenicians were permitted to put their triremes on the Mediterranean, or the engagements were allowed to take place at Salamis, Mylæ, and Actium, Chioggia, Lepanto, and Gravelines, Trafalgar, Manila, and Port Arthur. The right of some types of war to continued existence has, indeed, been so thoroly questioned as to lead to their abolition. Private wars can no longer be legitimately waged. Piracy on the high seas has been suppressed. Religious wars have ceased. Numerous practices involving unusual cruelty and hardship, once universal, have been abandoned. But aerial warfare is the only form of armed conflict that has been summoned before the bar of human justice to prove its right to be born.

The limiting clause is also of great value. Even if the right to wage war in the air be granted, it is not, in the judgment of the congress, absolute. It is conditioned upon its not interfering with the rights of non-combatants. The principle is noteworthy. Belligerents, as disturbers of the world's peace, are not to be permitted to lay down the laws of the conflict to suit their own interests, but must restrict themselves within the bounds set for them by the peace-preserving nations. They must not bring on dangers greater than those encountered by non-combatants in wars on earth and sea. That is putting the emphasis in international law where it belongs. The rights of nations pursuing the legitimate interests of mankind are superior to the rights claimed by those who by violent means break the order and tranquillity of the world's life.

A great deal of recent international legislation has had for its aim to secure the interests of the masses of men, women and children in the belligerent nations who take no direct part in the trial of strength. The issues of war are decided by trained armies and navies in regularly pitched battles, by the investment of fortified places, and by blockades of defended ports; while the rank and file are left to pursue their ordinary occupations. The sacking of cities, the burning of towns, the looting of property, and personal violence to the inhabitants of a conquered place are prohibited. New measures are constantly devised to secure the safety of those not directly participating in the struggle. This regard for the danger of non-combatants, in the resolutions passed at Madrid, is therefore in harmony with well-established tendencies of international law.

The recognition by the Congress of International Law of the right of governments to circumscribe the freedom of aeronauts in the interests of public security is wise and timely. A new realm opened up for man's activities might easily invite anarchy, offer a refuge for criminals, facilitate the evasion of just laws, make smuggling easy, and in times of civic upheaval and war give a vantage ground for the enemies of social order. An international code of aviation is a necessity; and important measures toward the elaboration of such a code were taken at the last meeting of the Institute of International Law, held in Paris at the end of March and the beginning of April, 1911.

Nevertheless, there is some cause for fear that the resolutions passed by the distinguished international jurists at Madrid may prove a greater source of satisfaction to those who are eagerly preparing for what Professor De Martens has described as "a violent interruption of the pacific course of the life of

the nations" than to the friends of peace. There are thousands of busy minds and hands that are working, backed by strong governments, for the creation of efficient aerial navies, and thousands of restless spirits anxious to see such a military equipment in the air in active service, regardless of cost. To them it will be gratifying that international law thus apparently is ready to place itself on their side by affirming in principle the right of nations to use aerial craft in war.

There is a certain vagueness in the language used. The term "non-combatants" is often technically employed to designate those who accompany an army without taking part in the battles, such as postal and telegraph officials, photographers, interpreters, secretaries, reporters, doctors, nurses, ministers, quartermasters, sutlers and the like. This is the only meaning of the term noticed by so eminent an authority as General Den Beer Portugael in his "Oorlogsrecht," p. 196ff. Section 1, Article 3, of the Laws of War adopted by the Second Hague Conference, declares that "the armed forces of belligerent nations may consist of combatants and non-combatants," and that "in the case of capture by the enemy, both have the right of being treated as prisoners of war." On the other hand, it is evident that the term may be used for persons not connected at all with the "armed forces" of the belligerent nations. The inhabitants of a beleaguered city probably fall within the category intended. But are all the people living on land, or sailing on the sea, beneath the place selected for an aerial battle, and the larger space covered by pursuing and fleeing airships, non-combatants within the meaning of the term?

Again, what constitutes "greater danger"? How can it be measured, and by whom is it to be computed? Conveyance of projectiles and explosives that will destroy life and property is the very nerve of war today. The right to the use of aerial craft in war would not mean what those anxious to have it affirmed really desire, if it should not include permission to employ such means of destruction. In case the Madrid declaration should become the law of nations, shooting from one airship at another would be allowed, unless it could be shown that it involved a greater peril to non-combatants than, e. g., the sinking of one warship by another on the sea. The launching of bombs from balloons and aeroplanes would be permitted, unless it could be demonstrated that it entailed more dangerous consequences to non-combatants than, e. g., the destruction of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, crops, dwellings and the lives of men by an invading army. Disabling an airship so that it falls to the ground would be regarded as legitimate, unless it could be satisfactorily proved that the danger to non-combatants from the collapse of aerial craft must be greater than that. e. g., from a siege, a blockade, or a pursuing army corps.

But what of the dangers to the combatants themselves? These have been considered in recent international legislation. To disregard them is not in accord with the spirit that seeks unceasingly to diminish the sufferings attendant upon war. It is the chance of survival that keeps the soldier's courage up. He may swim away from a sinking vessel and save his life. He may be wounded, yet by gentle hands be taken from the fire of battle and be nursed back to health and strength. He may be taken prisoner, yet be sure of humane treatment and restoration, when the war is over, to home and friends. But the disabled airship would fall to the earth below, crushing its cargo of living and dead. There would be no friendly shore to which the aeronaut might swim. Even at best the care of the wounded could not be what it is on earth; and there could scarcely be a question of taking prisoners. Nor are these dangers imaginary. Once grant to aerial craft the right to take part in warlike operations by the use of projectiles, and the effort on the part of the enemy to disable them will follow as a matter of course, and likewise concerted action definitely planned.

Another consideration seems to have been overlooked. Even if the dangers could not be proved to be greater in themselves, it is perfectly evident that by permitting them the amount of danger to all concerned would in the aggregate be vastly increased. The action of the

congress seems a step backward from the position taken by the representatives of a majority of the nations at the two Hague conferences. Instead of receding from this position, it would seem to have been the part of wisdom to reinforce them, and within the province of international law to go still further to the exclusion of other forms of warfare in the air, such as ramming and boarding airships, use of cutting instruments in disabling balloons, or other interference by belligerents with the free circulation of aerial craft.

To leave it with the individual governments to decide upon the necessary restrictions does not seem sufficiently to guarantee that these restrictions, in the case of nations engaged in war, shall be such as to secure the interests of humanity, or, in times of peace, possess the desirable uniformity. It is to be regretted that the Congress of International Law did not recommend that the measures limiting free and international circulation in the air, in times of peace as well as war, be formulated by the representatives of all the nations at The Hague. If it is thought safe by the United States, Great Britain and France to leave even questions involving national honor to the arbitrament of the court at The Hague, it would certainly seem safe and expedient to refer to this court the decision in regard to the proper limitations upon the use, by nations or individuals, of the circumambient air.

It is not improbable that the first step toward the establishment of an international police will be taken in connection with the necessary enforcement of international law in the atmosphere. The numerous regulations that are now being formulated and that must be passed in the immediate future necessitate such a force. The safety of mankind in all elements demands it, and the obliteration of national boundaries in the air requires it to be international in character and possessed of international authority. As the efficiency of a small body of police in a city depends chiefly upon the respect for law and order of the majority of the people, the fact that the population as a whole is practically deprived of arms, and the likelihood of a penalty being actually inflicted for resistance to duly constituted authority, so it will be readily seen that the efficiency of an international police force in the air must depend upon the same conditions. It will be in a position to maintain order under ordinary circumstances, and, in case of hostilities between nations, to look after the rights of neutrals and the interests of non-combatants, as well as to enforce the laws that may have been passed in regard to proper means of communication and transportation, scouting, signaling, espionage and contraband of war, just in proportion as the authority of mankind is respected and the nations have decided to forego the imaginary advantages of the use of aerial craft in war.

The right to such use could have been denied on the ground that it has been found more and more expedient to limit and restrict the field and freedom of martial operations, and to increase the scope, significance and application of the principle of neutrality. It has become generally recognized that it is possible for a country to enjoy permanent neutrality, to be free from any danger of ever being made the scene of war, without the slightest reflection upon the honor, courage or intelligence of its people. Switzerland, Belgium and Luxemburg are examples. It is also possible to make a waterway that is to be used by all nations permanently neutral, denying the right to any warlike act within its limits. That has been shown in the case of the Suez Canal. If, in harmony with international law and practice, parts of land and sea can thus be declared permanently neutral and exempt from any operations of war, it certainly would have been within the competency of the learned international jurists at Madrid to affirm the right of the air to such a permanent neutrality, such an exemption in the interests of humanity.

This is the ideal which pacifists should have in mind. Public opinion must render it impossible for the representatives at the Third Hague Conference in 1915 to affirm the right to the use of aerial craft in war, and, on the other hand, incumbent upon them to pass a convention prohibiting belligerents from launching projectiles and explosives from airships.

ITHACA, N. Y.

# Literature

## The Campaign of 1860*

THE new historians are among us, when the leader of the younger group of students of the Civil War, writing in a New England university, can say without a quiver that "secession was right, for any people, prompted by the commonest motives of self-respect and self-defense, and with no moral scruples against slavery, would have followed the same course." But these words of Professor Fite, stating the problem from the Southern point of view, need the interpretation and explanation that he gives to them, in great detail, in the pages of his new study. In his last book Professor Fite showed us that after the Civil War had begun the North and West continued in a marvelous economic growth that almost belied the existence of a war: he compelled us to revise our inherited ideas that the struggle with the South took all the strength of all the nation. But now he shows that during the year 1860 the slavery controversy possessed men's minds. Anti-slavery was the prime Republican creed, and varied in intensity of expression with the political discretion of the speaker. With all other parties slavery was either neutral, or a positive good; how to protect it and extend it was the dominant question in the Democratic mind. No one can read these chapters on John Brown, and the Impending Crisis, on the views of Congress, and the opinion out-of-doors, and still retain any confidence in the Southern after-thought that secession was not for slavery but for liberty. The presidential campaign saw the crystallization of the conviction of the Southern leaders that they must control or go. They saw no constitutional obstacles to their course because their class interests for a long generation had led them to a view of the Constitution other than that of Webster. A minority in the United States cannot control the Government without a doctrine of nullification and State rights.

For States that believed that slavery was a good, and that secession was a proper remedy, the course of the Confederate States was correct; but we doubt whether the matter is settled by explaining the Southern view. It appears to us that Professor Fite underestimates the Southern opposition to slavery, and overestimates the danger to slavery that lay in the election of Lincoln. The Confederate leaders, tho they may have been entirely honest, may have been wrong. It is quite possible that slavery was on its last legs, and would have died of its own diseases. We feel that the book leans a little too much to the method of treating social problems as tho they could be settled by majority vote, and gives too much credit to sincerity, without showing whether the sincerity was due to self-interest or to fact. But the book is extremely interesting, and rescues from the morass of legend personalities and facts that both explain the past and content us with the present. If it had done no more than prove beyond reach of controversy that the South seceded to save slavery it would be a valuable contribution to accurate historical reasoning.

*The Presidential Campaign of 1860. By Emerson David Fite. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

## William Pitt

HALFWAY thru this very ample study of Pitt,* which carries his career only to 1791, Dr. Holland Rose tells quite incidentally how he was drawn to the great Tory statesman of the last quarter of the eighteenth century. "Some statesmen," he writes, "merit notice solely from the magnitude of their achievements; others attract attention by the charm of their personality. Pitt claims homage on both accounts"; and Dr. Rose's homage to Pitt is offered thruout in no grudging or stinted measure. To him, Pitt is the ablest constructive statesman England

*WILLIAM PITT AND NATIONAL REVIVAL. By J. Holland Rose. New York: The Macmillan Co. Pp. xii, 655. $6.

had between the Commonwealth and the French Revolution; and Cromwell is the only predecessor with whom Pitt can be compared. Dr. Rose vigorously champions Pitt against Fox and Sheridan, and also against Lecky and other British historians who have not conceded that Pitt at every juncture in his career was actuated by singleness and purity of purpose, and was never deflected by the aims of a politician as distinct from those of a statesman. Dr. Rose's biography is much more detailed—much more concerned with the times in which Pitt lived—than Roseberry's recently published study of Chatham and his place in eighteenth century British history. But it is not nearly so critical as Rosebery's work; for Dr. Rose is usually prepared to explain away Pitt's inconsistencies or failures on the ground that had he risked anything for the principles to which he was committed, his control of the administration might have come to an end, and with Pitt no longer in power, England would have been left without a statesman capable of carrying on the government of the country. Pitt in the years from 1784 to 1793 is always to Dr. Rose the absolutely indispensable man; so much so that one wonders whether there would have been any England to-day if anything had happened to Pitt between the end of the American War and the outbreak of the French Revolution.

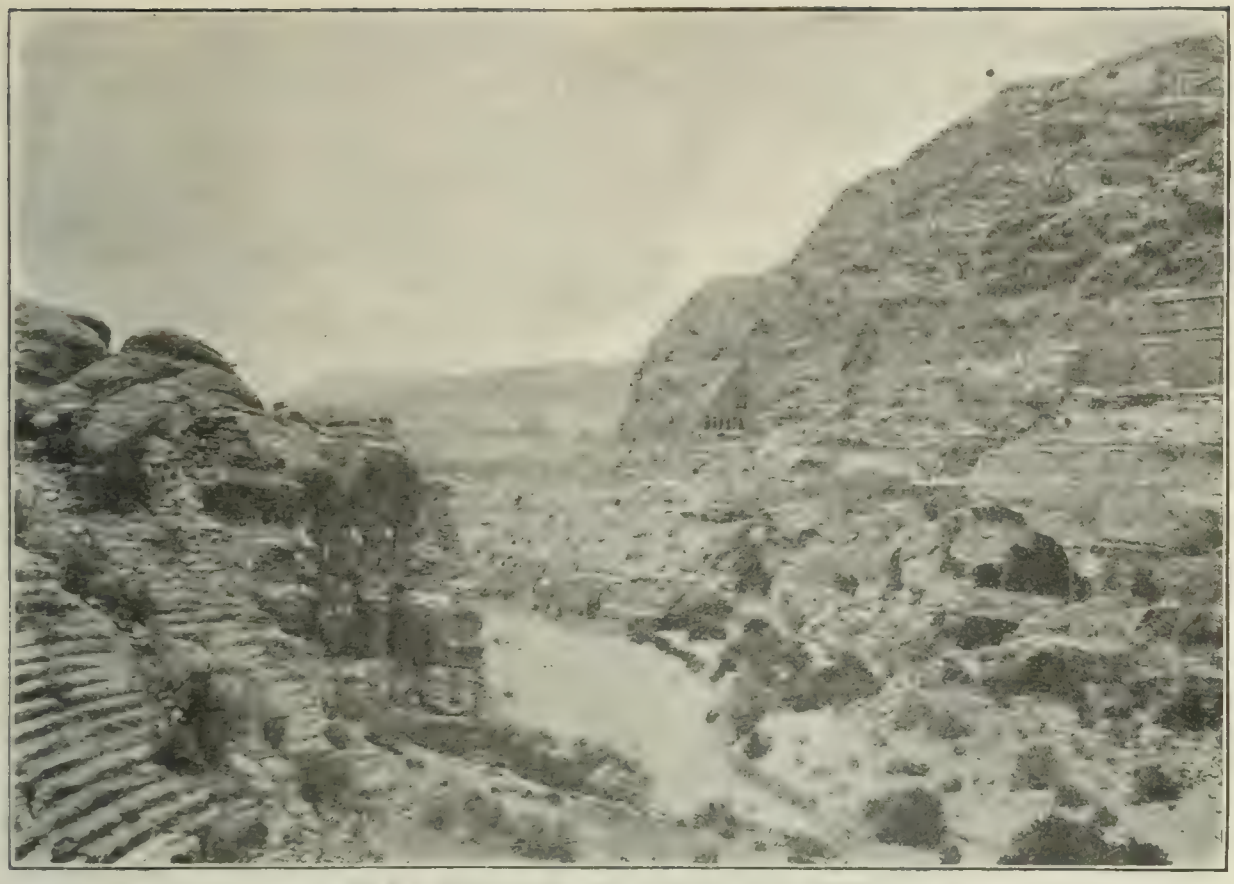


WILLIAM PITT.
After a painting by Gainsborough, reproduced as the frontispiece of the study by J. Holland Rose.

Here and there Dr. Rose is candid. He concedes that it was not Fox who led the Prince of Wales into vice—a scarcely necessary concession in view of all that is known these days of George IV. He admits, too, that Pitt's Toryism can be dated from 1785, an admission that explains much in Pitt's career between then and the early years of the French Revolution. Dr. Rose has been as thoro as he usually is in his eulogy of Pitt, and the net result of much research and a volume of many pages is a book that stands midway between the scholarly and the popular. It is scholarly as regards detail and the use of all the available sources in manuscript and in print and in bringing to light all that can be gleaned of Pitt. It is popular in its presentation, and eminently readable, because of its emphasis on the social and lighter aspects of Pitt's career and the extent to which Dr. Rose has drawn upon such gossips as Wraxall for anecdotes and illustration. Moreover the history of the period is given with a detail characteristic of the older-fashioned "life and times" biography, with the result that it is a book that makes an effective appeal to readers who are drawn to Pitt by reason of his fame, but who are not well versed in the history of the period in which he achieved his greatness.

**Palestine and Its Transformation.** By Ellsworth Huntington, Assistant Professor of Geography in Yale University. With Illustrations. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.

Professor Huntington describes the land of Palestine entirely from the scientific standpoint. His book is based on materials gathered during an extended visit to Syria two years ago. While not a mere record of that expedition it embodies many of his experiences and is enriched by his acute observations. The author has a theory in regard to the climatic changes in Western Asia, upon which he brings his Palestinian studies to bear with a good deal of elaboration and illustration. He believes that much of the history of the countries there has been materially affected by the "pulsatory" climatic changes, and he holds that



ROCK THEATER AND TOMBS AT PETRA.
From "Palestine and Its Transformation."

the present impoverished condition of the populations around the Jordan territory is not due to ignorance, laziness or bad government, but to lack of proper rainfall. He sustains his contention with a wealth of pertinent archeological and historical as well as geographical material. If it can be shown—and his arguments are weighty if not wholly convincing—that Petra and Palmyra have become depopulated because of failing water supply within the cities and surrounding countries, it will be necessary to revise some historical estimates as well as some plans for the regeneration of the land sacred to Jew and Christian. The occasional light thrown on Biblical questions, as in the suggested site of ancient Sodom, is all the more grateful because incidental.

France in the American Revolution. By James Breck Perkins. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $3.

A few months ago a bronze tablet was unveiled on the campus of St. John's College, Annapolis, to the memory of the French soldiers and sailors who lost their lives in the war of American independence. President Taft and M. Jusserand, Ambassador of France, made formal addresses. And it is M. Jusserand who contributes to the book before us a sympathetic foreword. In discussing the French intervention in our Revolutionary War, "two principal motives explain what happened," he writes:

"a chief one, which has usually been more or less neglected, and a secondary one to which historians usually give the foremost place."

The latter is France's animosity against her old enemy, victor on the Plains of Abraham. But let us not forget that the American Revolution occurred at an epoch when "youthful enthusiasm and ardor pervaded the nation," and men read Rousseau; "and all the reports which came concerning Americans showed them lovers of liberty, practisers of equality, tolerant of all creeds." This was the sentimental view of the people. Long before this, French statesmen had studied the question from another standpoint. Tho to the old-fashioned diplomacy of Madrid his American policy seemed positively quixotic, Vergennes was cold enough in his attitude toward the patriots and yet accomplished more for them than any other of his compatriots

did, not excepting Lafayette. The story of Vergennes's diplomacy, the negotiations of the American Commissioners, and the work of our allies as financiers, soldiers and sailors, is told by the historian soberly and, on the whole, well. Mr. Perkins is known for his "France Under the Regency" and "France Under Louis XV." He was also, during many terms, a distinguished Representative of New York State in the Congress at Washington. His death last autumn prevented his revision of the present volume, that would have gained by condensation. Perhaps, too, he would have deleted, in reading his book in proof, the absurd statement, "Admiration for the noble red man is modern" (p. 310). Distance in space has always ennobled the savage as much as ever remoteness in time did. But what are peccadillos, in view of the general sufficiency of this volume? Mr. Perkins's book deals with an important episode in our history and is destined to remain for years a secondary authority not be disregarded.



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FROM "A LIVING WITHOUT A BOSS"

**A Living Without a Boss** New York: Harper and Brothers. $1.

This tells of a newspaper reporter, thrown out of his job at forty, who finds it possible to secure a living and not a little happiness in the country. The book resembles another anonymous volume, recently published, "One Way Out," but that was obviously somewhat imaginative while this seems to be closer to experience; at least it is nothing more than could be accomplished by any able bodied and able-minded man who is able to endure adversity with courage and adapt himself to new conditions, provided that he had the right kind of a wife to back him up. The appearance of such books as these is reassuring, for it shows that the old American pioneer spirit of initiative and self reliance is not quite gone yet.

**The Man Who Could Not Lose.** By Richard Harding Davis. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

The tale which gives the title to the

new collection of Richard Harding Davis's short stories is of doubtful morality since race-track gambling has become illegal. It has all the rush and zest of a race, and altho palpably impossible, keeps the reader's credence to its unexpected end. There are five stories in the book, and each has its special interest. All are vivaciously told, with the art of a master of short-story making. *The Lost House* recalls a recent battle between the police force and the men who had entrenched themselves in a London house. *The Consul* has a fine rebuke to the time-server and a splendid portrait of a man who serves honor and his country.



ROPING A RHINO.
From Guy H. Scull's "Lassoing Wild Animals in Africa." (Stokes.)

**Lassoing Wild Animals in Africa.** By Guy H. Scull, Field Manager of the Buffalo Jones Expedition. With an introduction by Theodore Roosevelt and a foreword by Charles S. Bird. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

That the lasso ought not to be confined to the American Continent, but is a weapon good enough to use against big game, even the biggest game, anywhere in the world, is the common belief of the plainsman, and this volume may be regarded as a demonstration of the theorem. To be sure, Buffalo Jones did not get his rope on an elephant, but he is very likely right in thinking that it would be no more difficult than tackling a rhino. As the author puts it: "Precisely how an American cowboy was going to hold a rhinoceros that weighed two tons and a half was purely a matter of speculation. Yet of one thing Colonel Jones was certain — the experiment would result in a moving picture that would be well worth the taking." And so it was those of our readers know who have had a chance to see the cinematograph results of the expedition. The photographer must at times have got under motion rivaling that of his machine. Giraffes, cheetahs, warthogs, lions, elands, rhinoceroses and zebras fell victims to the lassos of Buffalo Jones and his two cowboys, and the story of it is well told.

**Poems by Madison Cawein.** Selected by the Author. Pp. 298. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.35.

The poems gathered together here are for the most part chosen from the five

volumes of Mr. Cawein's collected verse, and are representative. They therefore reveal the writer as an ardent lover of outer nature, well disciplined in his poet's craft. Mr. Howells, who contributes a foreword, assures us that no one can out-word him:

"when it comes to choosing some epithet fresh from the earth or air, and with the morning sun or light upon it, for an emotion or experience in which the race renews its youth from generation to generation. He is of the kind of Keats and Shelley and Wordsworth and Coleridge, in that truth to observance and experience of nature and the joyous expression of it, which are the dominant characteristics of his art."

One is tempted to carry the quotation from Mr. Howells's appreciation even farther: not out of laziness so much as from the conviction that Mr. Howells has the right of it. "It is imaginable," says this enthusiastic critic,

"that the thinness of the social life in the Middle West threw the poet upon the communion with the fields and woods, the days and nights, the changing seasons, in which another great nature poet of ours declares they 'speak in various language.' But nothing could be farther from the didactic mood. . . . In a certain tenderness of light and coloring, the poems would recall the mellowed masterpieces of the older literatures, rather than those of New England, where conscience dwells almost rebukingly with beauty."

Often, indeed, Mr. Cawein is definitely



From a photograph by Francis Ferrero.

THE GORGE OF THE MARMORE (CHATILLON).

reminiscent of one or another of the English nature poets named by Mr. Howells, most often of Wordsworth; yet never does the reminiscence discredit the newer man, whose sincerity is no less obvious than his melodiousness; as when he sings:



THE GOLDEN STAIRCASE AT BURGOS.
One of the illustrations for John A. Gade's "Cathedrals of Spain." (Houghton Mifflin Co.)

I am a part of all you see
In Nature, part of all you feel:
I am the impact of the bee
Upon the blossom; in the tree
I am the sap,—that shall reveal
The leaf, the bloom,—that flows and flutes
Up from the darkness thru its roots.

I am the seed within the pod;
The worm within its closed cocoon:
The wings within the circling clod,
The germ that gropes thru soil and sod
To beauty, radiant in the noon:
I am all these, behold!—and more—
I am the love at the world-heart's core.

Bees buzz dreamily thru Mr. Cawein's verse, and one of our favorite poems is "The Quest," with its opening line:

"Fine I asked the honeybee

**The Valley of Aosta.** A Descriptive and Historical Sketch of an Alpine Valley Noteworthy in Story and in Monument. By Felice Ferrero. With 39 Illustrations and Maps. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

Because of its lack of railroad facilities and its distance from the main thorofares of travel, the valley of Aosta is comparatively little known to American tourists, who must usually take their sightseeing in haste. But to the leisurely traveler few places in Europe afford more variety of interest or present the charms of nature in a more seductive way. On the north and west lie the highest peaks of the Alps, from which hang numerous glaciers, while down the slopes and thru the ravines and valleys rush the Dora and its tributaries, over waterfalls and rapids, under old Roman bridges, and past scores of medieval castles and Roman remains in various stages of preservation. Fifty miles up the valley from Ivrea lies the city of

Aosta, built by and bearing the name of Augustus Cæsar. This contains some of the most interesting Roman ruins outside of Rome and Pompeii. The description of these antiquities, the castles, the land and the people, the mountain scenery and methods of climbing is interwoven by Mr. Ferrero with the history and legends of the valley in a way that gives unusual charm and attractiveness to his book. The author's accurate knowledge and enthusiasm for his subject, with the fine illustrations, maps and plans, combine to make the volume not only the best of guides to the region, but a welcome addition to descriptive books of travel.

**Cathedrals of Spain.** By John A. Gade. New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $5.

The book is a handsome one, and the author is properly qualified to discuss his subject—a rare circumstance in books of this kind. He is, indeed, a practising architect of New York City, and offers evidences of having traveled extensively in Spain, and of having studied Spanish churches from the standpoint of both amateur and artist. The present volume is not a mere impressionistic ramble thru place-names and anecdote, and in no way enters into competition with most of the made-to-order books about Spain lately produced by English and American dilettanti. The book is beautiful as an example of presswork, and the half-tones which illustrate it are of uncommon excellence.

**Her Little Ladyship.** By Myra Kelly. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

This posthumous novel is a disappointment to us, perhaps because we expected too much. But it is evident that Myra Kelly was not long-breathed enough for a full-length novel. The first chapters, depicting the courtship of a New England girl by an English nobleman incognito, the modern representative of the prince in disguise of the fairy tales, are written in her characteristic humor and would have made a good short story, ending as usual with the wedding. But when she takes to England and tragedy she is not so successful. The book ought to serve, however, as a moral lesson to American girls never to marry a foreign nobleman, for while he may be nice some of his relatives, his brother for example, may not be nice at all.

**Harriet Beecher Stowe.** The Story of Her Life by her son, Charles Edward Stowe, and her grandson, Lyman Beecher Stowe. With Portraits and other Illustrations. 12mo, pp. ix, 313. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.; $1.50.

For more than twenty years has the public waited for this loving biography of one of the truest, greatest women that have ever illuminated American life and literature. The portraits of her and her learned husband, Professor Calvin E. Stowe, recall her mobile face guarded by its long old-fashioned curls, and his long beard, which he had vowed never to shave until the Fugitive Slave Law was repealed, and which he never did remove, for with the Civil War came in fashion the full beards. Some will read this book for the interesting story that tells how she wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and others will take a special delight in the pictures it gives, often from her letters, of the strenuous years when Mrs. Stowe was a girl learning sound theology from her father, Dr. Lyman Beecher, followed by the days when as a young wife and mother she almost fought wild beasts at Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, and solidified her anti-slavery principles, afterward living her peaceful mature years at Andover. No other book that we know so well pictures that sort of life, unless it be "Andover Days" by Mrs. Robbins. The son and the grandson have done a difficult work well, and have presented a fair picture of one who was a novelist, a poet, a rebellious reformer, more a Christian than a saint.

## Literary Notes

....A number of Catholic journals have made a savage onslaught on the new *Encyclopædia Britannica*, charging that it is guilty of false and malicious treatment of Catholic matters. The London *Tablet*, the leading British Catholic journal, comes to the defense of the *Britannica*, showing that the specifications in part misrepresent the facts, and that while some errors are to be found in the *Encyclopædia* others are of minor importance and that a multitude of articles on Catholic subjects are written by Catholic scholars.

....*The Peace of the Solomon Valley,* by Margaret Hill McCarter, is a glorification of Kansas in faint fictional form and a gorgeous sunflower cover. (McClurg, 50 cents.)

....A very little book is Una Birch's *Mary Stuart,* published by Funk & Wagnalls in their Hour Glass series (40 cents). Even when told in so condensed a fashion, the story is a moving one.

....A somewhat unusual volume is that by George Forbes entitled *Puppets* (Macmillan; $1). Cast into the form of narrative, it provides the author with an opportunity to discourse of modern science and philosophy to his heart's content.

....E. V. Lucas is an entertaining writer, whatever his subject of conversation, and in *Old Lamps for New* (Macmillan, $1.25) he discourses brightly on Sympathy, Vermeer, Sunburn, Owls, Windmills, and a host of other unrelated subjects.

....A popular account of *Sinai in the Spring,* by M. J. Rendall, has for its subtitle "The Best Desert in the World" (Dent, $1.50). The volume is illustrated from photographs by the author and will please biblical student and casual reader alike in moments of relaxation.

....There are many manuals for the pocket use of clergymen and the latest, the *Minister's Companion,* and as good as any, is by Dr. David G. Wylie, with the approval of Drs. Burrell, Eckman and Jefferson, of this city, and published by Thomas Nelson & Sons ($1). It is full, compact, readable, and the biblical selections are from the American Revision.

....Excavations at Vignati-Corte, near Licenza, have brought to view undoubted evidences of the Sabine Farm, presented to Horace by Mæcenas. Primitive wall panels have been found, and a mosaic pavement of the Augustan epoch. The villa stood on the top of a hill, confined on two sides by the little stream Digentia. A garden of generous proportions, arcades, and a pool over 60 feet in length have been discovered, as well as other appurtenances.

....In the October *Century* our Commissioner to the Roman Art Exposition of 1911 writes of that exposition and what he saw there. The British sum of knowledge respecting American art is not overwhelming, one infers. Thus a lady of English birth asked an American dame whether they had any painters in America. "Oh, yes," said the American, according to Mr. Morris, "you have some of them here—Sargent and Abbey and Mrs. Merritt and McLure Hamilton." "Dear me," said the English lady, "you'll be claiming Whistler next!" As a matter of fact, Sargents, Abbeys and Shannons and a Mark Fisher were all shown at Rome in the British pavillion.

....*A Tour and a Romance.* By Alice E. Robbins. New York: Baker & Taylor. $1.50. The old device of throwing a conventional tour into the narrative form, with "she said" and "as he lighted a cigarette" used often enough to relieve the tension of the travel-descriptions, is used here once more in an illustrated account of an ocean crossing, Spain and Tangier.

....Kenyon Cox is one of the rare painters who is able to express himself coherently in terms of language and for that reason, no doubt, was chosen to deliver the six lectures on painting on the Scammon Foundation at the Chicago Art Institute last winter. The lectures are now published with 32 illustrations by the Scribners under the title *The Classic Point of View.* ($1.50.) The Classic Spirit, The Subject in Art, Design, Drawing, Light and Shade and Color, Technique, furnish the successive chapters of an instructive and easily read book.

....Let us not think of Mexico as a country entirely devoted to peons and revolutionists. Thruout Latin America there are groups of poets, critics and thinkers who are working with a common impulse toward a new birth of Spanish literature. In a preface to the "Cuestiones Estéticas" of Alfonso Reyes, published at Paris, Señor Francisco Garcia Calderón lately wrote of some modern Mexican authors:

"Alfonso Reyes belongs to a sympathetic group of writers, a little Mexican Academy for free discussion of Platonic ideas. Pedro Henríquez Ureña, son of the poetess Salomé Ureña, is the Socrates of this fraternal group. He will be one of the most certain glories of American thought. Critic and philosopher, he is a soul evangelical and protestant, eager for great problems and profoundly versed in Spanish and Italian literature. Joined with him are Antonio Caso, a philosopher deeply schooled in Nietzsche and Comte, sunken in meditation, eloquent, the creator of beautiful syntheses; Jésus I. Acevedo, great architect of ideas, distant and melancholy, lost in the contemplation of his visions; Max Henríquez Ureña, brother of Pedro, artist, journalist, and brilliant musical critic; Alfonso Craviolo, art critic, and others various and fine, whose affection for noble idealism harmonizes with the richest variety of special scientific knowledge. Among these, Alfonso Reyes is the Benjamin. He is the son of General Bernardo Reyes, Governor of a Mexican State and a rival of Porfirio Diaz."

All these new Latin American authors hold by France. Also, of the space which French and Italian journals give to American events, political or literary, the greater part is devoted to Latin America. The United States usually plays a bad second to some little republic of the south whose existence we succeed in ignoring.

slang has been made the subject of a special course in the University of Paris: an innovation which inspires Albert Daugat with an interesting article on the subject ("L'Argot"), published in *la Revue.* Two great names in French literature are inseparably associated with argot: both François Villon and Jean Richepin, who was in his ante-academic days called a nineteenth century reincarnation of Villon, have written their *Sonnets bigornes.* One has no right, we may add, to use the word slang as an English equivalent of *argot;* which in its larger connotation includes all the vocabularies of restricted usage—words of the trades, sporting and theatrical cant, stock exchange phrases.

....Frank Palmer, a London publisher, issues a volume by Ashley Dukes entitled, *Modern Dramatists,* to which the editor of the Chicago *Evening Post's* "Friday Literary Review" devotes a whole page. Here are some quotations at second hand:

Wedekind: "His plays are the most aggressively individual of our time . . . The individuality behind them is crude and obtrusive. It is almost devoid of taste or sense of form. But it is valuable because of its power. It offers us a rare criticism of modern life by presenting it from a new angle."

Schnitzler: "He has never made his way out of the half world into the real world. But among the dramatists of the half world he is supreme."

Maeterlinck of the early plays: "The subconscious mood, hitherto expressed only in music, found words."

D'Annunzio: "The conjurer is sometimes a magician. He has the will to illusion. Let us be grateful."

The Chicago critic closes his article with some astounding observations of his own. We quote in part:

"Mr. Dukes . . . has said little in his book about things so superficial, so incidental, so inevitable in good art, as beauty. He knows that in the world of art beauty is a by-product. In the place of beauty he puts up inspiration as the thing to be achieved."

....Fiction, says the *Saturday Review,* is today written mainly by women; and this has an unhappy effect upon the language.

"'Man-like' is a woman's word; so is 'friendly-wise' and 'alright.' No male author would make the heroine say 'I am a very woman!'

"Heroines lead an anxious and harassed life. . . .

"Ladies, when exceptionally tender, 'flute,' and girls . . . do things in brackets. They speak (gloomily) and (grudgingly) and (archly). Grand-uncles are addressed (yearningly). Heroines do not reply; they 'flash.' The best heroines 'ripple.' 'How man-like!' Aminta 'rippled.'"

The hero, on the other hand, doesn't make the slightest ripple; it is his business to meet with accidents; after he has been thrown by his horse, he needs "womanly care and compassion." He falls down precipices; is sandbagged; runs a hook into his "poor hand" while fraudulently pretending to fish, and "almost faints." Awakened out of a "swoon," he sees a face whose "beauty is graven forever on the tablets of his memory." Their helplessness is modern heroes' prevailing note. They rival in softness eighteenth century heroines.

## Pebbles

COUNSEL (to nervous witness)—Married or unmarried, madam?"

Witness—Er—unmarried three times!—*Public Opinion.*

THE LEISURE SEX.

"Now, concerning our leisure sex . . ."
—*The Call.*

Soak and rub and boil and rinse;
(The sun's on the apple-blooms outside!)
Tubs, pans, pins, lakelets of blue;
Hillocks of white, bursting—bubbling—thru;
The kitchen's amuck with steam and haste,
Slatternly labor and watery waste;
A woman dodging from stove to tub;
Soak and lather and rinse and rub;
(The sun's on the apple-blooms outside!)
Two sodden hands folded, white at last;
Over her, tired, The Great Rest cast,
One of the Leisure Sex.

Polish and crawl, and crawl again;
(The world's a-dance in the Park below!)
The endless length of the corridor,
Inch by inch o'er the marble floor,
The creeping women lather and scrub,
Lather and rinse and dry and rub;
Polish and crawl and lather anew,
The crimson breakings, the midnights thru;
(The world's a-dance in the Park below!)
Aching knees unbended, straight at last;
Over her, tired, The Great Rest cast,
One of the Leisure Sex.

Scour and sweep and shine and clean;
(The book's forgotten upon the shelf!)
Mops, brooms, dishes, windows and doors;
Peelings and grounds, crusts, tops and cores;
Moths and iron rust, mold and gashes;
Stains, rents, roaches, mice, coals and ashes;
From garret to cellar with the rounding sun;
A day ended but a day begun!
(The book's forgotten upon the shelf!)
A broken frame stretched, healed at last;
Over her, tired, The Great Rest cast,
One of the Leisure Sex.

Envoy.

Oh, men who work, and children who play,
The dirt of the world is cleaned away
By the dainty Leisure Sex!
—*New York Times.*

"LIKE THE MONA LISA THEFT."

Minneapolis, Sept. 10.—It became known today that a picture, "Die Frau," valued at $1,000, was stolen from a hotel parlor here last night under circumstances similar to those surrounding the theft of "Mona Lisa" in Paris recently. The picture, by C. P. Ream, was owned by Mrs. Simon Kruse, and was one of a valuable art collection. It was cut from the frame.—*Despatch to Philadelphia Record.*

This is indeed tragic. And is it "like the Mona Lisa theft," we wonder, because "Die Frau" was painted on canvas, while the "Mona Lisa" was painted on a wooden panel, or because of the frequently noted similarity in style between Leonardo da Vinci and Mr. C. P. Ream?

# The Independent

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## Moslem and Christian

WHEN the common voice of England, Exeter Hall England, and of Germany of the mailed fist, agree in severely condemning the rude violence of Italy in seizing one of the provinces of Turkey, and when Austria, still red with the robbery of Bosnia and Herzegovina, adds her mild protest, we may indulge our safe indignation at the unprovoked act of Italy in declaring war. Like a bolt from the clear sky came the sharp demand, followed within a week by the threat to occupy Tripoli if Turkey did not give her consent in twenty-four hours. Of course, Turkey's consent was not expected, for Tripoli was to be taken anyway. That was the robber's will There was no parleying, no chance for negotiation, much less for arbitration; nothing more than the highwayman's preliminary "Hold up your hands." What less than that was the order to Turkey not to resent the landing of troops?

What particularly concerns us is, that this is the act of a so-called Christian Power to a Mohammedan Power. We do not wonder that a Turkish journal asks what sort of Christianity this is. We declare that it is a disgrace to the Christian name—not simply as war is essentially unchristian, but that this is a peculiarly wicked sort of war as wars go. There was no excuse for it, only the most transparent sort of a pretense. The world has heard of no particular disorders in Tripoli, nothing like the disorders in Morocco, which presented some sort of apology for France and Spain in their partition of that unhappy country. So far as anybody has known the conditions in Tripoli have been about what the people like, and the Italian traders there have not been very badly treated. England has made no complaint, and she has nearly as many Maltese subjects in Tripoli as there are Italians. It is simply a case of coveting the land, long coveting it, just as Ahab coveted Naboth's vineyard. What will Mohammedans the world over think of the Christianity which to them Italy represents? We Americans have many missionaries and many Christian colleges, schools and hospitals in Turkey; what will the Turks think of our religion of greed and grab? What will they think when not one of the Christian nations that were pledged by solemn treaty to preserve the integrity of Turkey will lift a hand to protect, or a voice to protest? It is very wrong of Italy to do this, say the people thru their press, but one government after another says it is none of their business.

Might not Austria protest? Oh! no, for Italy is only following Austria's example. Austria has herself only a few years ago, while the people denounced and the governments were passive, robbed Turkey of two of her fair provinces. Turkey submitted then because she could not help herself.

Might not Germany, Turkey's dear friend, help Turkey in this distress? Not at all. Did she not only a few weeks ago send her war vessel to Agadir so that she might get a share in the division of the Moroccan spoil? So Turkey appealed to Berlin, but got the cold answer, *Non possumus.*

France? But that would be quite impossible, for France took first Algeria and then Tunis in much the same unprovoked way that Italy is taking Tripoli, and she is now absorbing Morocco. She

must be silent, and it looks very much as if the Dreibund had long ago agreed among themselves, Austria, Germany and Italy, to seize what they could in Africa, and all are getting a slice until not a Moslem Power shall hold control of a mile of the African shore from Gibraltar to the Red Sea

But might not England protest? She has Egypt—to be sure on a much better right, since France withdrew and left her in control after Arabi's rebellion. Yet England, with her millions of Moslem subjects, has not been heard to utter a word of protest. At least she might have spoken.

Then could not the United States at least utter the word which might express the protest of Christianity and honesty against this act of violence done to a nation which had acknowledged its error and was trying to create a constitutional and civilized state? We are very glad that the Hon. Oscar Straus, more than once our Ambassador to the Porte, has publicly appealed to our Department of State to offer its services to put an end to this war, but we wish more had been done, and sooner. Turkey makes a second solemn appeal to the Powers for their intervention; can they refuse?

And one more Power there is, a spiritual one, that has disappointed us, and that is the Vatican. It had not hesitated in behalf of its own dignity to denounce the Italian Government and use its excommunications when the territories it ruled were taken from it. But now the Pope's sympathy is with the marauder, and his prayers are for the Italian army and navy. Why? Evidently not be-because Italy has justice on her side, but because Turkey is Mohammedan and not Christian, as if Mohammedans had not the same right to equal justice as Christians have. This is an act that will hurt Christianity among some hundreds of millions of men, and delay their acceptance of Christianity.

Yes, but we are told it is time that Moslem power should end, that Moslem civilization is not equal to the Christian, that Italy will rule Tripoli better than Turkey has done, will introduce science and trade, agriculture and automobiles. Very likely, altho Italy has not yet conquered her own illiteracy, and is not a model state. Nevertheless, we allow that our modern civilization, with its good and its bad, will advance the trade of Tripoli, which is well; but that good is no sufficient reason for Italy's putting herself in that class of people of whom St. Paul says that their "damnation is just."

We will not now stop to dwell on the danger which this rash act incurs. Who knows what reprisal Turkey may make on Greece in Epirus, or what terrible outbreak may occur in Macedonia, or what advantage Crete may take of this opportunity, or what fanaticism may stir the Mohammedans not of Turkey alone but of the world to start a holy war, or what massacres of Christians in Turkey, or what nations of Europe may be involved in a veritable Armageddon? We hope not, but the world fears, and laments the rash, the unprovoked deed that puts Christianity in the wrong before the Moslem world, and raises a specter of terrible violence, which may a merciful Providence and the more Christian forbearance of a Mohammedan nation avert!

## The Land of the Lotos-Eaters

ANOTHER chapter is about to be added to the history of Tripoli. Whatever may be written therein it seems safe to turn over a new leaf and head the page "The End of Turkish Control and the Beginning of the Italian Occupation." Many such headings have been written, for Tripoli has forgotten more history than most countries ever knew. Race after race has invaded it, only to be ignominiously absorbed, like the streams that rise in its uplands and sink into the sand before they can reach the sea. A country without boundaries or defenses, unified neither by geography nor patriotism, Tripoli has always been an open road, a defile between the desert and the sea, traversed by armies eastward and westward, often fiercely fought for but never long retained. It is a land of ruins, some revealing the prosperity of famous cities, some dating from a time immemorial to man. Here are altars erected to unknown gods by unknown peoples, giant portals leading nowhere, made of pillars of unhewn stone, with a third hoisted

by some mysterious mechanism and laid across them as a lintel; dolmens and cromlechs rivaling Stonehenge. Who raised them and why no man can tell. But this arch of richly sculptured marble, half buried in the rubbish of a Tripolitan street and sheltering a wineshop in its curve? Here we have no doubt, for it bears the name of Antoninus Pius. And these crumbling ramparts in the hills of Derna and the unfinished dock in the harbor below, we know who erected them; they are the relics of the American occupation of 1805, when a soldier of fortune, William Eaton, of Woodstock, Conn., backed a weak-minded pretender to the Pashalik, and with a few hundred men defended the post against the attacks of the Arabs for a month and a half.

Twenty-five hundred years backward extends the written history of the country, to the time when a band of insurgents from Sidon founded a city where is now Tripoli, not far from their kinsmen of Carthage. Dorians settled to the eastward at Cyrene in Barca in 630 B. C. Between these rival colonies stretched a vast sandy plain without river or mountain to mark the boundary. Consequently long and bloody wars were fought on land and sea between the Phenicians and Greeks, until it was feared that both, being weakened, would fall a prey to some common enemy. So a boundary conference was called and it was agreed to fix the dividing line at a point half way between the two colonies, this point to be determined by the simple process of sending out a deputation simultaneously from both cities, and where they met to set the term. The Carthaginians appointed as their representatives two brisk young fellows, the Philaeni brothers, who, walking eastward, had covered much more than half the distance before they encountered the other delegation. Now, whether the Cyrenians had been delayed by a sandstorm or were just naturally lazy, is still an unsettled question and likely to remain so, but, at any rate, they were mad at being met so soon and accused the Philaeni of cheating by starting before the appointed time. The Cyrenians demanded that, as a proof of good faith, the Punic brothers consent to be buried alive on the spot, or allow them to proceed westward as far as they thought proper on the same terms. The Philaeni accepted the first horn of the dilemma and were buried on the boundary they had established. The Carthaginians instituted solemnities in their honor and erected an altar over their tomb, which is still standing, or at least it was when Sallust was governor of Africa.

But it does not matter now whether this monument to patriotism is yet discoverable or not, for it no longer marks a boundary. The Romans fell heir to both the Phenician and Greek colonies, and the Land of the Three Cities became one of their most flourishing provinces, as attest the remains of superb temples, enormous amphitheaters and sumptuous villas. What we call Tripoli was Oea, the middle one of the Three Cities, while fifty miles to the east of it was Sabrata and fifty miles to the west was Leptis Magna, where was born the Emperor Septimius Severus. The Pentapolis at the Greek end of the country comprised the five cities of Cyrene, Hesperides, Arsinoë, Apollonia and Barca, which last now gives its name to the whole district.

Where now poverty-stricken Berbers and Arabs maintain a feeble agriculture were once centers of art, science and literature. Callimachus, foremost of grammarians and librarian at Alexandria, was a descendant of the first King of Cyrene. Eratosthenes, his pupil and fellow countryman, sucessfully measured the circumference of the earth and the obliquity of its ecliptic. The Cyrenaic school of philosophy, one of the several ways of reconciling the pleasures of life with the principles of philosophy, took its name from Aristippus of Cyrene. Here also was born the philosopher Carneades, a precursor of our pragmatic realists and founder of the New Academy; and Bishop Synesius, harmonizer of Platonism and Christianity, whom most of us know thru the medium of Kingsley's "Hypatia."

But after this the slate was wiped clean of Greek and Roman civilization, and there has been nothing worth reading written on it since. First came the Vandals from the Vistula, marching down thru Russia, Germany, France, Spain

and reaching the end of Europe at Portugal. From Lusitania to Mauretania is but a step, not as now across the Cunard dock, but over the Pillars of Hercules. So westward along the African coast the Vandals pursued their victorious march as far as Cyrene, establishing a new Carthaginian kingdom; then a dash across the Mediterranean Sea to the capital of the world and Hannibal was avenged. Carthage had conquered Rome. Next swept the Arab hordes from east to west and the land fell under the blight of Islam, from which it has never recovered. Is it a change of climate that has ruined the region, or is it the change of religion or of race? Herodotus tells of a river with a valley as fertile as that of the Nile, producing three hundred fold. There is not a river in Tripoli today. The Garden of the Hesperides is now a desert. The harbor that once welcomed Phenician, Greek and Roman galleys is used as a salt vat. Even land that was cultivated by the Arabs has reverted to the wilderness under the Turks. The sand of the Sahara has crept close to the sand of the sea.

The Italians claim Tripolitania as the heirs of ancient Rome. Will they make good the claim by restoring the former prosperity of the province? They may conquer, but can they colonize? Will their emigrants sweep back the encroaching desert? Or will they eat of the lotos in this land in which it seemeth always afternoon, forget ambition and merely add another element to the hybrid and degenerate population?

## Trust Law Uncertainty

BUSINESS is affected injuriously because of uncertainty as to interpretation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law by executive officers. After the recent memorable decisions and opinions of the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust cases, many thought the court had given notice that it would not approve the prosecution of corporations which were not harmful, even if they had been made by a consolidation of several distinct companies. There are indications that this is not the view of the Government.

Attorney-General Wickersham repudiated, a few days ago, two brief assertions ascribed to him in the long report of an interview with him at Bretton Woods. One of them was that the Steel Corporation was plainly a combination existing in violation of law. The remainder, he said (and there was much of it), was substantially a correct report of his remarks. That remainder included his answer to the question, "How many Trusts are there which you think ought to be dissolved?" His reply was that he had gone very carefully thru the pages of a well-known handbook or manual of corporations and had found "about one hundred that offered prima facie evidence of being combinations of companies that were once competing concerns."

A fair inference is that, in his opinion, these should be induced, by prosecution or otherwise, to dissolve, in order that competition among the parts may be restored. That is to say, consolidation of concerns which originally were in competition is violation of the statute. It appears that Mr. Taft thinks restoration of competition must be sought, and that weight cannot be given by the Government to the beneficial character of a consolidation:

"Some men engaged in business seem to think there ought to be some statute which shall establish a line between those monopolies that are reasonable and those that are not—those that are benevolent and those that are unconscionable. No such line is possible, and the Supreme Court has expressly so decided."

At the present time the stockholders and the officers of a considerable number of corporations are wondering whether their companies are on Mr. Wickersham's list of "about one hundred" which "ought to be dissolved" and which the Department of Justice may prosecute to compel dissolution. They are disturbed by uncertainty. In the same address from which the remarks quoted above are taken, and in which the President pointed out that it was the duty of the Executive to enforce the law against all combinations known to exist in violation of it, he also said:

"We must have investments from which to secure a large wages fund, which is needed to support the wage-earners. We must in-

spire in the business men who control those investments the confidence that they will not be driven out of business. Let us approve and praise the great business enterprise and genius that honestly and by proper methods accumulates property and puts it into productive industries, supports the thousands of workmen and furnishes profit to those whose savings have gone into the shares and bonds of the enterprise. This is the hope I have for the future. Business is halting now. There is doubt and distrust among investors, due to a fear of blind enmity toward successful enterprises."

There are several incorporated consolidations, probably included in Mr. Wickersham's list of "about one hundred," whose officers and stockholders believe and will say that their companies are truthfully described and characterized in these words of the President. But they cannot ascertain from his utterances or from those of the Attorney-General whether their companies are held to be guilty and must be prosecuted. This accounts for a part of "the doubt and distrust among investors." If corporations which are justly conducted ought to be, and must be, prosecuted simply because they are consolidations of concerns that once were independent and competing, in order that competition among the parts may be restored, this should be clearly made known and understood.

## Madero to Rule in Mexico

For some time after the beginning of the recent revolution in Mexico, Francisco I. Madero did not seem to have the qualities which should characterize the leader of successful revolt against the rule of a man like Porfirio Diaz. He was not a soldier, nor had he been known as a statesman or a legislator. He appeared to be a quiet and amiable person, and was described as a dreamer, a vegetarian and a spiritualist. Not until his controversy with General Orozco, in Juarez, when he was in imminent danger of death, was his real strength of character shown to the world. He is a modest gentleman and a most earnest patriot, who knows the Mexican people and longs to improve their condition. In office, he will strive to give them honest and just government. Probably he will lack the hard force which conditions will sometimes require, and it may be that his program will be too far advanced for a country where the percentage of illiteracy is so high. Mexico has outgrown the rule and ways of Diaz, but may not be ready for the methods and ideals of the dreamer who succeeds him.

There is disappointment for many in the fall of General Bernardo Reyes. Immediately after his return to Mexico he promised, at a conference with Madero, a conference in which President De la Barra took part, that he would not be a candidate for the Presidency, but would loyally assist the revolutionist leader by entering his Cabinet as Minister of War. Ambition led him to break his promise, but his candidacy came to nothing. His foolish boast that by resort to arms he could easily overthrow the present Government excited ridicule. Three days before the election, this "idol of the army" left the capital and his country disguised as a decrepit invalid, asserting after he had boarded a steamship that Madero had plotted to assassinate him. Mexico is well rid of Reyes. We hope she will continue to be served by President De la Barra in some high office, and we should be glad to hear of his election to the Vice-Presidency. He has borne himself well in a difficult situation. Mexico should not be deprived of the services of so accomplished a scholar, diplomat and statesman.

## Bishop Brent's Duty

Bishop Brent has charge of the missions of the American Protestant Episcopal Church in the Philippine Islands. He is an earnest and devoted chief pastor of his flock. He is one that does not like the word *Protestant*, particularly as applied to his Church, and we presume he would sympathize with the missionaries in China who, according to a story, after translating "Protestant Episcopal" for a Chinese prayer book, concluded to omit it because they learned that the words meant "a society of contradicting overseers." It is true that *Protestant* is not a good word to apply to a Church. It does not denote what it is and it connotes something different from itself which it eternally contradicts. He is also definitely High Church, glad to show per-

sonal courtesy to sectaries, but not to recognize their right to valid orders. They have broken from the true succession.

Bishop Brent gave an interesting address at the convocation of his clergy in the Manila cathedral in August, on the subject of the Mission and the Unity of the Church. What surprises us in this address is its tone of pessimism. He sees in perspective what looks to him like the rapid conversion of the nations of Europe in the early history of the Church, and the swift conversion of South America and the Philippines, and he compares it with the fruit of modern missions. "We have sorrowfully to admit," says he, "that the total impression made by the aggregated labors of all Christian communions on the millions of Africa and Asia is pitifully weak." This scant harvest, he thinks, is not due to the infertility of the native soil; but "the most glaring weakness in the Christian forces, which, unless repaired, will defeat our efforts to win the world to Christ, is our disunion."

We may stop here to wish that the good bishop had a fuller vision, for the result of the total mission work is not "pitifully weak." Those words do not apply to a million Protestants and two million Catholics in India, not to speak of the changes working in Hinduism itself thru Christianity. Some hundreds of thousands of Christians in China, and as many in Korea, and this in so few year—Dr. Hepburn died only last week—is a very respectable harvest, notwithstanding "disunion."

The Bishop of the Philippines continues:

"By degrees the immorality of sectarianism, or of acquiescence in a broken order, is being brought home to us. Christ's work can be done only in Christ's way. An apostolate divided by internal strife could never have handed down the religion of Jesus to succeeding generations. Neither today can we Christians do effective work except as a Church that is at unity with itself. . . . The attempts to Christianize the nations of India, China, and Japan, first on the part of separate communions, frequently teaching contradictory doctrines about God's character and methods of dealing with men, and later in mild co-operation with one another, have been and will be, nationally speaking, futile."

"Futile" is a strong word to apply to the efforts that have gained these millions, even if they have not in a generation or two won for China and India what it took a thousand years to win for Europe. But that is not our present point. He demands union as the only chance of success. Now, there cannot be union with the Roman Catholic Church, and the Bishop knows it. A few years ago the Pope took this question up carefully, examined the Anglican succession, pronounced it broken and invalid, and shut and locked the door. There remain the so-called Protestant denominations of which the Bishop's Church is one. He speaks of "the immorality of sectarianism and of acquiescence in a broken order." Of course, sectarianism is bad, whoever is guilty of it. What he means by a "broken order" we do not know, unless it is the break in the orderly succession which the Vatican has declared to invalidate the Anglican Church, and which members of that Church like Bishop Brent find in the orders of non-Episcopal Churches. Now the fact is that sectarianism is a vice of no one Church, and we may look for the least of it in those churches which with the widest charity recognize all sister Churches. The note of sectarianism is its standing apart by itself and failing to show equal brotherly fellowship with other denominations of Christians. Further, the existence of denominations is bad, but by no means as fatal as the Bishop would tell us. The hundreds of thousands of converts of Anglican missions in South India are not lessened by the Baptist successes, which give hundreds of thousands of converts in Burma. What he calls "the mild co-operation" is an accepted comity, which generally prevents interference and promotes union. More than that, the last week brings us news of the meeting of delegates at a conference of the various mission Churches of all India to organize a federal union. Methodists, English Baptists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Disciples, Quakers, and nearly all others join in it, except the Anglican Church, the American Baptists, the Lutherans and the Dunkards. That shows where sectarianism is. The Bishop of Madras wrote that the Anglican Church could consent to no union or

federation except on the lines laid down in the Lambeth quadrilateral, which included the historic episcopate.

This separation of the denominations is an evil, a great evil, and it does stand in the way of missions, but the Churches are trying to come together, and those most guilty of "the immorality of sectarianism" are those who refuse to join in any union or federation. If Bishop Brent wants to get rid of this sin and this hindrance to missions we can tell him what to do. First, let him, in his own field, promote a harmonious federation with the Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians and Congregationalists in the Philippine Islands—not with the Catholics, for they have refused him; and let him do this without tormenting himself and them with discussions of the "historic episcopate." Let him keep it for himself and rejoice in it, and then let him fraternize with those who haven't it and don't care for it. Next, let him do his best, for the sake of the speedy conversion of the world, to persuade his Church brethren here at home to ally themselves officially to the great Federal Council of Churches, which includes now nearly all the Protestant Churches in the country, except the Protestant-Episcopal Church, whose one purpose it is to bring sectarianism to a vanishing point. It is very sad that while the other Churches are burying their sectarianism, this strong and noble Church should remain apart, fellowshiping none, federating with none, and yet lamenting the lessening mote of sectarianism which it sees in the eyes of the other Christian bodies. Let Bishop Brent do this, and he will have taken the plain way of removing the evil which he so clearly knows to exist, but which he cannot so clearly locate.

**Sunrise in Philadelphia**

Philadelphia is to be congratulated upon returning to the forms and usages of popular government. While the State of New York is struggling to secure direct primaries, Philadelphia has in last Saturday's elections demonstrated the power that such a system of nomination may give the citizens of the most thoroly boss-ridden town of all. For weeks prior to the primary election an active canvass was carried on, not only by the reformers, but by those who sought the regular Republican nomination. Senator Penrose deemed it wise to offer the people a worthy choice for Mayor, and did so in the person of George H. Earle, Jr., banker and mender of broken trust companies. Usually the Republican nomination is equivalent to election, and Penrose's endorsement means nomination without a contest, but this time both the Senator and the candidates were obliged to work hard to get the right name on the ticket. This was partly due to the attitude of Mayor Reyburn, who boldly undertook to name William S. Vare as his own successor. But Vare, direct representative of the municipal-contractor idea in politics, lost in the primaries by 23,000 votes. There was a contest in the ranks of the Keystone or independent Republican party as well. This organization, along with the Democrats, has named Rudolph Blankenburg, whose name tells the story of his Bavarian birth. Mr. Blankenburg is in his seventies, remains hale and vigorous, and has battled for a generation in the cause of good government for Philadelphia. The city is fortunate in having these two nominees to choose from. Either of them would almost certainly acquit himself handsomely. Mr. Earle is independence itself in temperament; and the Penrose connection is less likely to disqualify him than the fact that he sleeps at Bryn Mawr, in the suburbs, and not in Philadelphia. His election would fitly illustrate the fact that even bosses are sometimes forced to name good men and sturdy men, tho they naturally prefer such cattle as are usually lodged in City Hall. But Mr. Blankenburg's election would constitute a much more notable triumph of good citizenship than the election of a Mayor put up by the boss.

**The Tattershall Castle**

To bring to this country a fine old book or picture from a European library or gallery is creditable and proper; for it will be as precious here as there, and it is a detachable and dividual movable; but a mantelpiece built for an ancient palace or castle, that fits it and will be out of place in a new mansion, is quite a different thing. If the building is to be torn down

it is proper enough to secure its contents for a museum, or even for an antique, archaicizing room in a new house. If the house must go its belongings should be saved. But to tear down an ancient English mansion and bring it over here, bricks, mantelpieces and all, and set it up in Long Island, as it was reported would be done, is a piece of crazy taste worse, if possible, than the vandalism of it. We do not know that this will be done, for the latest report that we have seen is that the bruit about it in the English papers was all a shrewd advertisement to get a big price for the Tattershall Castle from the excited and indignant British public. One story gave it that it was Mr. Hearst who had purchased the old mansion and would transport its bricks here and rebuild after the same old style. We hope not. It would deserve to be called "Hearst's Folly."

**Mr. Vardaman as Senator**

We suppose ex-Governor Vardaman will be elected United States Senator from Mississippi. He is utterly unfitted for the office, but there may be some satisfaction in the fact that his success proves the emergence to political power of the common people, as did the election of Tillman as Governor in South Carolina. Such a break-up may be good in the end, however disagreeable in the beginning. What some Mississippians think of him might be judged from a dramatic editorial in the Greenville *Democrat,* which quotes him as saying in a speech:

"When I get to Washington in 1913, and I am going there, too, with the aid of you bullies, I am going to raise the black flag."

*The Democrat* pictures him in the Senate chamber, walking up on the arm of John Sharp Williams to take the required oath. He returns to his seat, and as soon as the opening morning business is finished he rises and says:

"Mr. President: I want to tell you that the inertia which I observe to be prevailing here has got to come to an end, and I am the chap that is going to do it. You men from the North have had much to say about the nigger in the woodpile, but I tell you the nigger is in the Constitution, and that sacred instrument has no business to harbor the black devil. I propose to purge that instrument of the black obstruction fastened by Northern fanatics in its very bowels. I intend to give the Constitution a dose of oil and work the nigger out of it."

Hereupon the Vice-President interposes and most mildly suggests to him that there is nothing before the Senate except the member, that he must observe the rules, and if in his inexperience he does not know the rules he can get a copy. But Mr. Vardaman breaks in:

"Mr. President, I don't give a damn for your rules; the rules neither of God nor man bind me, and I shall certainly not be expected to regard the puny enactments of a lot of nigger-loving Yankees. No sir! I am here, as I told my people, my bullies, I would come, to raise the black flag and to demand the modification of the Fourteenth and the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution; and you would do well to heed my words, for I say to you the nigger must go. They harbor the nigger, and the nigger has no rights a white man is bound to respect."

When he goes on to tell how the nigger smells, Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, rises to protest against the Senate being converted into a stable, and moves that the sergeant at arms be directed to remove the nuisance from the chamber; and this is ordered without objection. Now notice that this is from a Democratic paper of Mississippi, which represents the best intelligence of the State.

**Religious Teaching to Boys**

Mr. A. C. Benson has lately been made Professor of Poetry at Cambridge University, and he is known as that one of the three sons of the late Archbishop of Canterbury who has given himself to literature and teaching. For fifteen years he was Master of Eton College, and he tells in *The Contemporary Review* his ill success in teaching religion, as required, to the Eton boys. He says he did not find it useful to teach much theology or dogmatics, and nothing of the ecclesiasticism of the Established Church. The ethics and the supernaturalism of the Old Testament could not be taught with satisfaction, and these he avoided, putting stress on the ethical and spiritual elements. But this is worthy of note and comment:

"There was plenty of a perfectly straightforward and non-contentious nature to teach, and I never deliberately enforced what I did not believe, tho I taught without comment

what I could not have affirmed; and this is, I imagine, the position of most schoolmasters." He says he never "enforced" what he did not believe, but he "taught" what he could not affirm; that is, he did not really believe. That does not look right, unless it be as one might be expected to require boys to commit a creed to memory, teaching it as a document; and even so it would seem a duty to give what one really does believe to boys who have past the age of Mother Goose and Saint Nicholas and are entering manhood.

**A Sibylline Leaf**

We take this well devised story of prediction by arithmancy from the *Annales*. A Norwegian, on his ninetieth birthday, was visited by William I of Germany while the latter was yet heir to the throne of Prussia. He asked the aged wizard, whose sunset of life had given him mystical lore, if he would ever be Emperor of Germany. "Yes," was the reply. "Then when?" The old man wrote down the date of the revolution of Prussia, 1849, as in the first column below, and then added the

| 1849 | 1871 | 1888 |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 4 | 7 | 8 |
| 9 | 1 | 8 |
| 1871 | 1888 | 1913 |

separate figures, which gave him 1871, the year when William I was proclaimed Emperor of Germany in Versailles. He then asked the seer how long he should live. Again, as in the second column, the date of his accession as Emperor was written down and its digits added. They gave 1888, the actual year of his death. Once more William asked how long the empire would last. We think he must have been a Socialist, or at least a republican, for again the patriarch put down the last addition, 1888, and added to it its digits, and gained the answer 1913. We shall see, but history is making fast in these days, merging into revolution.

We wonder if it was wholly the cholera in Italy which was the reason why the Interparliamentary Peace Conference in Rome was postponed. We wonder if the Italian members knew that the war was coming, and that it would be very awkward to have a world's peace meeting while Italy was waging a most unjust war. What could have been more incongruous than such a meeting there and then, and how inconvenient it would have been for the members belonging to the Italian Parliament and the Italian Cabinet to meet their fellow members from England and Germany, and the United States, yes, and Turkey. It was just as well to put it off, and the excuse was quite as good as that given for declaring war.

Cardinal Gibbons is a good old man, one of the oldest of the Cardinals, and it is not surprising that he dreads the new measures of the Progressives. He had a perfect right in a sermon last Sunday to express his fear of the initiative, referendum and recall, even if they are political measures, for he thinks them dangerous to the state. But we regret that he trusts the chosen representatives of the people more than he does the people who choose them. Why is it not just as safe to get to the fountain of power, to those who are our real rulers, making sure of every opportunity to educate our rulers? He would "not disturb the political landmarks of the republic"; but that is a cry against progress. It is the good fearing the better.

Dr. Booker Washington could ride from Richmond to New Orleans as an interstate passenger and get as good a berth in a sleeping car as any one else; but when he proposed to make a lecturing tour in the huge State of Texas last month he was obliged either to sit up every night in a Jim Crow car or charter a sleeper for himself. The latter was what he did, for the health and comfort of himself and of the men of the same color who were his companions. If there is such a Jim Crow law it ought to be administered fairly, so that equal accommodations should be given to all who wish.

Magdalen College, Oxford, belongs to the diocese under the charge of the Bishop of Winchester, and the Rev. J. M. Thompson has been Dean of Divin-

ity, having it as his duty, under the license of the bishop, to give to the undergraduate members of the college, being members of the Church of England, religious and theological instruction. But he has published a book which casts doubt on the Virgin Birth and on the resurrection of the physical body of Jesus, doctrines taught in the creeds of the Church; and the bishop has, in a letter disclaiming any desire to limit freedom of discussion, withdrawn Mr. Thompson's license to teach theology to the students. His book will remain accessible to them.

Bishop Guerry, of South Carolina, proposes to please his negro Episcopalian communicants by giving them a suffragan bishop of their own color. He will be one of their own choice, but he will not be allowed to be a member of the diocesan council, all of whose members must be white. We are surprised that they would consent to take a bishop who could not have a bishop's full rights. Another case of negro rights comes up in Georgia, where the State Board of Examiners for Trained Nurses refuses certificates to negro applicants.

There are not a few who think gambling perfectly right. To condemn it is a sign of a developed conscience. Gambling is even yet encouraged at many church fairs, and the New York legislature has been at odds over the question whether to permit gambling at a horse race. But the most notable case that has lately come to light was mentioned in the Camorrist trial the other day in Italy, of a mayor who used to visit a gambling house, and would always take a priest with him, because he was afraid he might die gambling, which in fact he did.

The horrible catastrophe in Austin, Pa., is one of those which ought not to be possible. It is possible to make dams that will not slide or break, and otherwise it is better to do without them. The Johnstown disaster of 1889 ought to have been a lesson. And we have every day the record of people killed by trains at grade crossings, another danger that should be made impossible and can be with money. We must eliminate these murderous life-traps.

Under the new Greek Constitution it is forbidden to issue or circulate in that country any translation of the Bible into modern Greek. This applies even to the Old Testament, written originally in Hebrew, so that only the old Septuagint is accessible, and that only to scholars, for the old Greek is not understood by the common people. Thus the conceit of Hellenism excludes the knowledge which was the aim and boast of genuine Hellenism.

The story is told of sixty revolutionists shot in Lower California by the Governor of the Province. Twenty prisoners were told they were to be shot. An officer shaved his head and disguised himself as a priest and heard their confessions, which implicated forty others in a plot. Thereupon the forty were arrested and the whole sixty summarily executed. That pretended priest deserved to be shot sixty times over.

President Butler, on his return from Europe, says that the failure of the Senate to ratify the Arbitration treaties has injured the reputation of our country abroad. Nothing less was to be expected, but there will be a chance for the Senate to retrieve itself. Possibly to save its face it can add an insignificant amendment which Great Britain and France can accept.

In a primary election in Coatesville, Pa., last Saturday, Charles E. Umsted, chief of police, who is under indictment for manslaughter because of neglect to protect the negro burned by a Coatesville mob, received 600 of the 980 Republican votes for high constable. Tell it not in Charleston; publish it not in the streets of Atlanta, lest the daughters of the Caucasians rejoice, lest the Daughters of the Confederacy triumph.

Prof. A. L. Guérard, of Stanford University, asks in the *Popular Science Monthly* why we should not have a Simplified Pronouncing Board as well as a Simplified Spelling Board? Why not?

# Insurance

## Against Fire Waste

A CONCERTED effort is to be made by the State of Minnesota to reduce its abnormal fire waste. This State has been conspicuous for its heavy losses, even in the recent years when fire losses have been exceptionally heavy in all sections. Many companies have retired from Minnesota as an unprofitable field. To meet this situation the Governor of the State has issued a proclamation asking the citizens to assemble in mass meeting at St. Paul, on November 8, to assist in carrying out plans to prevent this fire waste. The Governor admits in his proclamation that the fire waste is increasing year by year and becoming more and more appalling in the State of Minnesota. Movements in a similar direction are noticeable in other Western States, by the appointment of fire marshals and frequent official appeals to the people.

The fire marshal of Ohio reports that under the authority of law he has within a short period destroyed 1,065 buildings of the fire-trap class in the congested districts of the six principal cities, and thus removed the cause of possible great fires spreading over extensive areas. He has found very little opposition from the owners of such property when its hazardous character has been fully explained to them. It is everywhere evident that the citizens need only to be aroused to appreciate the value of their efforts to reduce the waste that is such a serious menace to the prosperity of this country.

IN connection with the recent retirement of a fire insurance company an investigation was made into the permanency of stock and mutual companies. The summary shows that of 158 stock companies organized between 1835 and 1900 the number of retirements, reinsurances or failures was 126. Since 1859 only one purely mutual life insurance company has failed, and its dissolution was attributed to an attempt to take over a disabled stock company. The total capital stock of life insurance companies organized between 1835 and 1900 was $16,553,054. The tremendous development in the organization of local life companies since the Armstrong investigation is shown by the fact that the total capital stock of companies organized in the last five years—1906 to 1910 inclusive—is $77,501,288. Most of these new companies have been operating since organization under an average expense ratio to total premiums of over 50 per cent., as compared with an average of less than 20 per cent. for the older companies for the corresponding years immediately after their organization, due to the very different conditions which then existed.

THE life insurance companies are interested in the case of G. A. Kimmel, of Niles, Mich., who, mourned by relatives and friends as dead for thirteen years, has returned, after spending most of the thirteen years in the penitentiary at Auburn, N. Y. All of his friends and relatives claim that he is the same George Kimmel that mysteriously disappeared in 1898 but his mother, who says that he is an impostor. His mother obtained judgment against one life insurance company in 1905 on a policy for $5,000. Another company, carrying a policy for $20,000, refused payment, and later convinced the courts that Kimmel was in Auburn.

THE resignation of Hugh Rankin as secretary for the Continental and Fidelity-Phenix insurance companies is announced. Mr. Rankin is to go to the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, of Providence. He is succeeded by Ernest Sturm, who has been with the Continental since 1892, first as office boy, from which position he advanced to that of cashier.

LIABILITY insurance was taken out to cover the aviation meet at Nassau boulevard last week by the directors. The policy was for $150,000 and the premium $1,500. Only the public liability is covered and the policy was placed with Lloyds, of London.

# Financial

## Active Stock Market

The course of the market for securities last week was marked by violent fluctuations and much excitement, due mainly to official utterances concerning the prosecution of trust combinations and to a great volume of transactions in the stock of the Steel Corporation. Business on the Stock Exchange for the week amounted to 6,675,600 shares, against 4,810,600 in the week preceding, and the sales on Wednesday (1,726,600 shares) exceeded those of any other day since March, 1907. Rumors as to the purpose of the Government with respect to the Steel Corporation, with reports of impending reduction of wages in the steel industry, depressed prices in the early days of the week. A carefully written statement from Attorney-General Wickersham was not regarded as sufficiently definite and had but little effect. At a late hour on Tuesday night, however, a statement in behalf of the Steel Corporation was given to the public by J. Pierpont Morgan and Judge Gary. It had been authorized by unanimous vote of the directors, and it said at the beginning that there had been "no negotiations whatever with the Department of Justice looking to a dissolution or disintegration of the company." The remainder was as follows:

"The corporation was organized for business reasons and purchased its various plants to promote such business and not to restrain trade or obtain a monopoly. In all its operations the company has scrupulously observed the law and recognized the just rights of its competitors and the consumers of his products. So far as its directors are aware, no complaint has ever been made against it by either of these interests. The directors are advised by its counsel that its existence is not in violation of the Sherman act as interpreted in the recent decisions of the Supreme Court.

"In view of this record and this advice the directors feel that their duty to their stockholders, their employees, and the public requires that they should set at rest all rumors to the effect that they are contemplating any voluntary dissolution or disintegration of the corporation or have any belief that it is subject to such dissolution or disintegration by legal action. We believe that the organization is legal, and that its management is proper. Its properties are of immense intrinsic value and the corporation is of benefit to the public interests."

On Wednesday there was a sharp advance, with large transactions, followed by decline and irregularity. Much weight was given to the statement, but there was still some uncertainty, it was thought, as to the Government's course. During the remainder of the week the market was affected in some measure by Italy's war with Turkey and by the strike on the Harriman railroads. Mr Taft's speech at Waterloo was reassuring. At the close on Saturday, the market was strong at an advance. The week's net changes for leading or representative securities are shown below:

| Shares. | Stocks. | Net change. |
|---|---|---|
| 230,700 | Amalg. Copper | +2 |
| 239,100 | Amer. Smelting | +4¾ |
| 103,500 | Atchison | + 5/8 |
| 24,800 | Balt. & Ohio | —1 |
| 48,600 | Canad. Pac | — 7/8 |
| 146,000 | St. Paul | —2⅞ |
| 54,200 | Erie | — 7/8 |
| 35,600 | Gt. North. | +1 |
| 4,500 | Int. Harvester | +1⅝ |
| 132,600 | Lehigh Valley | +2 |
| 37,800 | Mo. Pac | + ½ |
| 36,800 | N. Y. Centr. | +1⅜ |
| 53,250 | North Pac. | +1¾ |
| 36,800 | Pennsylvania | + ¾ |
| 703,600 | Reading | + ⅜ |
| 88,600 | South Pac. | +1¾ |
| 1,155,800 | Union Pac. | + ⅜ |
| 2,639,500 | U. S. Steel | +5⅜ |
| 67,700 | U. S. pref. | +5 |

Saturday's closing prices ranged from 2 to 10 points above the lowest figures of the week, the advances from the bottom in Steel, Union Pacific and Reading (in whose shares 69 per cent. of the business was done) having been, respectively, 10, 6⅝ and 5½ points. In general trade there was no disturbance like that which was seen in the securities market, but transactions were marked by caution and conservatism.

....A Western railroad officer says that local passenger business has been affected in the country districts by automobiles. The effect is noticed in Nebraska, where the automobiles owned are at the average rate of one for about 128 inhabitants.

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## Survey of the World

**At Washington**

At his own request (according to Secretary Wilson) George B. McCabe, solicitor of the Department, and until recently dominating spirit in the enforcement of the pure food law, is relieved from further service on the board. Dr. F. L. Dunlap, the associate chemist, who, according to the Wiley adherents, worked for Dr. Wiley's downfall, is given a long leave of absence. Dr. Wiley, the only remaining member of the pure food inspection board, is reinforced by the appointment of R. E. Doolittle, chief of the bureau of chemistry laboratory in New York City. Until Congress adopts another statute creating a new agency to enforce the act the decisions of Messrs. Wiley and Doolittle will govern in the matter of enforcement of the pure food and drugs act, subject, of course, to approval by the Secretary of Agriculture. Solicitor McCabe is regarded by friends of Dr. Wiley as the arch enemy, and there have been demands that he should be dismist or "permitted to resign." Secretary Wilson none the less expresses confidence in the solicitor, who remains a factor in the affairs of the Department,——The selection of Charles D. Hilles as chairman of the Republican National Committee is prophesied at Washington.

**Mr. Taft**

Speaking on the lines of his Detroit and Waterloo addresses, the President told the Chamber of Commerce at Pocatello, Idaho, October 6, that, when a court is doing its duty, trying to interpret the law, and is "condemned and attacked and its motive questioned for mere political purposes," he "resents it with deep indignation." He said he had received many criticisms on the point, but as yet he had failed to receive an answer to his challenge to W. J. Bryan and other publicists to cite a single case of restraint of trade which ought to be condemned under the Supreme Court's interpretation of the anti-trust law in the Standard Oil and the Tobacco Trust cases. Mr. Taft referred to the Supreme Court's disposal of the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases as "two great decisions." He continued:

> "I believe we are going on to a greater future. If we had allowed these combinations to go on and develop the only remedy would have been to change by force the power thus concentrated in the hands of a few individuals to the State, and then we should have had a State socialism. It was the inevitable result of the movement toward trusts unless broken up.
>
> "Now we can get back to competition. We must get back to competition as an element in this country. If it is impossible, then let us go to socialism, for there is no way between. I for one, am not discouraged as yet in the hope that we may return to a legitimate and independent competition. I am an individualist and not a Socialist."

On Saturday the President entered the State of Washington. From Seattle he will go on to Bremerton, to visit the Navy Yard, and to San Francisco.——The President was cordially cheered at the Mormon Tabernacle in Salt Lake City last week. It was old folks' reunion week, and the Tabernacle was filled to its capacity of 12,000. The President spoke to the Mormons on peace. Senator Smoot, of Utah, who sat next to him in the high Tabernacle pulpit, told Mr. Taft after the speech that he would support the arbitration treaties in the amended form to which he has given his consent—that is, that the Senate shall be

given the power of confirmation over the appointments to the joint high commission.——In Wyoming the President was treated to a sight of frontier day "stunts," performed out of season for his edification.——At Denver, Col., the President spoke twice: on the tariff and on conservation. The second speech was addressed to 12,000 persons, mostly anti-conservationists, with whom the President frankly confessed disagreement. He said:

"I am the President of the whole people and what I am trying to do is to get you together. It isn't talk, it isn't abuse, it isn't muckraking that accomplishes anything. It is getting on that counts. It is the real development of the country that we are after."

Mr. Taft began by admitting that the attitude of the extreme conservationists was unreasonable. "For a time," he said, "when a man held out against conservation he was accused of being prompted either by the devil or the corporations." At these words the audience cheered him wildly. The President continued, however, and said that he wished to secure for the West the right of an appeal in land cases from the decisions of the Interior Department, as is allowed in patent cases from the decision of the Commissioner of Patents. As a solution of the water power site controversy he put forward the suggestion that the Federal Government should turn the water power sites over to the State Governments as is wished generally in the West, and then place upon the State Governments such restrictions in the disposal or use of the water power sites as will carry out the desires of the conservationists. In case the State Governments did not carry out the mandate of the Federal Government, he said, the title to the power site could revert to the Federal Government. The delegates to the convention had registered themselves as utterly opposed to the proposition of disposing of public mining lands under Government lease. The President told them that he favored leasing and that their ideas on the leasing question were wrong. The Westerners claim that if the mining lands are only leased capital would be afraid to invest in them. The President asserted that was not so and pointed out the success with which the leasing scheme has been attended in other countries.——In Nebraska, according to the correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, the number of persons who have testified to a change of opinion as a result of hearing the President is somewhat striking. At Lincoln, Neb., Mr. Taft lunched in company with William Jennings Bryan. The latter begged the banqueters to fill their glasses

"with the beverage upon which the Almighty has set the seal of His approval and drink a toast to President Taft"

**Direct Primaries in New York**

Before the New York Legislature adjourned, October 6, it passed the Ferris-Blauvelt direct nomination bill. Governor Dix exprest himself as gratified at the fulfillment of platform pledges. The primary bill which now becomes a law in New York State was opposed by every Republican Assemblyman. The leader of the Republican minority, Mr. Merritt, charged that this bill gave Tammany a stranglehold upon the Democratic State organization. The new law provides for the direct nomination of all party candidates for public office except those to be voted for by the voters of the entire State, and town, ward and village officers, including school directors. By this law candidates for Governor and State Treasurer, etc., must be nominated by conventions, as now. Friends of the direct uniform primaries system regard the passage of the law as a step in the right direction, altho much less radical than what was wanted by Governor Hughes.

**The Stephenson Inquiry**

The Senatorial inquiry into Senator Isaac Stephenson's campaign for the primary election in 1908 indicates that payments were made to his workers without any definite report being made as to their disposition of funds. Out of his campaign fund of $107,793 money was scattered broadcast over the State of Wisconsin to "organizers." Witnesses for the senior Senator from Wisconsin testified that this sum was used legitimately for brass bands, lithographs, buttons, advertising, and "getting out the vote." The campaign manager, E. A. Edmonds, said that the

"thoroness" of his campaign explained its costliness. In some counties, the expense amounted to $5 a vote. Rodney Sackett, another Stephenson worker, declared on the stand that the 1908 primary campaign was run on a higher moral plane than the average canvass in Wisconsin. He said that Senator Stephenson ordered him not to make the campaign a saloon campaign, and went on to say that it was customary to send kegs of beer around where there were voters congregated. He said this was not done in this campaign but that there were instances where men were treated to meals, drinks, cigars, etc., to win their votes. Sackett said that this was not bribery; it was bribery only when gifts that could be taken away were given.

Floods

Black River Falls, a town of 2,000 inhabitants, near La Crosse, Wis., was swept by a flood October 6, when the waters of the Black River, swollen by recent rains, washed thru the embankment of the La Crosse Water Power Company's dams at Hatfield. The dam was of concrete, 60 feet high. It was considered strong enough to hold any flood, but its crumbling followed the breaking of another dam, 18 miles above, which increased the floods productive of the disaster. Eight hundred feet of the Green Bay & Western Railroad tracks at Hatfield were washed out and traffic was interrupted. Several farm houses floated down stream and water to a depth of 11 feet poured over the top of the dam and tore away the bridge at Black River Falls.——Two dams broke at Chippewa Falls, Wis., on the same day, and one at Bloomer, Wis. The countryside was flooded in consequence, railway tracks washed out and bridges destroyed. Damage from floods was reported also from St. Paul, Minn., and various points in Iowa.——The number of lives lost in the disaster at Austin, Pa., remains in doubt. The cause was inadequate foundations and reinforcement. Over a year ago the dam moved a foot down stream, and cracks were discovered in its surface. The dam cost only $75,000 in the first place.——When the Red Cross Society visited Austin, its representative found the situation so "admirably in hand" that no assistance was required. Wreckage is being removed, standing houses weakened by the flood being destroyed. The State Constabulary has arrested a number of looters. Kathleen Lyon, the sixteen year old telephone operator, who saved many lives by warning subscribers down the flood-swept valley, has been placed on double pay by her employers. Another telephone girl will probably receive the same reward for like heroism. The Pennsylvania Water Supply Commission wishes to have a law enacted placing under its jurisdiction all dams or obstructions placed in streams, whether or not public thorofares.

Strikes

The strike of the Chicago shopmen of the Illinois Central Railroad continues. Railway men declare that a large number of the strikers have returned to their places, but this is denied by union leaders. Hope that the strike might be concluded by arbitration was abandoned when President Markham of the railroad telegraphed Governor Noel, of Mississippi, who suggested arbitration, refusing to consider that course.——It is in the South that this strike of the Harriman lines has reached its most violent form. Battles have occurred between strikers and strikebreakers at McComb City, Miss., a division point of the Illinois Central Railroad, and at New Orleans. A regiment of State militia was called out before the disorder was suppressed. Machine guns were mounted in an armored turret over the railway sheds, and the fence around the sheds at McComb City has been barricaded with barbed wire and patrolled by armed guards. This strike was marked by serious violence from the beginning, trestles being burned, passenger trains stopped by armed mobs, and non-striking railway employees roughly handled.——The Illinois Central secured injunctions from the Federal court sitting at Cairo, Ill., restraining strikers from interfering with men at work. Similar temporary injunctions were issued in the United States Court sitting at New Orleans in favor of the Southern Pacific Railway Company; and also at Houston and Sherman, Tex.——The strike of the firemen on the Georgia and Florida

Railroad is settled. The men will get 50 per cent of engineers' pay, as demanded.——It was announced that the trial of John J. McNamara and his brother James, at Los Angeles, Cal., would begin October 11. Informal motion for a change of trial judge presented by the attorneys for the defense was denied October 7.

**Canada**

The Laurier ministry went out of office October 6. Mr. Borden was immediately summoned by the Governor-General, Earl Grey, and accepted the invitation to form a cabinet. The make-up of the Ministry was to be announced Monday; unofficial reports had it that the geographical distribution of portfolios would be as follows: Maritime Provinces, R. L. Borden and J. D. Hazen; Quebec, F. D. Monk, L. P. Pelletier, W. B. Nantel, George H. Perley and C. J. Doherty; Ontario, Frank Cochrane, W. T. White, George E. Foster, W. S. Middlebro, Andrew Broder and J. E. Armstrong; the West, Robert Rogers, Dr. W. J. Roche and Martin Burrell. ——The failure of the 1911 crop of "quality wheat" is indicated by official reports to the Department of Trade and Commerce by the Government's chief inspector of grain at Winnipeg, whose detailed report of the inspection of 10,000 cars, of 1,075 bushels, for the month of September, shows a heavy decrease in the high exportable grades and heavy increases in the low grades. There were only 1,056 cars of "No. 1 Northern," compared with 2,421 cars in September, 1910; 4,102 cars "No. 2 Northern," compared with 4,614 cars in September, 1910, 2,354 cars "No. 3 Northern," compared with 2,775 cars in September, 1910; 585 cars "No. 4 commercial grade," compared with 569 cars in September, 1910, and 961 cars "rejected," compared with 178 cars in September, 1910. Department officials say the report indicates a vast surplus of non-exportable wheat.

**Cuba and Other Islands**

In a duel, on the 7th, between Major Andre, of Havana, owner of the newspaper *El Dia*, and Dr. Mencia, Cuba's Director of Customs, the latter was severely wounded. He had challenged Andre because of published charges that there had been gross frauds in the customs service.——It has been ascertained that the after part of the "Maine" wreck, about one-third of the ship, can be floated and thus removed from the harbor.——According to a story told in one of the Havana newspapers, the bomb used in destroying the building of the Los Angeles *Times* had been made by an anarchist for use in Tampa, Fla., during the cigarmakers' strike there. The anarchist, it is said, afterward went to Peru and is now employed in the Panama Canal Zone.——The sugar crop soon to be harvested in Santo Domingo will be the largest ever known there, and it will be sold at high prices.——Parts of Hayti are suffering by reason of floods, due to rains which continued for eight days. Earthquake shocks were felt on the 6th in several towns.——Sailors who recently arrived at San Francisco from Alaska report that the activity of the Bogoslof volcano has added four new islands to the Aleutian archipelago.——It is expected that the Government of the Philippines will be subjected to investigation by the House Democrats at the coming session of Congress.——The army in the Philippines is preparing to pursue the Moro outlaws of Mindanao and to suppress brigandage in that island.

**Panama's Politics**

Dr. Belisario Porras, Panama's Minister at Washington, was recalled by President Arosemena, on the 7th, following a meeting of the Cabinet at which all but one of the members voted for such action. It was said that his service had not been satisfactory to the Government. President Arosemena is to be a candidate for re-election, and Dr. Porras will probably be the candidate of the opposing party. He says that at Washington he has been surrounded by spies acting in the interest of Arosemena; that one of them, named Battalla, a close friend of Arosemena, was sent to be his attaché and has acknowledged in a letter his employment as a spy; that Battalla and one Ossa, the Minister's private secretary, have returned to Panama

with reports to be used against him; that he is attacked because he recently married a resident of Costa Rica, whose boundary dispute with Panama has not yet been settled, and also because he offered a small island to the United States for a coaling station. On the other hand it is asserted that Battalla was Porras's intimate friend and was appointed at his request; that Battalla wrote letters attacking Arosemena, and that Porras had promised, if he should be elected President, to place the police force in American hands and establish American colonies. Arosemena gives notice that he shall take a vacation of six months, in order that he may be a candidate without defying the Constitution. As many hold this to be an illegal evasion of the Constitution, it is thought that Arosemena's course may provoke a revolution, and our Government has the matter under observation.——By President Taft's order, a postal savings bank is to be established in the Canal Zone, but no interest on deposits will be paid.——President Diaz has sent to Nicaragua's Congress a contract for a loan to be procured from bankers in New York, recommending the acceptance of it, with some modifications.

**The Situation in Mexico**

Nine-tenths of the votes cast at the election in Mexico were for Madero, but it is not yet known who will be Vice-President, Governor Suarez, Dr. Francisco Gomez and President De la Barra having about the same number of electors. It is reported that Dr. Gomez and De la Barra have agreed to a union of their electors in favor of the former, because the election of De la Barra would disqualify him for the Presidency six years hence, when he hopes to succeed Madero. He will soon go to Italy, and remain there for several months. Madero asked Dr. Gomez, last week, to withdraw in favor of Suarez, but he refused to do so. It may be necessary for Congress to elect a Vice-President. There was scarcely any disorder at the election. In Tehuantepec a clash between factions required the intervention of the army, and seven men were killed.

General Bernardo Reyes arrived on the seventh in San Antonio, which will be his home for some time to come. Enrique Creel has recently been there, and another resident is Emilio Gomez, the Presidential candidate of a small party. Reports were published at the capital last week that Reyes, in alliance with the Diaz cientificos, and possibly with the Magonists, would establish a junta there and promote a new revolution, which would begin before December. Reyes says there is no truth in these stories. But he speaks with much bitterness of Madero, who, he says, has originated a new tyranny and made a free ballot in Mexico impossible. His revolution, Reyes continues, was a farce and an insult to the people, and his party's power is maintained by armed forces. Arms recently smuggled across the border and others brought in at Vera Cruz have been captured by the Maderists, who, it is said, have found hidden stores of arms in the capital and unearthed a plot for an uprising on October 15. Five men have been placed in jail at the capital for planning the assassination of General Orozco. ——In a battle at Santa Barbara, on the 2d, 800 Zapatists were routed. On the 6th, in the State of Guerrero, General Figueroa captured 200 of Zapata's men. Amnesty has been promised to others, and Zapata's power is broken. There are local rebellions in Chiapas and Sonora. ——Sir Weetman Pearson (Lord Cowdray) has reached an understanding with Madero, according to a statement ascribed to Dr. Hayes, a prominent officer of our Geological Survey, who has resigned to enter the Pearson service. It is asserted that the valuable Pearson oil properties and franchises will be as safe as they were under Diaz.

**South America**

The State Department at Washington has ascertained that Cipriano Castro, formerly President of Venezuela, who left his home in Europe some months ago, is on an island off the coast of Colombia. A revolt in the Venezuelan State of Tahira is reported, and it is said to be in the interest of General José Hernandez, formerly Minister at Washington.——Colonel Jara, who seized the Presidency of Paraguay some time ago, and was soon deposed and sent to

Buenos Ayres, was seen again at Paraguay's capital last week, arrested, and taken before President Rojas. He admitted that an uprising against Rojas had been planned by his friends, who were using $70,000 which he had won on the race track in Buenos Ayres. He was placed on board a ship bound for that city.——It was reported last week that Bolivia was concentrating troops on the frontier, near territory in dispute between that country and Paraguay.——In Bogota, the capital of Colombia, on the 7th, a mob attacked the Peruvian Legation and tore down its shield. This action was due to the reported refusal of Peru to evacuate a port on the Putumayo River recently occupied by Peruvian troops and situated in territory claimed by Colombia. It is said that the indignation of the mob had been excited by an address in the Cathedral by the Archbishop of Bogota. A similar attack upon the same Legation was made in July. On the 8th, the Peruvian Government sent to the Colombian Government an energetic note of protest and instructed its Minister at Bogota to demand full satisfaction.——In Ecuador, at Guayaquil and elsewhere, there were earthquake shocks on the 4th. In Riobamba there were processions of frightened people, imploring Divine protection.

**The Turco-Italian War**

The new Turkish Cabinet has as its Grand Vizier Said Pasha; as Minister of Foreign Affairs, Rechid Pasha, Ambassador at Vienna; and as Minister of War, Sheuket Pasha; who led the army of the Young Turks into Constantinople. The Government has decided to expel all Italians in Turkey within three days and to increase the tariff on Italian imports 1 per cent. It has been suggested that Turkey would be willing to agree to the annexation of Tripoli by Italy if the Italian colonies in Africa, Eritria and Somaliland are ceded to Turkey in exchange. None of the Powers has shown any disposition to intervene in response to the appeal of Turkey, and it appears to have been understood in advance that no such action would be taken until the Italian occupation of Tripoli is effected. Every effort will be made to confine the war to that country, for fear of precipitating a general scramble for Turkish territory and a European war. Already, however, two incidents have occurred which show how difficult it is to keep from involving European Turkey; these are the bombardments of Prevesa and Medua. No landing in force was made at Prevesa as was reported, but a lieutenant was sent ashore disguised as a peasant to see if Turkish torpedo boats were in the harbor. Climbing a mountain overlooking the town he discovered with a telescope that they were still there, and a report to that effect was sent to the Duke of the Abruzzi, commandant of the fleet. Captain Biscaretti opened fire at five miles on the Turkish vessels, and their panic-stricken crews deserted the ships and jumped into the sea. Then he boldly entered the harbor with the torpedo-boat destroyer "Corazziere," under the guns of the fortifications, and captured a Turkish yacht at anchor there. While towing this out the marines who had left the torpedo boats fired from the docks, and the "Corazziere" replied with a volley of shot and shell, destroying several houses and killing many. Altho the Italian destroyer was forty minutes in the harbor not a shot was fired from the shore batteries. A few days later Captain Biscaretti stopped an Austrian mail steamer off the Albanian coast near Point Medua. When the boat with which he had boarded the steamer was returning to the destroyer the white flag was blown away and the Turkish soldiers fired upon the boat from the cliff. The two destroyers returned the fire and demolished the Turkish batteries and barracks, killing and wounding a large number of men. The engagement lasted more than half an hour, and not less than 200 shots were exchanged. There were no losses on the Italian side.——The Arabian rebels of the Yemen, against whom the Ottoman Government has for years waged war in vain, have declared a truce and proffered the services of 100,000 men to fight the Italians.——Two steamships bearing some 1,500 Turkish troops to Constantinople have been stopped in the Gulf of Suez because of cholera on board. Two Turkish gun-

boats in Suez harbor have been ordered by the Egyptian Government to surrender their guns and ammunition. Early on the 8th an Italian squadron appeared before Tobruk, on the coast of Barca, east of the Gulf of Bomba, and captured it after a brief bombardment.

**The Capture of Tripoli**

The time allowed by the admiral of the Italian fleet for the surrender of the city of Tripoli expired at 2 p. m. on Tuesday, October 3, and, the Turkish commander not having availed himself of the opportunity, the bombardment began within an hour. The entire Italian fleet first made a final demonstration of its strength by defiling slowly past the water front of the city and then drew up in battle array, the twelve larger warships in a wide semicircle stretching from point to point about two miles out, with the flagship, "Benedetto Brin," on the right wing. In front were torpedo boats and destroyers and behind other vessels cruised to guard against the Turkish torpedo boats at large in the vicinity. A boat full of spectators from Tunis, who came out to see the bombardment, was kept at a distance of ten miles and the newspaper correspondents on the Italian warships were not allowed to send back their despatches with the exception of G. Di Felice Guiffrida, who by asserting his prerogative as a Deputy was able to get his account of the engagement taken to Malta by a gunboat. The censorship by the Italian authorities has been astonishingly effective and very little news has been received from Africa or Italy except with official approval. On the morning of the 4th the bombardment was renewed and continued at intervals all day, as methodically and coolly as tho it were target practice; the gunners making bets with each other on the effect of their shots. The fire was directed at the Sultanic battery on the west of the city and Hamidie battery to the east, for the Italians desired to do as little damage as possible to property that would shortly be theirs. Private houses were avoided and the Arabs crowding the minarets watched the bombardment with impunity. A lighthouse was hit and demolished, but this was because it stood close to one of the batteries. The Turks returned the fire with vigor, but their cannon were antiquated and their ammunition deficient, so they did no damage to the attacking fleet. The Italian vessels were able to run in close enough to use their smaller guns and still keep out of range of the Turkish fire. By the morning of the 5th the fortifications were in ruins and the garrison retired to the hills a few miles inland. Twelve Turks were killed and twenty-three wounded during the bombardment. The landing was made without opposition and the Italian Government established. Vice Admiral Borea d'Olmo, who had been appointed in advance Governor of Tripoli, issued a proclamation declaring the city under martial law. The inhabitants, who had fled from the city during the bombardment, have returned, the markets are open and caravans from the desert coming in. The first transports from Italy have arrived conveying to Africa the army of occupation under Captain Cagni, who was with the Duke of the Abruzzi on his polar expedition. The other towns on the coast of Tripoli and Cyrenaica were occupied at the same time as the capital, as they had insignificant garrisons. At Bangazi there were a few hundred Turkish soldiers; at Derna seventy, but Cyrene was guarded by twenty policemen. It is the announced intention of the Italian Government to land a sufficient force to march into the interior and conquer the whole country within a short time. Then only will it consent to discuss terms of peace with Turkey.——The Governor of Tripoli has issued a proclamation putting a stop to the slave trade, which has been particularly profitable to Tripoli since the closing of other seaports to the trade thru Christian occupation. Mgr. Rossetti, the Apostolic Delegate at Tripoli, sent a wireless message to the Pope rejoicing that the cross of Christianity had been raised over the country for the first time since the Knights of Malta were defeated by the Turks in 1551; and the Pope returned a wireless blessing with a message praising the Delegate and the Franciscan monks and nuns for remaining in Tripoli during the bombardment to care for the wounded.

**Royalist Rising in Portugal**

The long expected raid of the Royalists into northern Portugal from Spain took place on October 4, but the details of the movement are still in the dark and the outcome of it uncertain. Reports thru various channels give diverse estimates of the number of the invaders, ranging from 700 to 30,000. Probably the semi-official report of 1,200 is not far from the truth. They are said to have twelve cannon. The frontier was crossed by the Royalists near Vinhaes and several villages in the vicinity of Braganza were occupied without, however, capturing that city. Later the Republican troops reoccupied Vinhaes and cut off part of the Royalists. Others escaped to cross the frontier into Spain. The Government has 8,000 troops in northern Portugal supported by gunboats and transports on the rivers. The invaders do not seem to have received the support they expected from the people of Portugal and the number of Monarchists willing to ally themselves with the rebellion was not much greater than the number that crossed the border. The action of the Government in seizing the conspirators in Oporto a few days before the invasion put a decided check upon the Royalist movement inside the country. According to the plan the invasion and the rising were to take place simultaneously on October 5, the anniversary of the overthrow of Manuel. Proclamations announcing the restoration of the monarchy at that date had been already printed. It is uncertain how large a share ex-King Manuel has in the movement. Its chief support seems to come not from him but from the pretender, Dom Miguel of Braganza. Prince Francis Joseph, son of Dom Miguel, is said to be with Captain Couceiro, the leader of the Royalists on the northern border. Dom Miguel has publicly exprest his willingness to leave the choice between himself and Manuel to the Cortes as soon as the republic is overthrown.

**Foreign Notes**

The Irish railroad strike, which began September 21, was settled on October 4 by an agreement between the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants and the companies. The strikers abandoned their contention that they should not be compelled to handle lumber shipped by firms having trouble with their men. The companies agreed to reinstate 90 per cent. of the strikebreakers at once and the remaining 10 per cent. when vacanies should occur, but refused to discharge the new men taken on during the strike.——Mr. Balfour, leader of the Opposition, in a speech at Haddington, Scotland, gave more prominence to the tariff question as a party issue than to home rule. He gave no encouragement to the Unionists of Ulster, who declared they will take up arms rather than submit to a home rule government. The Canadian election has evidently strengthened his belief in a preferential imperial tariff, and his declaration on this point should be quoted verbally:

"The Canadian decision extended far beyond the borders of Canada, and must have beneficial results for the empire at large. The decision of Canada shows how impossible it is to maintain the present system of things. Our colonies are not believers in the system spoken of as free trade. Unless this country meets the situation we shall have Canada, Australia, New Zealand and other great communities making their separate commercial tariffs with other countries. This country will awake some fine morning to find that these great communities, loyal as they are, have instituted a system of tariffs in which we will find ourselves at a disadvantage. Such a state of affairs must have a fatal effect upon the unity of the British Empire."

——The labor disturbances in Spain have ceased and Premier Canelejas has restored the constitutional guarantees to the cities which had been declared in a state of siege.——The Spanish troops in the neighborhood of Melilla, Morocco, have had a fight with the Moorish tribesmen lasting ten hours. The Spanish were victorious, but lost about 100 killed and wounded.——During a session of the Reichsrath in Vienna, a Dalmatian workingman in the gallery fired four shots at the Minister of Justice. No one was hit. The assailant is a Socialist, who was inflamed by the recent demonstrations against the high cost of living. ——The Japanese Government has made an announcement of its naval policy. It will recommend the appropriation of $175,000,000 for the construction of new vessels within the next seven years. The greater part of this will be used in building seven Dreadnoughts and two armored cruisers.

# Italian Interests in Tripoli

## By Richard Gottheil



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THE practical seizure by Germany of the closed Moroccan port of Agadir a few months ago was bound to find imitators. In fact, this newest form of diplomacy, if it can be dignified by such a name, dates from the year 1908, when Bulgaria threw off her Ottoman suzerainty and filched a portion of a Turkish railway, and when Austria-Hungary relieved itself of Turkish overlordship in the Sandjaks of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The latest example of this diplomacy is the forcible taking of the Tripolitan coast by Italy. Modern history can hardly show a worse example of high-handed action and of a wilful disregard for all the elements of fair play. That Italy was growing restive at the further partition of Northern Africa at the hands of France, Spain, and Germany was quite evident. The Italian newspapers spoke quite openly of some "compensation" being due to Italy as one of the Mediterranean Powers. There were some rather mysterious and prolonged conferences at Anticoli, a little watering place not far from Rome, between Signor Giolitti, the Premier, and the Marchese di San Giuliano, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. In fact, at the very beginning of September the *Giornale d'Italia* hinted plainly that some action on Italy's part was in the wind; and the extensive character of the operations now going on show that they must have been planned carefully and with much foresight some time ago. For as many as thirty years Italy has had her eyes fixed upon Tripoli; ever since she was forced to relinquish to France her economic and political claims in Tunis, where 100,000 Italians are being assimilated to 23,000 Frenchmen. When the treaty of Bardo was signed in 1881, establishing the French protectorate over Tunis, Gambetta is reported to have said: "In Africa there is room for every one. Why does Italy not take possession of Tripoli? France would offer no opposition."

Now, there are various reasons which can be alleged for Italy's desire to be in possession of Tripoli; all of which are valid from the Italian point of view, if that is the only measure for our judgment. These reasons are both political and economic. The political ones are not far to seek. The continued encroachments of Austria on the Eastern side of the Adriatic and the significant increase in the Austrian naval program have warned Italy that there is danger of this sea being controlled entirely by the Dual Monarchy; and Italy fears no one so much as she does one of her bedfellows in the Triple Alliance. The dynastic ties that bind Italy to Montenegro will not suffice to make of this miniature kingdom even a cat's paw in the grab for land. Italy fears, also, that the Mediterranean is quickly becoming an Anglo-French lake, in which her own influence will be greatly reduced. For when once France is firmly seated in Morocco, she will not only control the whole western part of the African coastland on the Mediterranean, but by her agreement with England all the "hinterland" of Tripoli down as far as Lake



ITALIAN SHARPSHOOTERS (BERSAGLIERI)

Tchad, thus holding Tripoli in complete economic dependence, which soon would lead to political subjection. According to the Italian view this makes an Italian protectorate over Tripoli an absolute necessity. Italy would also be able to turn the harbor of Tripoli or Masurata or Tobruk in Cyrenaica into a naval base that would rival that of France in Bizerta and would place the English naval station at Malta between two Italian fires.

It is generally held that Tripoli is almost worthless as a country for European colonization; or that at most only the coast-land is suitable. But this view is not substantiated by German and Italian travelers who have gone more thoroly into the question. At least two-fifths of its soil is capable of cultivation—an area larger than the whole of Germany. Corn, fruit, vegetables, dates, the vine, indigo, cotton and the esparto grass can be grown in the coast districts and with success; while the oases can furnish palms, almonds, figs, corn, tobacco, gum, etc. Nor must we forget that phosphate beds are known to exist in Tripoli, a matter of much importance for an agricultural country like Italy. Only recently a commission has been sent out by the government, working in connection with the Societa degli Agricoltori, to determine the exact place and the range of these deposits. Italy feels that Tripoli could absorb a part at least of the surplus population of the South and especially of Sicily, which is lost to the mother country by emigration to other parts of northern Africa and to South America.

In addition, some of the most direct routes lead to Tripoli and to the Mediterranean from the Sudan (Wadai and Darfur) and from innermost Africa. Again, it has been said that these routes have lost much of their importance in recent years because of the establishment of English rule to the northeast of the continent and French rule to the northwest, so that the products of Central Africa can reach the European and

American markets more readily by way of the Red Sea on the one hand and the Gulf of Guinea on the other. But this diversion of routes has been due to the lack of security existing under the old régime, when Tripoli was used as a sort of penitentiary for political offenders. The routes once properly guarded can easily become again the means by which the riches of the whole "hinterland" are brought to the markets of the world. Tripoli is the natural outlet for the North African caravan. The dictum of the great traveler, Gerhard Rolfs, that "Tripoli is the key of Africa; the whole Sudan belongs to him who holds it," remains true today as it was true in his own day.

Italy has not been slow to take the hint given her by France. Till now, she has also tried the French method, the so-called peaceful penetration. She has established a number of schools which are said to be model institutions in every way. She has founded branches of her "Banco di Roma," which have been of undoubted benefit to the inhabitants, for they enable the people to borrow money at 9 per cent. per annum in lieu of the 60 per cent. demanded by the native money-lenders. The "Navigazione Italiana" maintains a line of steamers that make regular calls at the various ports of the Vilayet. She has also sought commercial concessions on a large scale; has, in fact, demanded them of right. But all these efforts at "peaceful penetration" have only veiled very thinly the political aims of which they are the expression.

In the year 1900 Italy made a secret treaty with France, by which the latter power gave her a free hand in Tripoli in return for a similar concession to France in respect to Morocco; similar in many respects to the self-denying(?) treaty between France and England in 1904. But Tripoli was not a "no-man's land." It was and is an integral part of the Ottoman Empire; or, at least, a colony of that empire. There is no parallel to be drawn with Morocco. The au-



TURKISH INFANTRY



TRIPOLI: A PANORAMIC VIEW

thority of the Turkish Sultan was effective there—as effective as is Turkish authority in many parts of the empire. No wonder that Turkey proceeded—unfortunately, in her own insufficient manner—to strengthen her army there. No wonder that the enlightened and liberal Vali, Rejeb Pasha, founded a few years ago the "Banque Agricole de la Tripolitaine," to offset the political machinations of the "Banco di Roma." Because a country is not administered after our own fashion hardly gives us a moral right to seize it bag and baggage.

This determined and natural opposition on the part of Turkey was, of course, not to the liking of Italy. She soon came to the conclusion that peaceful means would not avail and that an armed invasion of the country would be necessary. That this invasion did not take place sooner than it now has, is due to the determined opposition of certain sections in Italy itself. We still remember the naval demonstration made in 1901 at Benghazi (the old Cyrene) in order to force an Italian post-office there upon the Turkish Government and to provide means for an Italian postal service with Sicily. The Marchese di San Giuliano was at that time Minister of Posts; the same statesman that is now to the fore as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The government of Signor Zanardelli had practically determined upon the expedition; Visconti Venosta was sounding France and Prinetti was dealing with England. In a fiery article in the *Nuova Antologia,* the late psychiatrist Cæsare Lombroso pricked the bubble of this new colonial venture.

The marauding character of this latest exploit upon the part of one of the "great" Powers of Europe is outdone only by the cynicism with which the attempt is made to salve the conscience of the civilized world. That conscience is told to rest assured that negotiations will be opened up with Turkey as soon as the occupation of Tripoli is assured; and the circular note sent by Italy to the Powers is said to close with the assertion that the action is taken in the interests of humanity and civilization! In the remarkable document published in the New York *Times* of October 1, the Marchese di San Giuliano continues the process of throwing dust in the eyes of the world. Even if all the allegations which he makes in that strongest of state papers were true, one may well ask: Are they a sufficient reason for demanding the cession of a huge piece of territory? For a protectorate is virtual possession. Not a word is uttered to the effect that Tripoli or the coastland is to be held as a gage until the complaints are redressed or that this act

is a menace to Turkey to be upon her good behavior. The extensive character of the preparations made shows us that we are face to face, not with a demonstration, but with a seizure.

Both Europe and America look on calmly while the act of spoliation is being consummated. One may well ask, Where is the Hague Tribunal? What has become of arbitration, about which we have heard so much during the last few years? Or are these ruled out of court when it is possible to bully a country that is practically defenseless? Is the doctrine to hold that because Turkey is a Mohammedan state it is outside the pale of civilized international comity? Then, we are back again in the Middle Ages and the Crusades have only taken on another form.

That Italy will succeed in what she has designed there seems little doubt. With her excellent marine she can, effectively and easily, prevent any reinforcements reaching the colony. It savors of mock heroics to read of the deeds of valor which the Italians are performing or are going to perform in Tripoli. The coast defenses are old and are probably worthless. It will take some time to subdue the country back of the coast, the oases and the desert lands beyond. But that is merely a question of time. There are probably not more than 25,000 Turks in the whole of the Vilayet; and it is quite problematic whether the Arabs will make common cause with their former masters, even if a Holy War is proclaimed. The important Senoussi brotherhood, settled since 1895 in the Oasis of Kufra, would hardly use its extraordinary influence over the Arab tribes of the desert in favor of the Turks. In fact, the Senoussi have made distinct overtures to the Italians; and there is no other power in those regions strong enough to weld together the discordant elements.

And Italy will succeed with the passive connivance of the other European Powers and the indolent inaction of the United States. Apart from whatever principle of right and wrong there may be involved, the danger is very present that such action as this may press the hydra-headed Eastern question to a settlement. Any loss of Turkish territory, no matter in what way such loss is glossed over, means a further weakening of the power and the influence of the Committee of Union and Progress at Salonica and Constantinople. Its repute has already suffered so much that its authority has perceptibly waned. Yet, notwithstanding the various mistakes that it has made, it remains the only body in Turkey that can save the state from crumbling to pieces. After the violent protestations of friendship and admiration with which European chancelleries greeted the new régime, one expected to see the hands of the new leaders upheld in the almost superhuman task they had undertaken. On the contrary, the old international intrigues continued; and the edifying spectacle was continued of the "great" Powers, in the guise of *commis voyageurs,* contending amongst themselves and browbeating Turkey into buying of their wares.

The hollow pretense of offering mediation only after Italy is safely ensconced in Tripoli will deceive no one; nor will the clap-trap shift that Turkey, in landing munitions of war in one of her own colonies and for its protection, has created a *casus belli,* blind the eye. The plain fact is that Turkey has no friend in her hour of need—not even Germany, no matter how full its mouth is in protestations of love for the Ottoman Empire and of its firm desire to preserve its territorial integrity. The appropriation of Tripoli by Italy will be only one more in the series of iniquities which has characterized the dealings of Christian Europe with Mohammedan Turkey.

New York City.

# Privilege Becomes Property Under the Fourteenth Amendment

## The Consolidated Gas Decision

BY JESSE F. ORTON, A.M., LL.B.

[In the issue of THE INDEPENDENT of April 16, 1908, President Hadley, of Yale University, contributed an article, entitled "The Constitutional Position of Property in America," in which he said that the celebrated Dartmouth College decision and the Fourteenth Amendment had placed the modern industrial corporation in an "almost impregnable constitutional position" in the United States. This article was followed in our issue of October 22, 1908, by "The Issue beyond the Parties," by Dr. Delos F. Wilcox, who commented on the great significance of President Hadley's article in its relation to the development of the movement toward a fundamental democracy. These articles were again followed by two contributions written by Jesse F. Orton in THE INDEPENDENT for August 19 and 26, 1909, that discussed the Dartmouth College case from a historical and a legal standpoint. We now print another article in this series, which is intended to show the attitude of the bar and the bench toward personal and property rights, thus presenting a somewhat complete picture of the present status of democracy in the United States. Owing to the heavy demand for extra copies of the back issues of THE INDEPENDENT containing the first four articles our supply has become exhausted, but copies of a pamphlet containing the series may be obtained by addressing the Secretary of the Committee to Inquire into the Status of Democracy, 73 Sixth street, Elmhurst, N. Y.—EDITOR.]

THE people are becoming interested in courts and judges as never before. Not only are they convinced that the "law-making function" of the courts (theoretically non-existent but in fact very real) needs looking after, but they are inquiring into ordinary decisions to see whether they are founded on justice and common sense. Many judges and lawyers do not like this. They have sought to keep the law a sealed book, a mystery hidden from the people, just as the priests in Wycliffe's time sought to keep the Bible from the people. The Bible was then buried in the Latin tongue, and Wycliffe's unpardonable sin was in putting it in the language of the people. Now, court decisions are hidden from the people in technical and tedious judicial opinions. The layman may know the result; but for him to understand the "how" or the "why" of it is considered impossible. For him to criticise is thought not only presumptuous on account of his ignorance, but almost sacrilegious, as indicating a lack of proper "respect for the courts." There is much need for a legal Wycliffe at the present time.

In weighing the records of their judicial servants, the people's attention is strongly attracted to decisions affecting the rights and privileges of public service corporations; for in these days a judge's decisions in such cases are probably the surest indication whether he is a just and faithful servant. Tested by this standard, the Supreme Court of the United States has made many good decisions; but the bad ones are all too numerous, and their effectiveness for evil is great in proportion to the power and authority of the court. Sometimes in the same decision good and bad elements are strangely combined. To a striking example of this class the reader's attention is here invited. It is the case of the Consolidated Gas Company vs. the City of New York.[1]

In 1906 the legislature passed the law regulating the price of gas in Greater New York, by which a rate of 80 cents per thousand feet was prescribed for Manhattan Island. The Consolidated Gas Company, having a complete monopoly of supplying both gas and electricity in the Borough of Manhattan and a practical monopoly thru the entire city, contested this law in the Federal courts, claiming that the 80-cent rate would not bring a fair return on the capital re-

[1] 157 Fed. Rep. 849; 212 U. S. 19.

quired in the business. The case turned chiefly upon the question, What was the actual value of the company's property?[2] The company insisted that account should be taken, not only of its material, tangible property, but also of certain intangible forms, like franchises or good will.

In the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, Judge Charles M. Hough held the 80-cent rate confiscatory and issued an injunction against the enforcement of the law. This was the result of his estimating the value of the company's property at nearly $60,000,000, in which was included $12,000,000 of franchise value. The United States Supreme Court reduced the total value to less than $56,000,000. This was low enough to make it doubtful whether the 80-cent rate was confiscatory; the Supreme Court, therefore, reversed the decision of Judge Hough and required the company to put the new rate to a practical test and see whether it would not yield a fair return. The franchise value on which the company was legally entitled to earn dividends was reduced by the Supreme Court to $7,781,000. This sum did not represent a dollar's investment by the company—merely franchise privileges received *gratis* from the State.

A few moments' thought will convince one of the absurdity of including the market value of a franchise, a mere right to use public streets, as a part of the property on which a company is entitled to earn dividends and of which it cannot be deprived by legislative regulation.[3] When a public service corporation charges rates that yield only a fair return on its property aside from franchises, there will be no income left over to be considered as income on its franchise, and the franchise will have no market value. But when rates yield more than a fair return on non-franchise property, the excess will be capitalized into franchise value. To say that the legislature must respect this value as "property," is to say that it cannot reduce rates at all. In other words, excessive rates make franchise value; reduction of rates to a reasonable figure wipes out franchise value; therefore, to forbid this wiping out forbids reduction of rates.

This truth, considered as a general proposition, was recognized by both courts. For example, Judge Hough, referring to the claim for a return on franchise value, said:

> "As an original proposition, I believe this claim unsound. Return can be expected only from investment, and he that invests must part with something in the act of investing. He that hath not sown shall not reap. . . ."

But, while acknowledging this common-sense rule that franchise values are not "property" as against the State's right to regulate rates, each court found a reason for not applying the rule in this instance or for applying it only in part. The position taken by Judge Hough in the Circuit Court is peculiar. Altho stating that the "crucial point" had not yet been decided by "the highest tribunal," he decided this case contrary to his own judgment, as exprest in the language above quoted. He concluded that he was "compelled to consider franchises not only as property but as productive and inherently valuable property, and to add their value, if ascertainable, to complainant's capital account."

By way of explanation, he tells us that often "the decision of the trial court is guided, in the absence of directly controlling authority, by the trend of decisions and methods of reasoning pursued in well considered cases dealing with kindred topics." After referring to certain decisions supposed to show a "trend" toward the doctrine contended for by the company, Judge Hough says

> "Instead of attempting to minimize and distinguish the decisions to which I have been referred and many others, it is my duty to follow the method of reasoning there clearly indicated, leaving it to the higher tribunals to make distinctions which, if drawn by the lower court, would in my opinion savor of presumption."

If Judge Hough and his colleagues could only know that the people, for whose service they are chosen, are waiting, yea, longing, for a judge who will be presumptuous in the cause of common sense, logic and justice! Would

[2] This is often a decisive question in this class of cases. If, for example, the legislature prescribed a rate under which a company still earns 6 per cent on a capital of $12,000,000, the action will be sweepingly upheld. But if it be made to appear that the company's property is worth $60,000,000, the return becomes only 1.2 per cent on the capital invested and the rate will be held confiscatory.

[3] If money has been paid into the public treasury for a franchise, the question may arise whether the owner should be allowed to capitalize the franchise at the sum paid. That question is not here considered.

that they could see that the public trust reposed in them forbids them to decide contrary to their own sense of right and reason in deference to anything short of unequivocal superior authority! Then, if reversed, a judge might have the compensation of being right. In this case, on the general proposition, Judge Hough has the double discomfort of being both wrong and reversed.

The Supreme Court did not recognize the "trend of decisions" toward allowance of dividends on franchise values in all cases; but in this case it allowed the company's franchise value, to the extent of $7,781,000, to be considered "property" entitled to earn dividends, on the theory that the legislature in 1884 authorized the capitalization of these franchises at that amount.[4]

By the law of 1884 the legislature authorized corporations engaged in manufacturing to consolidate, and prescribed the method of doing it. The directors of the consolidating companies were to make an agreement providing, among other things, for the amount of capital stock in the new company, which capital, the law directed, should not be "larger in amount than the fair aggregate value of the property, franchises and rights of the several companies thus to be consolidated." After this agreement had been approved by the stockholders of each company, the stock of the new company might be issued to the stockholders in the old companies, and the process of consolidation would be complete.

A few months after the enactment of this law,[5] six of the seven gas companies in New York City were merged into one corporation, the Consolidated Gas Company. The seventh company planned to join in the merger, but withdrew when its officers discovered that the company's charter made them subject to criminal prosecution if they should vote to combine with other gas companies. The "fair aggregate value" of the franchises of the six companies was fixt at $7,781,000 by agreement of their directors and stockholders, and stock of the new company was issued sufficient to cover this amount as well as the agreed value of the physical property. The entire amount of capital stock was increased by the consolidation from $17,000,000 to $39,078,000.[6]

The Supreme Court held the franchise value fixt by the companies, $7,781,000, to be constitutional "property," merely on account of the provision in the law of 1884, that the stock issued by the new company should not exceed "the fair aggregate value of the property, franchises and rights of the several companies" consolidated. There was nothing else in the law to serve as a basis for the decision. The court construed this *prohibition* as a *license* to the companies *to capitalize their franchises at an agreed amount and earn dividends forever on that sum* in spite of legislative regulation of rates. Whether this decision was that essence of wisdom, logic and justice which we have a right to expect from our highest court, the reader may judge.

1. *What does the law of 1884 itself say on the subject?* The court makes no mention of Section 5 of the law. That section, after providing that consolidation should operate as a transfer of all property and all "rights, privileges, franchises and interests of every kind" from the consolidating companies to the new company, continues:

> "And such new corporation shall hold and enjoy the same, and all rights of property, privileges, franchises and interests *in the same manner, and to the same extent*, as if the said several companies so consolidated had continued to retain the title and transact the business of such corporations. . . ."

It would not be creditable to the learned justices of the Supreme Court to assume that they did not read and consider the whole of the law (only three pages) on which they decided that the legislature made the Consolidated Gas Company a present of $7,781,000 of the people's money. Nor is it creditable to the justices to assume that they read, but did not heed, this plain language, which seems to have been carefully designed to fit a case like this.

The new company was to hold and enjoy the franchises "in the same manner,

[4] See Chapter 367 of the Laws of 1884.

[5] The passage of this law was secured by the gas companies themselves.

[6] No increase of stock could have been made under the consolidation law in force prior to the law of 1884. There had been enormous watering of stock thruout the history of the several companies. The stockholders of one company, who had never paid in but $750,000, received no less than $7,600,000 of stock in the consolidated company.

and to the same extent" as the old companies would have held and enjoyed them if there had been no consolidation. One of the conditions on which each of these franchises was granted and held was that the State might reduce rates to a reasonable amount based on the actual property of the company. This, therefore, was one of the conditions on which the Consolidated Gas Company was to hold and enjoy the franchises of the six consolidating companies; and the Consolidated Company had no standing in court to claim that the law of 1884 impaired the State's power to regulate charges for gas supplied by that company.

2. *If Section 5 be disregarded, is it true that the legislature gave up any of its power to regulate rates?* The Supreme Court held, not that the general power of regulation was given up, but that the State, by authorizing the issuing of stock for the value of the franchises, made that value "property," of which the holder could not be deprived "without due process of law"; therefore, legislative reduction of rates could not go to the extent of preventing fair dividends on this stock. The reader has probably perceived the fatal defect in this theory.

If we grant, for the sake of argument, that the legislative *prohibition* against issuing stock for more than the "fair value" of the "franchises" was, in effect, a *license* to issue stock up to the limit of such value, the vital question remains, On what basis was this value to be fixt? Were not the franchises to be valued just as they stood, as a horse is appraised just as he stands, with all defects and infirmities? The franchises were then subject to the infirmity that the legislature might so reduce rates as to wipe out part or all of the franchise value, just as a horse is subject to the natural infirmity that he may die within a month. Ordinary sense, the sense of horse-jockeys, would have told the companies in 1884 that they were not authorized to appraise or value anything except what they then had, namely, franchises subject to the legislative regulation then allowed by the Constitution. The market values of their franchises were subject to annihilation by regulation of rates. Undoubtedly, even with this infirmity, the franchises would then have commanded some price in the market, especially in view of the kind of legislatures with which the State had been blessed for many years. But nothing could be plainer than that the stockholders in the gas companies, who issued this stock to themselves, to represent their own valuation of their franchises, simply took their chances on future legislative reduction of rates. The persons who later purchased a portion of the stock took the same chances. Similar risks have been taken by the holders and purchasers of millions of shares of the stock of public service corporations, representing mere franchise values, before and since 1884. For the stockholders in the gas companies to think they could appraise their franchises, which were then subject to a definite and vital condition, and thereby rid them of that condition, had no more logic or sense in it than for a horse-trader to think that by paying a hundred dollars for a horse he can rid it of the infirmities of nature which may impair or annihilate its value at any time.

3. *The effect of the decision.* It appears from the opinion of the court that prior to 1884 the gas companies' rates had never been regulated by law and, as a result, excessive dividends had been paid, in some cases averaging more than 16 per cent. annually from the creation of the companies. In 1884 the six companies paid dividends of nearly 25 per cent. on actual investment. The price of gas was then $2.25 per thousand feet. The Supreme Court in effect says that the legislature of 1884 addressed the gas companies in some such manner as this:

"We are the trustees of the people, for whose service you were created and were given extraordinary privileges. We have the power, and it is our duty, to fix the price which the people must pay you at a reasonable sum, so that your compensation for this public service shall not be excessive. We have neglected this duty in the past, and your profits have been treble and quadruple what was reasonable. You may now combine into one corporation and capitalize your franchises, which you received *gratis* from the people, at such sum as would be considered 'fair' if it were quite certain that we would continue to neglect our duty and let you charge the same prices which now yield your excessive dividends. The stock which you may issue to represent this valuation of your franchises will be sacred 'property,' protected by the Constitu-

[illegible] against any impairment thru a reduction of coal prices by ourselves or our successors, world without end. Amen."

4. *The court's argument.* The court ignored the express language of Section 5, reserving all rights and powers of the State, ignored the fact that, in the very nature of things, the valuation of the franchises had to be made on the basis of then existing powers of regulation held by the State, and adopted the alternative theory that the legislature authorized the companies to appraise and capitalize their franchises at such sum as would be their "fair value" if the rates then existing were not to be reduced by law. Such a basis of valuation would have been bad enough under any circumstances; but, in 1884, rates were being kept up by methods that were scandalous in character.

The court reviews the report of a legislative committee appointed in 1885 "to investigate the facts surrounding the consolidation" of the gas companies. The committee concluded that under conditions existing in 1884, "the valuation of $7,781,000 for the franchises was not more than their fair aggregate value."[7] What were those "conditions"?

(1) The enormous dividends paid by the gas companies; (2) a law which "virtually prohibited the laying of any more gas pipes in the streets"; (3) an agreement between the gas companies "fixing the price of gas at a figure that paid these dividends"; (4) a contented public paying this price "without objection or protest"; and (5) the existence of no law that made these high rates or excessive dividends "illegal."

It was no secret that the law which "virtually prohibited" the laying of competing gas pipes had been put thru the legislature, concealed in a provision relating to *steam* pipes. It was well known that the agreement between the companies "fixing the price of gas," which had been in force since 1880, was accompanied by all the marks of a "pool" or "trust," division of territory, suppression of competition, the pooling of earnings, etc. "Condition" 3 and "condition" 5 could not exist at the same time. The price-fixing agreement and the "pool" which made it effective were plainly "illegal" at common law, as the Supreme Court knew by its own decisions as well as those of other courts[8]; and the taint extended to the resulting rates and dividends.

Yet the court complacently comments thus on the committee's report:

"Assuming, as the committee did, that the company would be permitted to charge the same prices in the future which in the past had resulted in these 'enormous' or 'excessive' dividends, it need not be matter of surprise that a franchise by means of which such dividends had been possible was not regarded as over-valued at the sum stated in 1884."

Merely because the legislature *forbade* the companies to issue stock for more than "the fair aggregate value of the property, franchises and rights" of the several companies, was the court to hold that the legislature *authorized* the companies to capitalize their own unlawful conduct, to determine a "fair value" of the right to continue extortionate charges and make them effective by a scandalous and illegal combination, and then to earn and pay dividends on this "value" forever, at the expense of the gas consumers of New York, in spite of future regulation of the price by law? To say that the legislature meant to do this, was to impute a foolish and presumably corrupt purpose to the law-making body. It is a well established legal principle that this is never to be done unless such an intent is expressly shown in the language employed by the legislature. No such intent, or shadow thereof, can be found in the law of 1884.

The Supreme Court did not attempt to meet this situation by referring to any words contained in the law; it merely said:

"We think that under the above facts the courts ought to accept the valuation of the franchises fixt and agreed upon under the act of 1884 as conclusive at that time. The valuation was provided for in the act, which was followed by the companies, and the agreement regarding it has always been recognized as valid, and the stock has been largely dealt in for more than twenty years past on the basis of the validity of the valuation and of the stock issued by the company."

If the agreed valuation of franchises be "conclusive," why should not the valuation of the physical property also

[7] This was merely a Senate committee and had no authority to bind the State by its conclusions. Moreover, it recommended a reduction of rates, and the legislature reduced them from $1.75 to $1.25 per thousand feet. The Consolidated Company had made a voluntary reduction from $2.25 to $1.75.

[8] See Gibbs vs. Baltimore Gas Company, 130 U. S. 396, and cases cited; also Charleston Gas Company vs. Kanawha Gas Company, 58 W. Va. 22, and People vs. Milk Exchange, 145 N. Y. 267.

be conclusive? But no one, apparently, has thought of suggesting so absurd a result. The appraisal of physical property was subject to this, among other possibilities, that a new invention might soon reduce or wipe out its value. In like manner, the appraisal of franchises was subject to the possibility that the State would lower the rates charged for gas and thus reduce or wipe out franchise values. The appraisal agreement between the stockholders of the gas companies, valuing these franchises, may have been "valid," as the court says, but why should it bind any one except the persons who made it? The $7,781,000 may have been represented by "valid" stock, but it does not follow that an income of six per cent. was guaranteed. There is much "valid" stock which yields no income whatever. The argument of the court is simply "beside the mark."

All this seems evident on the face of it. But if we invoke the well established rule that when a person or corporation claims privileges inimical to the public welfare, all doubtful questions must be resolved in favor of the people, there can be no uncertainty as to the result.

5. *Was it necessary to construe the word "franchises" so as to include the gas companies' right to realize on their faith that future legislatures would be like those gone by?* Undoubtedly, their "faith" was not of the sort which is "dead" because it is "without works"[9]; but did the court have to give their faith such life as to make it net them $7,781,000? The word "franchises" might well have been construed as including only rights legally enforcible against the State. If, for example, a company was authorized by law to charge 90 cents per thousand feet for gas, such a right might have been held to be included under the term "franchises," while mere hope or expectation of legislative indulgence in regard to rates was held to be excluded. Courts have often made less obvious distinctions and in worse causes. Under this construction, the law of 1884 *forbade* the issuing of any stock for these gas franchises.

The opinion of the Supreme Court, nominally against the company, but really in its favor on the most important issue in the case, was given by Justice Peckham, and received the concurrence of all the other members of the court—Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Harlan, Brewer, White, McKenna, Holmes, Day and Moody. Thus was the legislative sword, drawn against monopoly, turned back into the vitals of the people, in whose protection it had been raised. A prohibition designed to check over-capitalization had been transformed, in the judicial crucible, into a license for extortion. Thus, as often happens, the people got *the decision*, but the corporations got *the law*—for future use.

The irony of the situation is shown by the fact that between the decision of the Circuit Court and the decision of the Supreme Court, the New York courts refused permission to the Attorney General to bring a suit against the Consolidated Gas Company as a monopoly in restraint of trade; and the refusal was based on the theory that the company could not restrain trade. This was impossible, it was said, because the legislature *had full power* to fix the rates to be charged for gas.

Respect for the courts and confidence in them are necessary to successful popular government. But it is no less necessary that such respect and confidence should be withheld unless they are earned by just and reasonable official action. In order to secure an intelligent and fair attitude on the part of the people, they must know and understand the facts. Let them turn upon the judgments of the courts the searchlight of analysis, common sense and good conscience. If what they discover brings a falling off in the traditional respect and confidence, that fact should, and probably will, contribute toward the adoption of means for the removal of the causes. It is more dangerous to proceed in ignorance than it is to know the worst.

New York City.

# Spectacular Woman Suffrage in America

BY BERTHA DAMARIS KNOBE

THAT woman suffrage in this country has attained the spectacular stage is most significant; and, this summer, an unprecedent series of picturesque propaganda—street parades, curbstone speeches, town-to-town automobile tours, suffrage "specials" by train and trolley—have been everywhere employed, with amazing success, to carry the message more particularly to the "man in the street."

Undoubtedly the woman suffrage parade in New York early in the season was the immediate inspiration of these unconventional maneuvres. That splendid pageant of 3,000 picked representatives of the professions and philanthropy made a profound impression, not only upon the masculine spectators who packed fashionable Fifth avenue for two miles, but upon the women marchers themselves. The women were likewise stirred, on the one hand, by the recent victory of Washington as fifth full-suffrage State by the overwhelming vote of 50,000, and, on the other, by the whirlwind campaign in California following the flattering vote of its legislature to put the question to the people. The tread of their intrepid feet on that historic day—it ranks as the first big suffrage parade in America—was heard by half-afraid sisters in every hamlet, spurred by this courageous exploitation of principle to undertake a popular campaign in their respective sections.

These suffrage insurgents occupy the strategic point between the old-time academic American suffragist and the modern militant English suffraget. For sixty-three long, ladylike years the American contingent were mostly content with papers politely read at parlor meetings, in winter, to women already converted to the cause, and, in summer carefully put away in moth-balls; while the American man, politically endowed but indifferent, imbibed his notion of the movement chiefly from the caustic cartoon. Tho thirty-one States today possess some form of enfranchisement; the suffragists, prior to Washington, had not scored a full-suffrage State in fifteen years, and, moreover, they saw foreign countries forging to the front—thirteen have full-suffrage or every suffrage except parliamentary—with a sense of discouragement. When Chicago suffragists finally importuned Senator La Follette for campaign suggestions, this astute politician promptly said: "Stop making speeches before churches and women's clubs, but prove your power out in the public before men—men who make the laws."

Six years before, American women alike with the whole civilized world, were startled by the militant outbreak in England. The indignant supporters of little Annie Kenney, the underpaid factory girl thrown into prison when she dared to openly importune Sir Edward Grey, M. P., during a meeting—an English custom, may it be remembered, for which men are never arrested—undertook to shock obdurate John Bull into doing something for suffrage. Their tactics included only the occasional transgression of some minor law, and, on the other hand, the persistent "pestering" of opposing politicians—every move being made is as sensational as possible. The success of the "shock" was two-fold: When that mighty army of 40,000 suffragets swept down the streets of London, in June, to the martial music of seventy bands and bearing aloft one thousand brilliant banners, the crowd did not sneer or jeer, as formerly, but exprest their sympathy in applause; while the universal acknowledgment of pulpit and press stamped it as the greatest political demonstration in England. When the suffrage bill came up before Parliament it passed the second reading by the surprising vote of 255 to 88, and "Run-Away Asquith," the Prime Minister who earned this soubriquet by bolting out the back door every time a delegation of suffragets called upon him, has meekly prom-

ised to set aside one week of next session of Parliament to the all-important third reading—confidently expected to be the hour of triumph.

Convinced that "publicity pays," American suffragists copied the spectacular tactics of their English sisters—this step stamps them hereafter as "suffragets"—with "pestering" in isolated spots. Apparently there is no disposition to trespass on the statutes—as yet. Perhaps conditions in America will never compel the penalty of jail sentences with their hunger-strikes, which prove seven hundred English suffragets the stuff of which martyrs are made; but, from widespread reports of picturesque campaigns, it is plainly evident that our women—even the women of the South—are animated by a new spirit of self-sacrifice. Even the strong-hearted shrank at first from the necessary notoriety, and the so-called "soap-box crusade" began rather ingloriously in secluded parts of the public park. The party of Chicago suffragets touring Illinois by automobile drove desperately thru the side streets of Rockford, making their maiden speeches before two children and a dog before the Rev. Kate Hughes mustered the nerve to face the throng on the main thorofare. When Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch of New York, the "Mrs. Pankhurst of America," made the daring proposal of a parade, it filled the souls of her followers alike with thrills of delight and despair; but so inspiriting was the sight of the "women



Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York

FUTURE VOTERS PARADED IN NEW YORK

Two East Side mothers trundled their babies in the Woman's Suffrage parade




SOME OF THE "SUFFRAGENTS"

"Husbands" of Woman's Suffrage served during the hot campaign in California, and in this automobile Hon. J. H. Brady, the Pasadena millionaire (in the dark suit) and Robert J. Burdette, the humorist, occupy the rear seat, while in front sit the two legislators who fathered the Woman's Suffrage Bill

who did" that scores of the faint-hearted, vainly importuned to participate, speedily flocked to headquarters of the Women's Political Union, eager to pledge their names for "next time." Among those previously prejudiced against such publicity was Mrs. Frederick Nathan, president of the New York Consumers' League, who looked so imposing on parade that one admiring man called to her: "If you ever run for President of the United States, I'll vote for you"—a little story she told on herself to prove that courage has its compensations.

Immediately after this triumphal march, Baltimore suffragets trampled on Southern pride and prejudice by proclaiming a parade. Brilliant with four bands, composed of women only, bebannered automobiles, decorated floats and suffragets afoot, it promises to be further original with a sprinkling of English insurrectionists imported for the occasion. That it may develop into a national demonstration its promoters cleverly seek to attract home-going delegates from the National Woman Suffrage Association, which meets at Louisville in October, by setting a subsequent date. Previously they practised on the street by entering three floats in the Fourth of July parade, with a white-gowned girl at the head of each white horse. The first was a striking representation of Mistress Margaret Brent of Maryland, who, in the seventeenth century, attempted to cast her vote. Simultaneously Chicago women—among innumerable aspirants—announced their intention of falling in with the procession, so to speak, next spring, at which time the New York precursors will make their second appearance with an army that will undoubtedly number 10,000 strong. Thus is fulfilled, in part, the prophecy of Walt Whitman:

"Where women walk in public processions in
the street the same as men;
Where they enter the public assembly and take
their places the same as men;
Where the city of best bodied mothers stands,
There the great city stands."

Another popular scheme, to attract the masculine law-maker in the highways and byways, is the automobile tour. Conspicuous were Chicago suffragets with a woman chauffeur, whose itinerary included eighty towns in Southern Illinois. Their business-like methods were shown by the advance agent, who plastered the country-side with big three-sheet posters: "Watch Out for The Suffraget, the Automobile with a Purpose." They also sent persuasive epistles ahead to the Mayor, asking him to introduce the speakers at the first street meeting, and to editors and presidents of women's clubs that a full-fledged suffrage society might be left as souvenir. The personal inconvenience may be appreciated by the fact that, on several occasions, the women were compelled to sleep at night in a neighboring orchard, owing to the intense heat. As the farmers flocked around their gayly-decorated automobile, the suffragets indulged in political "pestering" on the side. At Warren, Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, an attorney-at-law and vice-president of the National Woman Suffrage Association, unfolded the political history of Mr. Gray, their State representative. "He knifes the woman suffrage bill every time it comes up for a hearing," she declared indignantly. Thereupon several of his political supporters went to his near-by home, and, pushing him to the front, pointedly asked him to declare himself; and the blushing Mr. Gray shook hands with the suffragets, promising his future favor. New York suffragets, under Miss Harriet May Mills, conducted a thousand-mile trip thru the State, besieging the thousands of workingmen as they poured out of factories, and, moreover, always preceding the night meeting with a parade. In



Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York

SUFFRAGISTS TACKING UP THE "SYLVIA PANKHURST" POSTERS, NEW YORK CITY

Miss Beatrice Brown is posting the bill announcing a lecture by Miss Pankhurst, the English Suffragist

the town where the band-stand served for a platform, the women had to climb up on a ladder. In Connecticut four automobiles traveled in out-of-the-way places, the party employing a band to play on the village green every evening. Between sessions they industriously pasted suffrage posters on barns and fences, shops and post-offices, and made a call on every farmer's wife in the community, not forgetting to leave suffrage literature with their cards.

As a cosmopolitan campaign center, New York naturally sets the spectacular pace. The Woman Suffrage party, admirably officered by Mrs. Jean Penfield while Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is making a woman-suffrage tour of the world, presented a patriotic sight on the Fourth of July. Sitting a-top of old-time stage coaches, driven by men in Continental blue and cocked hats, they showed themselves possessed of "The Spirit of 1776," as one poster proclaimed, by decorating with wreaths the monuments of departed national heroes who declared for woman suffrage—Lincoln, Lafayette, Washington and Nathan Hale, not forgetting the great Garibaldi, their Italian friend. Compared to the noble sentiments of these patriots, Mrs. Penfield, in the course of her address, excoriated the vulgar statement of the late Senator Grady, made in the recent woman suffrage debate in the New York Legislature: "Women watchers go to the polls as to a dog show—to admire the different animals." The Women's Political Union started their summer campaign at Syracuse under Mrs. Blatch, who, compelled to sit in the smoker en route, improved the opportunity to make a little suffrage speech to the men passengers. Having opened a "suffrage shop" in the downtown district as headquarters during their sojourn, they proceeded in a Chinese lantern procession, at night, to the residence of Senator J. Henry Walters, sitter on the political fence whenever suffrage is presented. Following this public importunity of suffragets, he indulged in the same old diplomatic reply: "I hope that my constituents will trust me in believing that I shall act, as I always endeavor to do, in the manner which I consider to be best and for the greatest good to the greatest number"—which polite evasion marks the gentleman for future attack. Under Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's patronage the Political Equality Association began the season with a brilliant political ball at Terrace Garden, notable as the first in the world; and, typical of subsequent pyrotechnics, was the sailing of 300 votes-for-women balloons from one of their headquarters, incidentally annoying Carl Damchinsky, their "anti" neighbor, who felt compelled to erect a spiked fence.

Perhaps because Massachusetts is the "anti" stronghold, its suffragets have been particularly ingenious in their publicity. Previously, Miss Margaret Foley, campaign manager for the New England Suffrage Association, went up 800 feet in a balloon at Lawrence, showering yellow suffrage pamphlets on the watching crowd below. Thereupon the Brockton women put a dashing team in the circus parade, distributing colored flyers and campaign buttons all along the route. At Taunton the megaphone was used on the street corner and at factory gates to announce the evening meeting on the common, when a band concert, with torches and colored fire, preceded the talks. During the recent Cotton Carnival at Fall River an automobile, placarded "Working Women Need the Vote," created such a sensation that the Mayor, thru the Chief of Police, invited the suffragets to stay out of the parade next day; thereupon they twice maneuvered the same automobile, embellished with more banners, so that it squarely met the first carriage containing President Taft and the Mayor, and afterward took a conspicuous place in the cleared pathway down which the official party passed in leaving the grand stand.

In promoting the big spectacle, shrewd suffragets always improve every small opportunity to appeal to the masses. When Miss Jane Addams headed the "Woman Suffrage Special" from Chicago to Springfield, fifteen-minute stops were made at every station for speeches from the tail-end of the train. At Bradley one factory closed so its five thousand working men could go to the station; also the public schools at Clinton. During "suffrage week" at Albany, engineered by Mrs. Clarence Mackay to advertise the legislative hearing, great



SPELLBINDING IN ILLINOIS

Mrs. George W. Trout, president of the Chicago Political Equality League, spoke from the rear of the "Woman's Suffrage Special" on its way from Chicago to the State capital.

three-sheet posters, even in surrounding towns, announced the coming of a train-load of New York suffragets; street cars were fairly plastered with suffrage sentiments; an electric sign across the principal street emblazoned its message, and even the moving-picture shows presented the suffraget in action. In Baltimore the prospective parade was supplemented by suffrage-inscribed fans, distributed to the perspiring multitude at the cost of only $16 a thousand, and paper bags printed for sympathetic grocers for $1 10 a thousand. At countless county fairs a be-bannered suffrage booth blazed forth; likewise brilliant tents at public pleasure grounds, as Van Cortlandt Park, Clason Point, and Coney Island in New York. Under the auspices of the Woman Suffrage party the metropolis claims the first suffrage club house opened this summer, where every piece of linen is embroidered with the eternal "Votes for Women," and its permanent or transient guests from over the country are served with similarly marked china by maids attired in suffrage colors. Clubs in the cities support from one to fifteen imposing headquarters, where typewriters click incessantly with official business; and, moreover, the individual suffraget, adorned with suffrage button, writes her letters on yellow stationery and sticks a suffrage stamp, imprinted with the five full suffrage States, on every epistle or package.

As counterpart to this spectacular publicity the "pestering" of opposing politicians, incidentally mentioned, promises to be increasingly employed in an organized way; and, only the other day, Miss Margaret Foley and six of her followers were arrested at Roxbury, Mass., for repeatedly questioning ex-Senator James F. McInerney during an open-air meeting. It is significant that both publicity and "pestering" were recommended by two men distinguished for a lifetime of devotion to the cause. When John Stuart Mill, whose "Subjection of Women" aroused the thinking world to the unjust position of the fair sex, made an impassioned appeal for woman suffrage from the English Parliament in 1867, he said: "I admit that one practical argument is wanting; women do not hold great meetings in Hyde Park or demonstrations at Islington"—and his hearers laughed uproariously at the idea. The late Henry B. Blackwell, of Boston, shortly before his death, reiterated in a signed editorial in *The Woman's Journal,* which, with his famous wife, Lucy Stone, he founded forty years ago: "Whenever our women discover that the primary object of woman suffrage clubs should be to question candidates for the Legislature and then to help elect the men pledged to the cause, they will succeed." The enemies, on the other hand, have been mercilessly assailed by New York suffragets in two instances. Under Mrs. Blatch a two weeks' fusilade of speeches—eighty the day before election—concluded the campaign in the district of Artemas Ward, candidate for re-election to the Legislature; and his majority dwindled from two thousand to two hundred. Mrs. Belmont conducted a personal attack in Senator George B. Agnew's bailiwick, and the gentleman suffered a total eclipse at the polls.

That these stratagems have moved the sought-after "man in the street," who, in turn, elects the lawmakers, is evident. Everywhere this interested person—this easily-interested person, so say the curbstone orators—has signed his name to petitions, put the suffrage button in the lapel of his coat, and promised his support. Particularly encouraging are the men's clubs in fourteen cities, organized to promote the cause; while eighty prominent New Yorkers, who composed the "husbands' section" of the parade, prove that conviction is matched by chivalry. The unenlightened onlooker, however, may be likened to the party of East Side newsboys, obviously imbibing their idea of suffragets from scare-heads of the sensational papers they peddle, who, stationed on the sidewalk, were prepared with apple cores and paper wads to assault the paraders. When that magnificent body of women, proudly marching to the music of five bands and bearing one hundred banners, appeared on the scene, the ringleader turned to his companions and said, half-disappointedly, "Aw, them ain't the kind!"—and the missiles were promptly relegated to breeches pockets. This was precisely the attitude of mind of the man who had never seen a suffraget except on the funny page; he went to the parade to ridicule, but, awed and interested, ridicule was turned to respect.

Picturesque campaigns, in the meantime, are pending in five States. Stimulated by lately-enfranchised Washington, whose suffragets employ every clever scheme from stereopticon shows on the streets to placards on racehorses, their sisters in California, Oregon, Nevada, Kansas and Wisconsin—these legislatures likewise voted to put the question to the people—have strenuously taken to the curbstone speech. If the listening "man on the street," in California, expresses his approval to the polls the 10th of October it will mean the political freedom of 400,000 women, and, moreover, the greatest woman-suffrage victory in America.

New York City.

# "The Imp"

BY LOUISE DUNHAM GOLDSBERRY

MY neighbor's Imp. I have none, of either sex. If I had, they would be born well-bred, with poise, and no pre-Adamite tendencies to universe-defiance of *lungual* exercise. I coined the word for the occasion; for it came, quite unexpected, when racking my brain for a vocalization of the extraordinary voice-power of that Imp. And I think *lungual* a word of force; it means what it says. So does the Imp.

Mine would have been proper. Absolutely. Would have wept as decorous born-well-bred babes should weep. They would not have inherited from me, in that regard. For when I weep, all the pent-up, dammed-in pre-Eve elemental emotionalism of abstract womanry, comes out. The storm rends me, spends me. Leaves me prone on the floor; face down; a rag of soul at the Divine Feet.

But they say I did that in babyhood. Face down on the floor. I suppose it was the elemental too big inside the tiny woman-thing, seeking mother earth's comforting: ergo; no forest padded lap of ferns to flee to, instinct took to the floor. And still takes to it, now.

But let us hope my man would bequeath poise and mental equities. Would have, I should say. For there has never a baby come to blossom for us. Never a one. Though I have cried at Calvary's Cross and vowed vows to the Child of Mary.

He found me, one dusk-time. Some woman went by and a baby laughed his kisses against her lips. A woman of the people. And she spoke a swift strange speech of foreignry back to the child, that I could not understand. But I understood the baby-laugh and the baby-kiss. They are the only language God has made of one tongue over all the earth.

And in the dusk my heart broke again; for *my* baby's laughters and *my* baby's wet lips—the babe I had never had. And he found me, storm-rent and storm-spent. I'd forgotten to lock my door.

So, *don't* you understand how the Imp annoyed me?

And how, from the first time I looked into his blessed eyes, I coveted? Those eyes; fresh from the angel journey in the little ark of life? Can't you see, how I coveted? And how I hated the little mother with loving hatred, because the interpretation of the look of those eyes just sent to her new-finished from God's hand, was for her alone?

I did not kiss him.

She said: "My lady, only you may kiss him right on his lips."

But I kissed her, instead.

"*I can't,*" I whispered; "dear little mother, I can't."

She just drew my face down to the new velvet of his cheek, and said never a word. I was his slave ever after. But I have never kissed a little baby. And I could not find a word precious enough to call his preciousness—so I called him the Imp.

His lung-power was phenomenal.

When inclement weather confined the sounds in-window, the neighborhood did not rebel. But as he reached the toddle-age, and made predatory incursions thru defective hedges and neglected fences and left-open gates; and took squatter's rights in some adored tulip-bed, gold-pollened from the pillage of a summer's en-flowering; or when he was found prone and angelic-sweet in a blowing lily-of-the valley bed, or sucking the honeysuckle's honeys, the neighborhood filched my name for him. For he lifted up his voice, when ejected. Lifted it up far and wide and cried to the winds of the

heavens and the fowls of the air—and the neighborhood went down to look to its gate latchets and said: "Just *hear* that Imp!"

And the name I gave him because of the sheer preciousness of him the neighborhood called him to express otherwise un-expressible feelings.

He lugged my cat by its tail. My black Angora. And bite-and-bite-about fed her bread-and-honey.

His own cats were always kittens. Kittens do not scratch. His puppy was known abroad and under city guardianship. A policeman once found a gamin and the puppy arm-in-arm. Said he: "What yuh doing with Th' Imp's Pup?"

Said the gamin: "Honest?"

Said he: "Sure."

Said the gamin: "Found ut; les take ut home."

As they came up the square a voice rose up to meet them.

"*For gracious!*" said he; "he's just about discovered the pup's lost."

So it was, and he embraced them all, pup, policeman, gamin. And the neighborhood went down to look to its gate latchets.

He said to me one day: "'Fere is *all* you babies?"

I said nothing.

He said: "Doesn't you not want some boys *an'* babies *an'* dirls?"

I said nothing.

He said: "My muvver is drefful, offul *dlad* she've dot me."

Wheedlesomely, alluringly, as tho to win me to want them, those "boys *an'* babies *an'* dirls."

Whereas the neighborhood kept hedges in repair unknown hitherto, I made a hole in my hedge, cut it out with scissors, kept it trimmed and green-soft, that no twig catch in the silken skeins of the little head coming thru, nor trip the little feet.

He came back from the hole in the hedge.

Leaned hard against me, lovering, sighed. "I *fink* you's drefful pwitty," he said; "mos' as pwitty's my muvver," he said; "course she's the mostest," he said.

Came a day when the doctor's buggy stood at the Imp gate, and no one in all the neighborhood thought of its hedges or went out to look to its gate latchets.

And the silence in the Imp's house dumbed the sounds in the street, and the wagons went 'round the other way, and carts turned aside, and on the Imp's front door a scrap of pasteboard read: "*Please do not ring the bell.*"

And the neighborhood soft-stepped across the threshold, in and out, with eyes that gave pity the lips might not utter. And came a day when my lilies of the valley hung, a tear-dewed wreath, from the doorknob, and within in the odorous dusk, white and still as never before, slept the Imp.

And I crept in in the dusk, and kissed the little chill feet. "Oh, little feet! little feet! Blessèd the flower beds in His fields that are trod by you," I sobbed to them. And the neighborhood crept in, and we made of all the floor of the dusk-dim room where he slept a carpet of flowers for the feet of them who carried him out to trample under.

And we hid in flowers, in roses and pansies and tulips and honeysuckle, the wee bed that should cradle him never again, and the wee chair that never again would go a sea-sailing with him and his kitten and his puppy; and never a blossom beloved by the Imp remained in all the gardens of the neighborhood. And we made beautiful the little last bed where we must lay him down. And we carried him out, and we laid him lovingly down to his baby rest, to sleep with the kings and the lovers and the mothers of all the earth until the day break and the shadows lift and flee away.

And I, in the dark of the night watches, kept soul vigil with the mother who "would not be comforted."

She *had* had him. He *had* lain in her bosom. All the sweets of his lips and his eyes and the white bloom of him had been hers.

And forever and forever would be hers.

Forever and forever.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

# American Professors of Dramatic Literature

BY MONTROSE J. MOSES

[Mr. Moses is the author of "The Literature of the South," "Henrik Ibsen," "Maurice Maeterlinck," and other books, of which the latest, "The American Dramatist," has only just been issued by the publishers.—EDITOR.]

TOWARD the close of the New Theater's second season, Prof. Brander Matthews conceived a very excellent plan of impressing the development of the drama upon the minds of the people. He gave short talks upon significant periods in the theater's history, emphasizing how far the plays reflected the life of the age in which the dramatist lived; he likewise called attention to the manner in which the physical proportions of the stage determined, in many respects, the scope of the plot.

But Professor Matthews, with the assistance of Director Ames, did more than this; he actually had presented before the people scenes from plays of the distinctive periods, and these scenes were all mounted in accordance with the conventions of the times. During this course of lectures, the New Theater was crowded from pit to dome by those young students of the drama anxious to see a pageant wagon upon which the mystery plays were performed in medieval days, curious concerning an interlude platform or an Elizabethan "apron," and so on thru the various eccentric details of the stage. The plan was informing, and marks Professor Matthews's contribution to the university's endeavor to teach the drama. The scholar's idea of the theater is likely to be as thoro and as dry as Dr. Felix Schelling's "Elizabethan Drama," which examines closely the forms and shades without aiming to catch the spirit. The research worker must do a certain amount of essential hounding of fact. But, inasmuch as the theater is born of the people, it is wrong to deprive it, in the written record, of its distinguishing humanity.



PROFESSOR ROBERT HERRICK
Professor in the University of Chicago, and American novelist

That is what our universities are now beginning to realize, and while they still insist on spending most of their energies in investigating the period of Shakespeare, and while in their consideration of modern drama they hardly advance beyond plays of the Restoration, they are revitalizing the work which scholars have made as dry as dust.

At Columbia University, Professor Matthews has begun a dramatic museum; this is an outward proof of his insistence that always the drama has been written to be presented on a stage, by actors, and before an audience. In his book on "The Drama" this belief has full exposition, and the museum idea is graphically suggested, if it is not specifically mentioned. A room has been set



GEORGE PIERCE BAKER

The first Professor of Dramatic Literature in Harvard University; author of "The Development of Shakespeare as a Dramatist," etc.

aside in the university for models of the different theaters thruout the ages. Instead of reading volumes of specifications, the student may be brought before the theater of Dionysus, the Roman theater at Orange, the Passion Play stage, the Tennis-Court Theater, and, with the text in hand, see wherein the practical dramatist—Æschylus as practical as Thomas, Shakespeare and Molière as practical as Fitch—had to consider the physical limitations of the "boards."

Recently Professor Matthews acquired, while in England, a reconstructed interior of the Fortune Theater, in which Shakespeare is supposed to have acted. Already English scholars are looking jealously at Columbia's luck in securing this model, made by Mr. A. Forestier from specifications left by Edward Alleyn. To my mind, this represents scholarship vivified, for analysis should always be followed by synthesis. Shakespeare is for all time, but he wore an Elizabethan ruff, and his audiences had Elizabethan tastes.

This objective dealing with the theater is a new phase of collegiate work. A literary discussion of the drama is different from actual dramaturgic consideration. While there have always been courses in the Greek drama, and on Shakespeare and his related craftsmen, it is only since 1892 that a more strictly theatrical consideration has begun to develop. Professor Matthews believes that drama may be taught, since it can be learned, but tho the technique is in a way evolved in accordance with the laws of mechanics, what goes inside, what covers the mere framework of the drama, is dependable upon the individual dramatist.

Aptitude for the drama, according to Professor Matthews, is best determined by familiarity with the historical aspects of its development, subjected to critical method. If one consider for a moment it will be seen why the university is careful in its courses on drama. The college should not be offered opportunities in the study of the contemporary stage, for the reason that to the student, in the formative period, only permanent examples of dramatic art should be presented for study.

The general belief is that the university should leave its impress upon a body of dramaturgy. But I believe that this is true only in so far as a body of doctrine, emanating from a university, might educate a people, arousing their appreciation for better things. Of course, if the university can send forth dramatists filled with serious determination—men and women trained to the best technique, prompted by the best traditions, then so much the better for the stage. But where the university has yet to exert itself is in the matter of awakening the student body to vital ideas, without which even the best technique is a mere husk.

Because of this widespread interest in the theater, our universities thruout the country have had to add courses to their curriculum. Matthews, of Columbia; Baker, of Harvard; Phelps, of Yale; Burton, of Minnesota; F. W. Chandler, of the University of Cincinnati; Tucker, of the Brooklyn Polytechnic, and Gay-

ley, of the University of California, are actively engaged in working out the best methods of teaching the drama. To these may be added the latest recruit, Prof. Robert Herrick, of the University of Chicago. Thru their zealousness, the college "show" is becoming something worth while, and when we can have such an organization as the Yale Dramatic Association, which has not only presented plays of vital significance in the history of the drama, such as Sheridan's "The Critic" and Ibsen's "The Pretenders," but has also issued acting versions of these plays, we then readily understand the almost revolutionary character of the methods of teaching drama in our universities and colleges.

Professor Baker, of Harvard, is somewhat didactic and theoretical, but his results are perhaps the most encouraging in the university at present. Harvard teaches the academic phases of drama, and the student finds ample opportunity to delve in research to his heart's content. But from the student came the natural request, after a course in the study of technique, that, instead of devoting time to minute analysis, he be allowed to practise what the course had preached, in actual examples of playwriting.

The consequence is that as an outcome of this practical work, in a course known as English 47 on "The Technique of the Drama," the applicants for admission to the course have to submit an original play. For the MacDowell Fellowship, established to encourage the collegiate playwright, this condition is increased. English 47 requires, during its progress, that the student write an adaptation, a one-act play, and a play of three acts. Harvard's Dramatic Club presents, each autumn and each spring, plays selected by members of its student body. Even undergraduates in smaller colleges are showing their rival interest in the acted play, other than musical comedy. Saint Francis Xavier, Tufts, the University of Syracuse, and the College of the City of New York are all interested along this line.

Every university has its distinctive interest in the study of drama. One still continues to hope that in the East there will be erected a Greek Amphitheater similar to that erected by Mrs. Phoebe Hearst at Berkeley, California. There is no doubt that what Professor Matthews is demonstrating by his museum will be followed by others. And now, Professor Robert Herrick has added another feature that has been esthetically done heretofore in the study of Shakespeare and the Restoration dramatists only—he has established a course in play analysis of dramas since Ibsen; thus coupling contemporary drama with technical treatment.

The universities are likewise beginning to show interest in the preservation of dramatic records, and, while there will never be an ideal dramatic library until there is a definite library for the drama, at least the scholar is beginning to see that there must be sources assured him. I have always stood for some definite building dedicated to the literature of drama, and sufficiently endowed to allow its librarian to buy up all collections that, under the auctioneer's hammer, become scattered among curio hunters.



WILLIAM LYON PHELPS

Professor of English Literature in Yale University, author of several volumes of criticism and a contributor to THE INDEPENDENT.

Professors of dramatic literature should give this matter consideration. Where are the extensive libraries of John Brougham, W. E. Burton, or Augustin Daly? Our dramatic books are scattered, and the public libraries have not yet given the drama that specialized position accorded it by the university.

Now, all this activity would be as theoretical as the former manner of treating the drama, had it not led to practical effect. Such dramatists as Middleton, De Mille, Broadhurst, Shipman and Goodman were once students of Professor Matthews, Mackaye, Ames, Eaton, Corbin, Sheldon, Miss Dix and Miss Peabody students of Professor Baker. And I think that in every phase of the subject there have been practical results. Only the best results can come from such activity—results that will lead to the widespread appreciation of the best in drama, and to the most effective workmanship.

New York City.

# Applied Doctrine

BY MELLA RUSSELL McCALLUM

Were I a hooded monk in a monastery gray,
I'd open only half an ear to what folks have to say.
I wouldn't be deciding what was right and what was wrong,
Unless the provocation was unusually strong.
(Oh, dear, look coming down the street! It's Genevieve Jerome.
I think it's something scandalous the time that girl gets home.
Of course I know she works long hours, but it really looks to me
'S if she flirted on the corner with that Mr. Satterlee.)

Were I a hooded monk in a monastery gray,
I wouldn't always shake my head in horror and dismay
When I saw folks getting tangled in their frail domestic life.
I'd remember that they're human, and that man was born to strife.
(Oh, dear, it fairly drives me wild, the way my neighbors scrap.
Will you believe it—sometimes I can hardly get my nap!
They'll fight all day about a penny button on a blouse.
I really wish they'd get divorced, or rent another house.)

Were I a hooded monk in a monastery gray,
My heart would be compassionate toward all who went astray.
I'd credit them with struggling with all the strength they had,
For you never know the real truth and temptation's mighty sad.
And most o' the awfully good folks never want to be real bad.
(Oh, dear, there's tales and tales going around about May Lee.
And I'm afraid they're partly true, for she's wild as she can be.
To think a Christian neighborhood should have that dreadful smirch!
I almost hope that Elder Doane will put her out the church.)

Were I a hooded monk in a monastery gray,
My heart would beat for all the world, my lips would ever pray
Lest I set myself above folks, in ignorance of their sin,
Lest, safe within my sheltered nook, I shut the door and din:
"Go right away, you sinful soul—of course you can't come in."

Waterville, Ont.

# The World's Divorce Record

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of Political Economy in Yale University.




THE size of this country and its pre-eminence in certain lines of production among the nations of the world appeal to the pride of the average American, but there are certain forms of pre-eminence in which this sense of national pride is likely to be somewhat tempered. One of these is divorce. The figures upon which this chart is based refer, with one exception, to the average annual number for five years ending in 1902 or 1903.

| Country | Number of Divorces | Per 100,000 of Population |
|---|---|---|
| Austria | 179 | 1 |
| France | 8,864 | 23 |
| German Empire | 8,628 | 15 |
| Great Britain | 743 | 6 |
| Hungary | 2,179 | 11 |
| Italy | 819 | 3 |
| Japan | 93,049 | 215 |
| Norway | 120 | 6 |
| Sweden | 390 | 8 |
| Switzerland | 1,053 | 32 |
| United States | 55,502 | 73 |

Japan alone surpasses the United States here. The United States with an annual number of over 55,000 has more divorces than all the rest of the so-called Christian world. The European nations in this list furnish less than half so many divorces and yet had a population in 1900 of more than 200,000,000. There is no European country with a divorce rate half as high as that of the United States, and in some countries divorce is almost unknown. In Ireland, for instance, there was but one divorce granted in the five years from 1899 to 1903. Whatever evils we may claim are brought upon this country by the large foreign immigration, a greater tendency to divorce is certainly not one of them. Whatever the cause, we do not need to search for it outside our own country.

New Haven, Conn.

# Literature

## The New Italy

A PROFESSOR in the Royal University of Rome wrote, some years ago, a study of contemporary Italy, its conditions and institutions.* For prudential reasons he threw his criticism into the form of letters written by a suppositious American resident. His book has, however, passed thru three editions, and the cat is out of the bag. As for the translation, tho without literary merit, it is of decided interest to American readers. It is even a book for which there exists a special demand. As the author writes, "The Past throws its shadow over the Present" in Italy; and most Anglo-Saxons go thither

"with the same sentiments which we would carry with us to Egypt, Mesopotamia, or Greece; that is, we come to see ruins and visit museums. . . . It is very natural that Italians are provoked at this preoccupation of our tourists, and they often return it by a cordial antipathy. They feel themselves to be a live nation, and they wish to be studied and judged as such."

The plan of the volume does not lend itself to terse statement. Yet these "letters of a Yankee" do contain much meat. In especial, the Italian fiscal system is vigorously and justly attacked. But that is not all.

"The lack of men with a practical and direct knowledge of business is felt thruout the whole public administration of the kingdom of Italy; of the 508 deputies I verily believe that at least four hundred are lawyers; there are very few bankers or business men, and even fewer agriculturists."

The bad fiscal policy is one result; the mistaken administration of the public treasury a second. Professor Garlanda charges also that the Italian Government has failed to meet the problem of the Campagna; its "timid, rickety law of amelioration . . . has cost the taxpayers a considerable sum, but the practical results are about zero." "For many years the Italian Government never remembered agriculture, except to tax it. . . . Even today, out of sixty-nine provinces, fifty-four are more or less infected with malaria." One hears a great deal of the tobacco and salt monopolies, and, in general terms, of Italy's overtaxation.

The system of land tenure (in so far as it admits of *latifondo*) comes in for censure here; so does the educational system, with its uniform and inadequate programs, and its inadequate salaries for teachers—sometimes as low as $120 per annum! Like many other institutions of the land, the educational system is a kind of inverted pyramid; primary instruction is neglected, while there are no less than twenty-one Government universities—of a sort. In discussing the ills of contemporary Italy the learned professor is fully as polemical as he is expository. His object is, doubtless, to stir up a "divine discontent." Let us not, then, fail to take his propaganda *con grano di sale.*

In conclusion, let us quote a passage from his chapter on "Colonies and *Irredentismo.*" This chapter is peculiarly apposite today, when Italy is seizing a territory three times the area of the peninsula. "If there is a nation in the world that should enjoy having its own colonies, it is Italy," writes this author. Next to Belgium, she of all the European nations has the densest population:

"But in reality it is more packed in Italy than it is in Belgium, because all of Belgium is a rich plain, cultivated or capable of cultivation, without mentioning the rich products under the earth and her manufactures; the soil of Italy, on the other hand, is mostly mountainous; in parts it is marshy. . . . Besides this, her population increases enormously by virtue of her prolificness.

"Now, how can any one seriously maintain that colonies would not be useful to a nation having these conditions? If Italy had had a colony of her own into which to pour the excess of her prolific and laborious population, it would today be an empire of forty millions; her industrial and commercial forces would be greater; above all, that conscious-

*THE NEW ITALY. A Discussion of Its Present Political and Social Conditions. Translated from "La Terza Italia: Lettere di un Yankee," of Federico Garlanda, by *M. E. Wood.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

ness of collective power would be stronger, which is always favorably reflected in the energy of the individual. . . .

"So long as Italy has no vast colony of her own adapted to her inhabitants she is in the position of a man with an incurable disease, who loses every day a part of his blood and his strength."

## How the Other Half Lived

NOT since the Franceschini-Caponsacchi scandal was written up by Robert Browning in "The Ring and the Book" have we had a story so thoroly told from different viewpoints as it is in the Five Towns trilogy of which the second volume is now out.* The first volume dealt exclusively with the life and feelings of the hero (to use the old but no longer appropriate terminology). The heroine, Hilda, flashed into Clayhanger's life and then vanished, the most mysterious of her sex, startling and inexplicable in speech and action. *Hilda Lessways* is their explanation, but tho we understand her better, we do not love her more. She is a harsh and repellent heroine. Her lack of frankness may be condoned on the general law of the secretiveness of lovers, which acts almost automatically, causing them much misery which frankness would remove. A Cornell student of Shakespeare once said to Professor Shackford: "Why didn't Ophelia walk straight up to Hamlet and say, 'Hamlet, what's the matter? Tell me, and let me help you'?" "Ah," said the professor, "if Ophelia had been that kind of a young woman, there would have been no tragedy!"

Hilda alternates between senseless shyness and astonishing boldness, making her an uncalculable creature, puzzling to the reader and to herself as well as to Clayhanger. But all the time Arnold Bennett sits in her brain, watching its devious workings, and looking out of her eyes sees the world about her as she sees it, just as he crouched in the corner of Edwin's soul in "Clayhanger."

The scenes where they meet are again described in the same detail as before and the conversations are word for word the same, but the incidents look altogether different and the remarks have quite another significance from this new standpoint. With marvelous skill the author brings out the contrast between the way they regard each other and their own conception of themselves. Clayhanger thinks himself a timid, ineffectual, vacillating youth, crushed from childhood beneath the dominant personality of his father. Hilda has similarly felt herself repressed by her mother and lacking in individuality and initiative. But when they meet each appears to the other a powerful and original individual, independent in thought and daring in action.

Arnold Bennett says of Hilda in her first ardent adventure: "She had slipped out for a moment from the confined and stifling circle of *domestic dailiness.*" Those words describe the essence of his art. The "domestic dailiness" shows its psychological side of intense inner drama. "She began to perceive that this that she was living thru was life." It takes years for Hilda Lessways to find out just that, but it takes most of us quite as long. There is an immense expectation in youth that soon life is going to begin, that it is just around the corner waiting to pounce upon us. Hilda Lessways has a dramatic sense of the importance of the events that touch her personally, and a sympathy, genuine enough, albeit often harshly exprest, for those who suffer. She has a gift for attaching responsibilities. Yet she is not an attractive young woman, with her alternate impetuosities and reserves, her frown at the world and her secretiveness toward those she loves. This volume is also less interesting than the first in that it has none among its minor characters so remarkable as Edwin's father, who played a prominent rôle in the first.

We are promised a third novel which will continue the history of Edwin Clayhanger and Hilda Lessways after their marriage. The chronicles of the Five Towns may go on endlessly, but they are always interesting. Mr. Bennett has discovered that the obscurest life is absorbingly interesting to itself; and it is this vivid sense of hidden drama which holds our attention no matter how externally monotonous the story may be. Nobody's story is dull to himself and Mr. Bennett, without adopting the cheap

*[illegible] By Arnold Bennett. New York [illegible] $1 50.

device of using the first person in letters and diary, shows us how things look from the inside. Like the favored auditors of the Elizabethan playhouse, we have seats on the stage as near to the actors as one person can ever be to another.

**The Mother of Parliaments.** By Harry Graham. Pp. xii, 314. With Twenty Illustrations. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3.50.

There is an obvious reason for giving a cordial welcome to Mr. Harry Graham's *The Mother of Parliaments*. Ten years ago there did not exist a single good history of either the House of Lords or the House of Commons, or of the representative system in England. The history of Parliament in all its aspects was a subject which had been singularly neglected by English historians of the last half of the nineteenth century, and this despite the accumulating volume of material for a history of Parliament that had in this period become easily available. With the beginning of the present century, however, this long neglect of Parliament came to an end, and within the last ten years histories have been published of the House of Commons and of the House of Lords. At least two of the histories of the House of Commons have been written on this side of the Atlantic; and the fullest and most scholarly history of Parliamentary procedure is the work of an Austrian. The standard history of the House of Lords is the work of an English student; but until Mr. Graham's *Mother of Parliaments* was published, notwithstanding this new interest in Parliamentary history, there was no single volume in which was embodied a history of both the House of Commons and the House of Lords. Mr. Graham has given no sustained or systematic attention to the franchises on which the House of Commons was or is elected. Only incidentally does he allude to either the new or the old representative system. But he has written an exceedingly interesting popular history of the two Houses of Parliament; and it is because his book covers both the House of Commons and the House of Lords that it is likely to meet an obvious need. Students of English constitutional history will continue to use the monographs on the representative system, on the House of Commons, on the House of Lords, and on Parliamentary procedure which have been published during the last ten years. For these students Mr. Graham offers nothing that is new. He goes over ground that is familiar to them; but for the general reader Mr. Graham has done a real service. He has emphasized the lighter, the picturesque and more personal aspects of Parliamentary history and Parliamentary life, and has woven into his book a serviceable story of the development of political parties and of the Cabinet, and his book also contains a particularly good popular history of the old and the new Palaces of St. Stephen's.

**Letters of Sarah Orne Jewett.** Edited by Annie Fields. 12mo, pp. 259. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50.

Not many, since Cicero, have been able to write easy, charming letters about nothing and everything; and one who could was Sarah Orne Jewett. In her younger literary career she began to write regular letters, which would almost constitute a diary, to her friend, Mrs. Fields, with many a criticism of books and authors, and many a dear touch of the loved life about her home in South Berwick, Me., which she has pictured in "Deep Haven." Our eye falls on the description of a call one evening of John Lord, the popular lecturer on history, who was, like her, a native of the town. He rambled on about his visit to England in his younger days, his interviews with Cardinal Wiseman, Carlyle and others, and she concludes:

> "Egotism is the best of a man after eighty. He is chiefly valuable then for what he has been and for the wealth of his personality; and what is silly self-admiration at forty is a treasure of remembrance. The standpoint has changed."

But the letters are not all to Mrs. Fields. They are addrest also to literary friends here, like Mr. Aldrich, or to Mrs. Humphry Ward, whom she met in England, and to not a few others, but with the marked omission of any to her family, who had her most intimate love. We warmly commend the volume to any

of those who have loved one of the purest and most tranquil of all our better writers, and to others who would enjoy the touches of description of a multitude of literary celebrities, all told in that pellucid style which flows easily thru fresh meadows of epistolary conversation.

**Home Rule Speeches of John Redmond, M. P.** Edited with an Introduction by R. Barry O'Brien. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. Pp. xl, 348. $2.50.

At the present moment, when John Redmond stands out as one of the most prominent political figures in the English-speaking world, the publication of this volume of speeches is especially timely. No politician is personally more widely known on both sides of the Atlantic than the leader of the Irish Nationalists, for no other man of such prominence in his own country has appealed on the platform to the public of the whole English-speaking world. In Australia and New Zealand, in Canada and the United States, John Redmond is a familiar figure, and the echoes of the cry of the purchase of the British electorate with the "American dollars" which he took back from his recent tour in this country and Canada have hardly yet had time to die away. John Redmond is an excellent platform figure. His speeches not only to the public, but also in the House of Commons, are both good hearing and good reading. Without reaching the highest flights of oratory, Redmond is a speaker who commands the attention of his hearers, and his speeches in print will bear close examination. They are not immoderate in tone, in spite of the depth and intensity of feeling which he throws into them, and it is not possible seriously to impugn the accuracy of his statements of facts. It must be acknowledged that the case he makes out for the self-government of Ireland is unanswerable. It is the fashion among the English Unionists to assert that Irishmen are unfit for self-government, that they are unable to work representative institutions with fairness. To this John Redmond makes the crushing reply that the government of Ireland could not possibly be worse conducted than it is at the present moment, with the English in full control of Dublin Castle and of all the governing machinery. Ireland is a notoriously poor country, yet its Lord Lieutenant is paid a salary of $100,000 a year. The salaries of the judges are proportionately high. The number of public officials is ridiculously out of proportion to the population and resources of the country, and their salaries are on an extravagant scale. Ireland is encumbered—it is scarcely correct to say ruled—by sixty-seven boards or departments, centering in Dublin Castle, but many of them responsible to no one and none of them responsible to the people of Ireland. The number of officials—more than half of whom are useless and superfluous—amounts to 100,000 and their salaries to $15,000,000 a year. The outcome of all these boards and all these officials is that the real government of Ireland is wofully neglected. Nothing is done for the development of either industries or natural resources. Harbors are neglected and allowed to silt up; great areas of land are allowed to run to waste for want of drainage schemes such as are instituted in Holland and in parts of England. Public buildings are erected without regard to their utility or the convenience of the people. Irish railways are allowed to charge the highest freight rates in the world; and worst of all, the education of the people is starved and neglected. The facilities for education in Ireland — primary, secondary and university—are miserably inadequate, and only 55 per cent. of the children of school age are attending school.

**Margery** By E. F. Benson. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.; $1.20.

Mr. Benson has added a delicately finished portrait of an egotist to his gallery of character sketches. Arnold Levison is so unconscious an egotist, so fastidiously selfish, that he exasperates and attracts at the same moment. Margery, who is drawn by affectionate impulse toward all living things, chooses most unhappily to fall in love with this man whose real passion is for Athens and Egypt and for no human woman. Mr. Benson has drawn a most attractive person in Margery, whimsical, loving, and

most appealing in her selflessness and goodness. That such a sunny wave of joyous girlhood should break upon such a stone as Arnold is one of the mysteries Mr. Benson makes no attempt to explain. A manlier lover than Walter Morrison no author could hope to portray, but Margery's need of loving is so much greater than her desire of being loved that she gives her gentle heart to the lesser man, who loves himself in pathetic unconsciousness of his own poverty of nature. There is humorous delineation of minor characters in Mr. Benson's best vein of satire. And Margery is a most lovable woman as well as a "happy-hearted Tanagra figurine."

**The Life of Robert Louis Stevenson.** By Graham Balfour. Abridged Edition. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

The life of Stevenson by Graham Balfour, somewhat abridged, now makes its appearance in the small-volume Biographical Edition. It gives us the essentials, from the ancestors and the "Covenanting childhood" down to the end in the far South Seas, where the romancer now lies buried under a stone inscribed with verses of his own:

"Under the wide and starry sky,
Dig the grave and let me lie.
Glad did I live and gladly die,
And I laid me down with a will.

"This be the verse you grave for me:
*Here he lies where he longed to be;*
*Home is the sailor, home from sea,*
*And the hunter home from the hill.*"

Stevenson is read now, seventeen years after his death, no less than during his lifetime; and this sympathetic account of his life, written by his cousin, will in the new edition win him more readers yet.

**Alpine Plants of Europe,** together with Cultural Hints. By Harold Stuart Thompson, F. L. S. With 64 colored plates (311 figures), 8vo, pp. xvi, 274, with map. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

There is a peculiar fascination about the collecting, and especially the cultivating, of Alpine plants. What can be more gorgeously blue than the gentians that show a solitary stout upright bell rising scarce two inches above the chill soil of a Swiss mountain side? Such are the gentians Bavarica, verna, and Clusii. Then there are half a dozen and more pigmy pink primulas, one of them a farinosa, much in cultivation. Nearly a dozen blue campanulas—snow loves blue—lift or hang their bells, the dearest of all pusilla. Nor must we neglect the Linnæa, which may be found in some of our own cold swamps, which the Swedish botanist chose to bear his own name. Over three hundred mountain plants of Europe are well figured in the colored plates of this most attractive and instructive volume, which is desirable for the botanist, the horticulturist, or the visitor to the various mountain resorts of Europe. All needed directions are given for the culture of these plants. Hardly a more attractive book comes to our table.

## Literary Notes

....From Appleton we receive a popular treatise on air craft and aeronautical meterology by Dr. A. F. Zahm (*Aerial Navigation*).

....*St. Paul's Friendships and His Friends* (Gorham Press) are discussed at some length by Rev. Carl Hermon Dudley, who gives much material that might be used for homiletical purposes.

....A complete translation of Geiger's brilliant lectures on *Judaism and Its History* (Block; $2) has been made by Charles Newburgh. Altho delivered nearly half a century ago, these lectures, now for the first time published entire in English, have still a lively interest.

....For readers of the *Notes and Queries* type who delight in picking up stray bits of curious information on the borders of history, F. J. Snell's *Customs of Old England* (Scribners) will prove an attractive volume. Church and school provide most of the material.

....For purposes of comparison readers will find a helpful book in Frank J. Firth's *The Holy Gospel* (Revell; $1), which is an arrangement of the Authorized English Revised, American Standard, and Douay Versions of the four gospels in parallel columns. A short history of these versions precedes the text.

....Two daintily made anthologies come to us from Thomas Y. Crowell Company ($1 each): *On Life's Highway*, a book of verse for presentation to school graduates "who have received their equipment and are to begin their journey," compiled by E. A. Bryant, and *Poems of Friendship*, compiled by John R. Howard.

....The Glasgow Repertory Theater opened its autumn season ten days ago with Arnold Bennett's comedy, "The Great Adventure," which is founded on his novel "Buried Alive." In its dramatic form this is a

"fresh and witty comedy founded on a farcical case of mistaken identity, and conducted later, on the comic plane, to a fourth act which is a masterpiece of high comedy."

....From Harper's comes to us James Oppenheim's latest: *The Nine-Tenths* ($1.25), similar in theme to his former books, but differing in that it is a novel. Here one finds an account of a disastrous conflagration of last spring, the shirtwaist makers' strike, and other matters of the "human muddle," including experiences of those who seek to remedy the ills of the present industrial system.

....Of interest to students will be *A Study of Tindale's Genesis Compared with the Genesis of Coverdale and of the Authorized Version* (Holt), by Elizabeth Whittlesey Cleveland, Ph. D., in which is shown by means of extended comparison the debt of the Authorized to Tyndale's version. The Introduction contains discussions and notes concerning words and grammatical usages peculiar to Tyndale.

....From the Government Printing Office we receive the *Calendar of the Papers of Martin Van Buren.* This volume extends to 757 pages and is prepared "from the original manuscripts in the Library of Congress by Elizabeth Howard West, Division of Manuscripts." The book is illustrated from the painting of Van Buren by Huntington, and the *Calendar* is very fully indexed. The preliminary work was done by Mr. Worthington C. Ford.

....Americans should soon know what good criticism is—criticism of the modern kind, that is. Messrs. Dutton & Co. are issuing Sainte-Beuve's essays, and have already reached volume viii of the *Causeries du Lundi.* The translator and annotator is Dr. E. J. Trechmann, and the price per volume fifty cents. The present volume is not one of the most important. Essays on the Cardinal de Retz, Rivarol, La Harpe and Perrault are none the less included there.

Other readers as well as young ministers will find a large amount of wisdom and keen observation served up in a spicy way with plentiful dashes of humor in *Letters to a Ministerial Son* (Pilgrim Press; 75 cents), by "A Man of the World." These "Letters" appeared originally in a London religious weekly and have called forth many guesses as to their authorship. Whether layman or cleric, the writer evidently knows his subject and the way to present it in an attractive fashion.

....Five addresses delivered by Rev. Charles Reynolds Brown before the faculty and students of the Teachers College have been made into a book bearing the title *The Modern Man's Religion.* In these addresses the new Dean of the Yale Divinity School treats such themes as Truth and Life, Incomplete Knowledge, and Fellowship Thru Service with vigor and clarity of style. (Columbia University; $1.)

....From England it is reported that the Duke of Argyle has been asked to edit the correspondence of the late King Edward, which, when finally arranged, will form his biography "under authority." Queen Alexandra was desirous of taking a personal hand in the work, and, with King George, will have the responsibility of going thru a vast mass of material, much of it necessarily of a character too private for publication.

....We cannot altogether regret the fact that ill-health prevented Miss Mary Taylor Blauvelt doing as much literary work as she had intended when she left America and her schoolroom behind and took up residence in an English university town. The essays which she collects under the title, *In Cambridge Backs,* are the compensation: and they range from academic subjects like The Writing of History to good old-fashioned essay-themes like Friendship and Immortality and The Artistic Temperament (Sherman, French & Co.: $1.20).

....The encyclopedic edition of *Webster's New Standard American Dictionary* is strikingly different in appearance from its rivals in that it is printed in large bold-faced type, generously spaced, so there is no strain on the eyes in using under any circumstances. Illustrations, plain and colored, are plentiful, more than one to a page, among them an up-to-date plate of different types of aeroplanes. But it is a misnomer to have the name of Webster given to a book that gives no encouragement to spelling reform. (Chicago: Laird & Lee; $3.)

....The publication of the gossipy autobiography of Madame Toselli, former Crown Princess of Saxony, recently reviewed in THE INDEPENDENT, has been much discussed in Germany. Great curiosity was felt as to what action the Saxon court would take in view of the publication, since the contract under which the former Princess receives an annuity of nearly $10,000 contains a clause restraining her from publishing anything against her former husband. It is understood, however, that the King decided at once to take no notice of the book.

....*America* has fallen foul of the Irish players and playwrights. They bring us no Gaelicism, says a certain Father Kenney there, but only "Gallic decadence." This Jesuit critic, who shows great cleverness in his attack, would persuade us that Mr. Yeats is an imitator of Maeterlinck, Lady Gregory a secondary Ibsen, the late John Synge a lesser Baudelaire. We wonder if he has really persuaded himself of all that!

....Another organ of American Catholicism, the *Sacred Heart Review*, tackles the Irish playwrights a little more gingerly. "The complaint is justly made," says this periodical, "that the Yeats and Synge school of dramatists take what is abnormal in Irish character and present it as typical. That there is beauty in these plays may be admitted, but it is not in all cases the beauty of truth."

The Catholic Church, in attacking the new Irish drama, thru its press, is only following out the line of its literary tradition. As Mr. Calvin Winter points out in the current *Bookman*, eight of Balzac's novels were forbidden to good Catholics as early as 1841; seven more were added the following year. There was a pause till 1864, when all of Balzac fell under the ban. The same edict that condemned Balzac put "Les Misérables" on the list—followed "Nôtre Dame," and George Sand's works up to 1863. The works of the two Dumas, in every language, stand condemned. Zola escaped censure until the publication of "Lourdes" in 1804. The following year came a second edict which tersely disposed of the case: *Opera omnia*.

....Mr. Winter retells a pretty story of Pope Leo XIII and d'Annunzio, who for many years escaped the censure of the Index. When the question was raised of placing d'Annunzio's writings upon the Index, and this fact came to the ears of the Pope, "What is this, what is this?" he asked of the secretary of the Index. "You are thinking of prohibiting the works of Signor d'Annunzio?" "Yes, your Holiness," answered the secretary. "Don't do it!" rejoined his Holiness emphatically. "I sometimes like to do a little reading myself, and Signor d'Annunzio is the only living author who can write decent Italian!" The reasons for sentence being passed are never given in the Index, but are manifold. Milton's "Paradise Lost" is on the Index, but the censure applies only to an Italian translation by a certain Paolo Rolli, who inserted a preface containing a discussion of Voltaire's essay on epic poetry. If anything is established by all this, it is that the Irish playwrights, in being damned by clergy, are introduced into excellent company!

## Pebbles

PRIDE is all right if you don't let it interfere with your work.—*Atchison Globe.*

"O, MOTHER, why are the men in the front baldheaded?"

"They bought their tickets from scalpers, my child."—*Chicago Tribune.*

WHAT is a pessimist? Well, there is one in this story, told by the Cleveland *Plain-Dealer:*

"I had a mighty queer surprise this morning," remarked a local stock broker. "I put on my last summer's thin suit on account of this extraordinary hot weather, and in one of the trousers pockets I found a big roll of bills which I had entirely forgotten."

"Were any of them receipted?" asked a listener.

The listener was *a pessimist.*

PAT, thinking to enliven the party, stated, with watch in hand: "I'll presint a box of candy to the loidy that makes the homeliest face within the next three minutes."

The time expired, Pat announced: "Ah, Mrs. McGuire, you get the prize."

"But," protested Mrs. McGuire, "go way wid ye! I wasn't playin' at all.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

RECENTLY in Seattle in a cigar stand appeared the sign, "We give $15 for 1909 Lincoln pennies." No less a person was attracted by this than Judge Watson. He walked up to the counter and laying down a penny triumphantly asked for $15. The clerk took the penny, examined it closely, asked if it were genuine, and after several minutes sighed and said he guessed it was good.

"Certainly it is," answered the Judge. "Where is my $15?"

"Where," said the clerk, "are the other 1908?"—*Life.*

EASY PAYMENTS.

I bought me a home on a plan
  A real estate agent devised.
I labor as long as I can,
  I earn and I pay; I am prized
As one of those chaps who are strong
  On paying out coin they may get.
I dwelt in my purchase full long—
  I haven't quite paid for it yet.

The house that I bought is no more;
  'Tis gone with its closets and halls.
The windows fell in on the floor,
  The plaster dropped down from the walls.
I've changed, and I've builded anew,
  The old place I almost forget—
But tho it has vanished, 'tis true,
  I haven't quite paid for it yet.

Oh, schemes there are, large ones and small,
  To capture the coin that is free;
But this is the peer of them all—
  This home selling plan that got me.
Forever and ever and aye,
  I cough up my cash—and I'll bet
With my last dying breath I will say,
  "I haven't quite paid for it yet."

—*Chicago News.*

# The Independent

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## Trust Commissions

In the course of some remarks about the Trust problem, on September 28, we asked: "Is it not possible by official supervision and regulation to gain for the people and the country the advantages of consolidation and concentration, and at the same time to prevent the wrongs as to which complaint is so justly made?" It seemed to us that the compulsory disintegration of a great manufacturing combination, and the restoration of competition among its separated parts, would not necessarily be beneficent to the public and the nation, and might cause considerable loss. We also said:

"The subject is one that might reasonably and profitably be submitted to a carefully selected commission, which should inquire not only concerning conditions here, but also as to the policies of other nations which are dealing with the same problem."

This was not the first time that the appointment of a commission to make careful and thorough inquiry about the great incorporated consolidations which are commonly called Trusts had been suggested in The Independent. The suggestion was renewed because of the evident determination of the Government to prosecute a considerable number of corporations simply because they are consolidations of concerns that once were independent and competing, and to require a dissolution of them in order that competition among the parts may be restored; also because of that "doubt and distrust among investors," of which Mr. Taft has spoken in one of his recent public addresses.

In an interesting contribution to the discussion of this Trust question, Mr. George W. Perkins has since asked for the appointment of such a commission. He was speaking, on the 4th inst., before the Detroit Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Perkins, formerly one of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's partners, has been prominent in the management of the Steel Corporation and the International Harvester Company. A few months ago he began to withdraw from active business, intending to give much of his time to the study of projects for the benefit of great industrial corporations' employees. But the only subject of his address at Detroit was the nation's policy concerning Trusts.

At the election of 1908, he said, the people supported the party whose platform asked, as follows, for amendment of the Sherman Anti-Trust law:

"Experience has shown that its effectiveness can be strengthened and its real objects better attained by such amendments as will give to the Federal Government greater supervision and control over, and secure greater publicity in the management of, that class of corporations engaged in interstate commerce having power and opportunity to effect monopolies."

He quoted passages from Governor Hughes's attack upon the Trust plank in the Democratic platform, one of them being as follows:

"It is the function of law to define and punish wrongdoing, and not to throttle business. In the fields of industrial activity the need is that trade should be fair; that unjust discriminations and illegal allowances giving preferential access to markets should be prevented; that coercive combinations and improper practices to stifle competition should be dealt with regardless of individuals, but that honest industry, obtaining success upon its merits, denying no just opportunity to its competitors, should not be put under prohibitions which mingle the innocent and the guilty in a common condemnation. The line of progress lies not in arbitrary action, but in securing suitable publicity and supervision, and by accurate defi-

mitton of wrongs and the infliction of proper punishment."

After the election, however, Mr. Perkins continued, Congress enacted no amendments; it neither defined the wrongs not provided for suitable publicity and supervision. This is true, but it was not understood that the platform required definition of Trust wrongs or any change in the words of the Sherman act. Something additional providing for supervision by means of Federal incorporation or otherwise was indicated. Mr. Perkins errs a little in asserting that the Republican party is now "carrying out the Trust plank of the Democratic platform." The Republican Government is enforcing the Sherman act, "full enforcement of which," Mr. Roosevelt said, "would destroy the business of the country."

It is impossible, Mr. Perkins says, for any large interstate industrial company to know definitely whether its form of organization is legal or not. Senator Cummins's opinion is that "the extent of lawful restraint cannot be known by a business man until he is prosecuted and his case reaches the court; he does not and cannot know as he proceeds with his business whether he is a good citizen or a criminal." But this is not true of a great many business men, altho some may justly complain of uncertainty. Mr. Perkins points to the promotion and expansion of our export trade by great corporations, saying that the export sales of two companies alone have increased in ten years from $20,000,000 to $100,000,000, and that dissolution or disintegration would seriously affect this foreign trade. It is true that export shipments have grown under the management of great combinations, but Mr. Perkins must know that the growth has been due in part to the practice of selling abroad at prices lower than those which the combinations exact from the American people. The practice should be discontinued. Such discrimination is unjust. This part of his argument can have little weight with the American public.

As we have said, he suggests the appointment of a commission of inquiry. He thinks such a commission would recommend the establishment of an executive commission, to which any group of men planning to extend a business enterprise from one State to others and across the seas might apply:

"My belief is that these men should go to our Federal Government and at least lay bare their plans, expose their capitalization, their methods and their objects; that they should agree that at stated intervals they would submit to the Government complete statements as to the operation of their business, so that the Government in turn might say to the labor employed, to the consumer served, and to the investor, that the statements these men are making are complete and honest."

We think there should be a commission of inquiry, and we believe such a commission would ask Congress to make an executive commission, like that which is now concerned with the affairs of railroads. But an Interstate Trade Commission would not undertake to guarantee the "honesty" of a great company's operations or the value of its shares. It would seek to prevent injustice, and insist upon that publicity which in itself tends to regulate the conduct of a corporation. Supervision might be exercised effectively by means of Federal incorporation and in other ways. Revision of the Sherman act would be required, and, of course, would be recommended by a commission of inquiry. The President and the courts are bound to enforce the present statute, which, if Mr. Taft's and Mr. Wickersham's views of the recent decisions and opinions be correct, is hostile to many corporations simply because competition among their component parts was silenced when they were organized.

## The Intellectual Mood

THE moods of the folk-thought change like the moods of the sea. Calm and storm follow one another in the public mind, and popular ideas form themselves into shifting patterns, as the waves of the ocean do. One day they are a choppy sea of chaotic fancies; another day the resistless roll of an emotional disturbance. And now and then they smooth out to the broad expanse of deep but unruffled intellectual interest, on which the commerce of our material and our moral life rides safely and moves swiftly to its port.

The weather signs today promise a

return to the intellectual mood, and happy will it be for the world if they do not fail. It is long since any great tempest has rolled up the long swell of profound popular emotion. Nothing comparable with the vast movements which we know as the Protestant Reformation, the American Revolution, the French Revolution, and the American Civil War, has been witnessed by the generation now in middle life. The folk-thought of our time has for the most part been a choppy sea of fads and fancies, of broken creeds and traditions, swishing and swashing with innumerable heresies and fantastic varieties of "new thought." At intervals the intellectual mood has intervened; and once, in the latter half of the Victorian Age, it lasted so long that the world made more progress in knowledge in thirty years than it had made in two thousand years before. Our outlook upon the universe was changed, and the means wherewith to make man comfortable, if not altogether happy, were brought within our grasp.

It is an interesting experience to turn over the files of the scientific publications of forty years ago. As we look back upon those days, we see that Darwinism and the Spencerian theory of evolution were not only making their way among educated men with marvelous rapidity, but also that they were affecting the ideas of the masses to an extent that was not then realized. And yet the expectations of the more optimistic were destined to quick disappointment. The human millions of Europe and America did not forthwith forget their superstitions and become patient scientific investigators. They cared for the new ideas while they were new, but tired of them when the stimulus of novelty had spent its force. Then began confusion and unrest, and men turned to the pursuit of those material advantages and to the enjoyment of those pleasures of sense which scientific achievement had placed at their command. In a life of extravagant indulgence and insatiable desire the intellectual toil which had made the new things possible ceased to appeal.

The signs of reawakening interest in the intellectual life are not numerous as yet, but they are real and are multiplying. In college and university circles there is everywhere a thoughtful condemnation of tendencies which have been disintegrating intellectual discipline. There will be a return to standards, to intelligent selection of courses, to insistence upon intellectual effort and achievement. In the press there is a noticeable increase of respect for knowledge, and of intelligent handling of subjects within the domains of science and scholarship. Managing editors do not permit their headline writers as often as they did a few years ago to display the utmost possibilities of an asinine originality. In national and State governments there has grown up a genuine regard for the scientific expert, and the recent disposition of the case of Dr. Wiley, revealing, as it has done, an unmistakable popular realization of the importance of scientific integrity in departmental work, is altogether encouraging, as is also the popular demand for commissions to investigate present conditions before the enactment of laws.

Even more significant, as we think, is the new note which may be detected in the utterances of men whose business it is to take part in discussion and to mold public opinion. Until recently there has been a discouraging absence of intellectual appeal. In the volume of talk about social and economic problems, insistence has been laid upon "doing" this or that. The assumption has been that, if external conditions could be changed, or the social organization in some way remodeled, mankind could easily enough be made happy. Not only have we been told that the poor man is quite as good a fellow as the prosperous man, but we have been assured also that the ignorant and the stupid man could give quite as good an account of himself as the educated man, if he only had "a chance." It is heartening to see that here and there a public speaker is plucking up the courage to talk plainly about this particular kind of drivel. The ignorant man is the chief danger in any social situation. He has always been, and he always will be; and no plan of social reorganization, individualistic, socialistic or communistic, will ever work out in satisfactory results unless the campaign against ignorance is

waged with ceaseless and untiring determination.

We are not indulging in predictions, but, as observers of the folk thought, we are happy in being able to report that the mental weather map looks better than it did.

## Mr. Roosevelt and Panama

It was in March last that ex-President Roosevelt, in California, speaking about his action concerning Panama and the Panama Canal, said:

"If I had followed traditional, conservative methods, I would have submitted a dignified state paper of probably two hundred pages to Congress, and the debate on it would have been going on yet; but I took the Canal Zone and let Congress debate, and while the debate goes on, the canal does also."

Those who have thought that he was incorrectly reported on that occasion may now read the following paraphrase of those remarks in his defense of his action in *The Outlook:*

"If I had observed a judicial inactivity about what was going on at the Isthmus, had let things take their course, and had then submitted an elaborate report thereon to Congress, I would have furnished the opportunity for much masterly debate in Congress, which would now be going on and the Canal would still be fifty years in the future."

We also quote a characteristic passage, which fairly indicates the general tone of his defense:

"Of course there was at the time, and has been since, much repetition of statements that I acted in an 'unconstitutional' manner, that I 'usurped authority' that was not mine. These were the statements that were made again and again in reference to almost all I did as President that was most beneficial and most important to the people of this country, to whom I was responsible, and of whose interests I was the steward. The simple fact was that when the interest of the American people imperatively demanded that a certain act should be done, and I had the power to do it, I did it, unless it was specifically forbidden by law, instead of timidly refusing to do it unless I could find some provision of law which rendered it imperative that I should do it."

A treaty is, or should be, law for a President of the United States. There has been "much repetition" of the statement, not that he acted in an "unconstitutional manner" and "usurped authority," but that he violated a treaty in which the United States "guaranteed" Colombia's "rights of sovereignty over said territory," meaning the Isthmus of Panama. There has also been repetition of the statement that his action was in violation of the recognized principles of international law. These are the statements by which Colombia supports her petition for a submission of the controversy to the Hague tribunal. As Mr. Roosevelt is convinced that there was "no more honorable chapter in the history of the United States," and that it "is foolish to claim that Colombia is entitled to one dollar because of that transaction," he should not, of course, object to arbitration which, if he is right, would simply give him worldwide vindication and confound all who have criticised his course.

The patent defense of President Roosevelt's course is that the treaty with Colombia had nothing to do with internal war. We were obliged to defend Colombia against foreign aggression, but not against secession. That is plain. When the United States had secured the succession to the French rights in the Isthmus, Colombia made extravagant claims and refused a concession. Thereupon, with no incitement on our part, Panama seceded from Colombia. It was to the advantage of the United States to recognize the secession, and this President Roosevelt did with full right. But then Colombia attempted to subdue the rebellion, and was about to send an army, when Mr. Roosevelt forbade it, and sent forces to prevent it, on the ground that we had large property interests there, railroad, canal, etc., which would be imperiled by war. By major force he did not allow Colombian soldiers to come within fifty miles of the canal.

That our Government was in sympathy with the secession, was glad of it and took advantage of it to do what we would have been glad to do with Colombia, there is no doubt, but our Government had given no aid to the secession itself. The question at issue is as to whether, after the secession, we had the moral right to forbid fighting there, with the result that Colombia could not by war recover possession. It was hard on Colombia, but Colombia had played no wise part in refusing a treaty, and she had to suffer. We cannot see but that

we had the right to forbid fighting where we had large rights of property and person, and we took advantage of conditions which we had not created. The most that can be said is that Americans in Panama sympathized with and helped the secession, but that could not be helped, and was quite within their rights. It was a revolution which justified itself.

If, now, Colombia still thinks that she has suffered deep injury from the United States and demands indemnity, we do not see any reason why this country should not allow the case to be referred to the Hague tribunal, and indeed it ought to be. We see no reason to condemn Mr. Roosevelt for his part in the transaction. He acted positively, vigorously and at the instant and with success, to the great advantage not of the United States alone, but of every one of the republics of North and South America, Colombia included, and of the world; and if he has seemed to boast a bit of his vigor, and to tell us that devotion to the end will not allow us to condemn the means, it is proper to interpret his words charitably and not represent him as confessing to having done evil that good might come.

## Industrial War

We hear much in these days of industrial war. It is well to have a clear idea of what is meant by the term. We know what war is between nations. It means killing one another until one nation is tired of having its citizens killed and its cities burnt, and gives up and submits to the terms which the stronger imposes; or both nations get tired of the losses involved and they agree to terms to stop the killing and burning.

Now is this the kind of war we have in mind when we speak of an industrial war? Or is the word used figuratively to represent a sort of conflict which has to do with words and disputes over conditions of industry, over refusals to work and refusals to employ labor? In order to secure the end sought in an industrial war is the wilful killing of people included when other means fail? This is a very serious question, and we are brought face to face to it by the later developments of what is called industrial war. The question then is, Is this a real war or a figurative, rhetorical war?

Perhaps the highest representative of organized labor, its selected spokesman before the courts, is Mr. Clarence Darrow. In his article in *The American Magazine* of last month he has much to say of industrial war. He tells us that it is based on utter selfishness on both sides; that there is nothing ideal about it, but that it is necessary and inherent in the present social and industrial system. This war, he tells us, must go on to the end; for each side, the employer and the laborer, is selfishly determined to get the best for himself that he can; but Mr. Darrow does not answer the question—he seems to avoid it—whether or not this is a real, literal war of killings when necessary for success. Yet the fact that he is the ablest defender of those tried before the courts for being responsible for killings, would lead one to conclude that it is literal war that he would defend.

Laborers demand the closed shop for the success of their unions and the protection of its members. We allow that they have the right to demand the closed shop and to strike if it is not allowed, as Mr. Darrow argues; but what we want to know is whether killing with dynamite, and the shooting of non-union men is legitimate in an industrial war. Of course killing is illegal, but Mr. Darrow tells us that the employers do a multitude of illegal things in constructing their vast combinations; but that, under present industrial conditions, they cannot help themselves; that they have to combine, law or no law; and we may not be unfair in the conjecture that he would equally apologize for, or even defend, the illegal killing of men under the stress of industrial war.

And the history of strikes seems to bear out this conclusion, that those engaged in it regard it as real war, a literal war of classes. It is a terrible conclusion to reach. It is one that may overthrow our social system. "We did not make the social system," says Tom Mann. "If the bottom falls out of it, that is no concern of ours."

We pass the Los Angeles murders and the case of McNamara whom Mr.

Darrow has been selected to defend, and look at the last case, that of the Illinois Central and Harriman Lines strike which reaches as far South as New Orleans. A number of workmen — or we may call them scabs or strike-breakers, were taken to McComb City, Miss., to do the work which for a very good reason, perhaps, the old and competent workmen had left on strike. Then followed riots there and at other points further South. We do not suppose it will be claimed that at McComb City, at New Orleans and elsewhere it was the boys or the local hoodlums who entered into a real war of violence and murder in which many people have been killed or fatally wounded. It was the strikers themselves who not only profited, or hoped to profit, by the war, but who were its army. So violent were they that the mayor of McComb City took the unusual course of compelling the strike-breakers to be taken from their work and out of town for fear that the strikers would kill them.

We are not just now defending or condemning those who, on either side, incite an industrial war; we only state the fact that in the minds of a large number of the union workmen, particularly of the Socialist or Anarchist faith, to call it a war is no longer a figure of rhetoric but a literal fact. We have got to familiarize ourselves with this understanding with whatever of social revolution it may involve; for Tom Mann tells us that those he represents did not make the present social system, and that if the bottom falls out that is no concern of theirs.

In this connection we may call attention to one of President Taft's late speeches on his Western trip. He declares that industrial combinations must be broken up; for we must return to competition, or fall to Socialism. We are not so sure of the alternative.

## The Public Cup

We are inclined to believe that the prevailing crusade for the prohibition of cups at public drinking places belongs to that class of hasty legislation due to a failure to look at the effect of a measure from both sides. Legislation always involves a choice between two evils and in this case one evil, the danger to the public health thru the spread of contagion, is undeniably real and striking, while the other evil, the lessening of water drinking, is no less real but not of a nature to be so easily demonstrated by specific instances. In such a case, the public is aroused to the more spectacular evil and endeavors to remedy it by force regardless of the effect upon the other tho it may be the greater. It seems to us that a generous consumption of water between meals is so essential to health that it is very dangerous to interfere with it in any way.

The ice water tank is one of America's greatest contributions to civilization. It is a most powerful influence for temperance, much more effective than purely negative and restrictive measures. It has resulted in a lesser consumption of alcohol and a larger proportion of abstinence than in any other country outside of Islam. The doctors, who sometimes follow rather than lead in hygiene, say much less nowadays about the injury of ice water to the digestion than formerly and prescribe it in certain cases, as in fevers, where once they prohibited it. Abroad America has been chiefly known in the past by the cocktail, because the vices of a country are always those first borrowed by other nations, but now the ice-water tank and its ally the soda fountain are conquering Europe and beginning to exert their beneficent influence there as well as here. Nowadays when our friends return from abroad with an acquired taste for wines, "because, you know, we could not get drinking water anywhere," we know they are lying, whereas we only suspected it formerly. We do not accuse the brewers and saloonkeepers of having furnished funds to bribe state and municipal authorities to promote the anti-public cup movement, but it is undeniably in their interests to do so and they have not usually been reluctant to spend money in their own behalf.

Of course, if whenever a common cup is removed by law some substitute were obliged to be provided, little could be said against it, but this is not likely to be the case. Public watering places are not likely to be maintained and new ones

established if a constant additional expense for cups is to be imposed. Nor is it probable that the custom of carrying private pocket cups will become universal in the near future, and if it is always necessary to drop a penny in the slot to get a drink poor people and children will often go without it. The effect will be bad even upon those who always have pennies in their pockets. For having taken the trouble and gone to the expense of getting the water they will naturally drink down the cupful at once, which is the wrong thing to do. Ice water should be taken frequently and in small quantities instead of rarely and much at a time.

We have been interested in the new forms of drinking fountain, hoping that some of them would solve the problem, but we confess disappointment so far. The physical structure of man does not seem adapted to drinking upward. A favorite feature of the old-fashioned circus was "the human siphon," a man who could drink with his head inverted, and it is not likely that the trick will be acquired by everybody. But it is as good as a circus to watch the novice trying one of these new-fangled fountains. There is always an exciting uncertainty about whether the squirt will seek entrance at the eye or at the nose.

A more practical expedient would be the use of straws. Drinking thru a straw is the neatest way of imbibing a liquid and also the most enjoyable, for it extends the area of gustation. For iced drinks it is particularly desirable, because the teeth are not chilled and the thirst is satisfied with a smaller amount. Straws are cheap enough to be supplied abundantly, and by using them one can drink with comparative impunity from the foulest cup, because the disease germs to be feared are not usually in the water, but smeared on the edge of the cup by the lips. Contact of the mucous membrane with the cup can also be easily avoided by holding it just below, instead of above, the lower lip.

As we advance in civilization the use of personal and perishable utensils and apparel becomes more extended. This progress is, however, better promoted by increase of knowledge of real hygiene and the revision of the rules of etiquet than by general compulsory measures. The boundary line between public safety and individual rights is vague and shifting. Our own inclination in such doubtful cases is always toward the greatest allowable liberty, whether it is a matter of physiological or of moral prophylaxis. We are opposed to the theatrical billboards which force vulgar pictures and incitements to vice on every passer-by, but we do not urge the establishment of a censorship of the drama. We want all foods and drugs correctly labeled with what they contain and how they are made, but we do not think it right to prohibit the use of any ingredient or process unless it is clearly proved to be harmful. A wide margin should always be kept between what is inadvisable and what is prohibited. Those who do not want to avail themselves of the common cup at railway stations and public buildings are not obliged to.

The use of individual cups at communion is a good custom, and we hope it will be extended to all Protestant churches. At the communion service where one chalice is used every one is virtually obliged to partake or to confess himself either an unbeliever or a victim of some contagious disease. It would not look well for the fearful or fastidious communicant to whip out of his pocket his collapsable cup and help himself from the tankard.

The common cup should also preferably be banished from the schools, provided always that adequate substitutes are furnished. It was the custom in "the little old red schoolhouse on the hill" or "in the dale" (depending on which rime was wanted for the second line) to get water in a pail or bucket (according to locality) and carry or tote it around and serve it at every desk with a dipper or gourd, as often as the teacher would grant permission. This was probably the reason why every childhood disease that was introduced was expected to go the rounds of all who had not had it, and generally did. But it is of doubtful advantage to the health of the community to banish all public cups unless other means of getting water as freely and conveniently are introduced in their place.

## Duchesne and Rampolla

Mgr. Duchesne, Director of the French Academy which occupies the second floor of the Farnese Palace in Rome,—the seat of the French Embassy,—enjoys a rather unique status in regard to his erudite and well-known "History of the Ancient Church." Originally it appeared in French and with the *imprimatur* of the Dominican Lepidi, who is Master of the Sacred Palace and hence the official censor of the Vatican. Its great success led to an Italian translation. Thereupon troubles began for its author. The Anti-modernists of Italy with the *Unita Cattolica* of Florence in the van, began a rabid onslaught on the work, which ended in a partial success. In this affair of Duchesne, who meanwhile was elected one of the Forty Immortals, is witnessed a curious ecclesiastical anomaly. It is the duty of the Index to condemn books, and yet the History of the learned Frenchman has escaped the ban, while it has been rejected by the Consistorial Congregation. For the first time since its creation this Congregation has claimed for itself the duties and powers of the Congregation of the Index. That it could rightfully do so, is at once apparent, when we recognize that its Prefect is the Pope himself, the fulness of all power. Again, the condemnation takes on a mild form. It invites the bishops of Italy to exclude Duchesne's History from all their seminaries. True, the Sub-Prefect, Cardinal De Lai, wrote a strong denunciation of the work, yet instead of an interdict the circular contains a mere request, which, however, no bishop will overlook; at least during the lifetime of Pius X. In fact, the letter may be called an interdict, altho at the same time the author is not obliged to recant and withdraw his writings. Condemned and not banned, a rejected book and a faithful author, it had received the required imprimatur, and had afterward been allowed by the decision of a well-known historical writer to whom its examination was entrusted, but with the reservation that it was better adapted for the learned than for untrained readers. Now it is to be excluded either as a textbook or a book of reference in the libraries. At present the interdict applies only to Italy, but will doubtless be extended elsewhere, so that it would be well for "levites" here to make haste to read it before the book is forbidden them. The reasons given are: Certain reticences on subjects relating to the supernatural; the elimination of a host of martyrs who are spoken of as fanatics, while their persecutors were men of genius influenced by political ideals; the disparagement of certain of the Church Fathers; and the conflicts with heretics at times represented as controversies over quibbles. Indeed, the honor paid to the Blessed Virgin, the unity of the Church and the state of the Roman Church are not adequately emphasized. It is regarded as not safe to let students preparing for the priesthood know what even reputable Catholic scholars believe. What sort of an education is that which gives a faith unexercised and unproved?

All this merely proves that the circular is the result of pretty bitter feuds. Cardinal Rampolla has ever been the stanch friend and defender of Duchesne. In fact, it was only after Rampolla had left Rome and gone to Einsiedlen near Zurich, that the circular appeared. No doubt it is as much a defeat for the Sicilian Cardinal as for the French scholar. This circular is a pretty sure omen that Rampolla will not be the next Pope. At present the College of Cardinals is small with a majority opposed to Rampolla. Its three most influential men, Dal Val, Vives y Tuto, and De Lai, are bitterly determined to keep Leo XIII's Secretary of State from being Pope. These three are *oscurantisti* of the straitest sect; the first the son of a Spanish diplomat by an Irish mother, the second a Spanish Capuchin friar, the third a secular priest who began life as a curial *minutante* and has always been in Curia, rising at last to be Cardinal.

Another point evident from the condemnation is that the Papal Censor, Lepidi, is shoved aside. His office belongs to this order—Dominican, and the circular letter is but one more proof that the Jesuits are downing their life-long enemies—the Black Friars of St. Dominic.

It will be no great surprise, however, if Duchesne's History, both in French

and Italian, is put on the Index. We ourselves believe that from Rome's standpoint the work should be banned, for it is no doubt bold, if not heretical. The brilliant Frenchman has put an interrogation mark after many, if not most, of the Church's historical dogmas. If condemned by the Index, Duchesne will probably submit, but his defender, Rampolla, seems destined never to wear the Tiara. The Consistorial circular is the first straw to show how the Conclave wind may blow.

Meanwhile the reports as to Pius X's ill health are more specific. We would not depend upon them except that the private news that comes to us from what ought to be trustworthy sources confirm them. We are told of his serious loss of memory, and the practical abolition of audiences, so that even Cardinals must offer the gravest reasons to see him. Of course, Cardinal Dal Val is a daily visitor. The Pope lives in the second story of the Vatican, and in descending he uses the elevator to avoid meeting any one. At the same time we are informed that he stands a good chance to live quite a long while. Of course, he is most tenderly cared for, and everything is done to maintain his physical strength.

**The Failure of General Reyes**

Immediately after his return to Mexico, Gen. Bernardo Reyes promised, at a conference attended by President De la Barra, to support Madero and to take office in his Cabinet as Minister of War. Some time afterward, yielding to temptation, he broke the agreement and became a candidate for the Presidency. This breach of faith must have convinced the Mexican people that he was unfit to be nominated for any office. Probably a large majority of them saw in it sufficient evidence of his unworthiness. The recent course of General Reyes has been disappointing and is much to be regretted. Madero is not the greatest or wisest of men, but he was the logical candidate of the revolution and he deserved to be elected. Reyes, if he had been faithful to the conference agreement, could have given him valuable aid and thus would have served his country well.

**A Chicago Report**

It is rather surprising to learn that the post office authorities have forbidden the report of the Chicago Commission appointed to consider and advise on the social evil to be sent thru the mails. There is in the report nothing to promote immorality, but quite the reverse. It tells plainly what the evil is, its extent, and the protection it receives from the police. It calls bad men and women by their proper designations, but with all the accounts of typical cases it gives no names or places. It is a report to startle easy-going respectability and to make the citizens of Chicago ashamed of the disgusting vice which is discovered; and it ought to lead to legislation and other actions to abate it. What is there printed is no worse than will be plainly said in public in Columbus, Ohio, October 23-27, at the meeting of the American Purity Federation, the society which has made such a fight against the white slave traffic. The campaign against the social evil in Iowa, and particularly in Des Moines, has had remarkable success, proving that it can be suppressed. Its suppression means not so much the cure of the morally tainted, altho this is not impossible, but the saving from corrupt influences of a growing generation of young people, and the multiplication of the number of marriage and of decent homes; for prostitution has always been the great foe to marriage.

**Columbus Day**

There is coming to be one serious objection, we are sorry to say, to the celebration of Columbus Day as a holiday, and that is, that it is being made a sectarian day. There is nothing sectarian about Independence Day or Labor Day or Thanksgiving Day. They are good for Protestants and Catholics and Jews alike, and even Jews make the Christian Christmas seem one of their celebrations. So Columbus Day might be and should be a day for all of us to honor the discoverer of America; but it is being perverted to be a specially Catholic holiday, a day to magnify the glory of the Catholic Church. Altho the Catholic order of the Knights of Columbus has sought the enactment of it as a legal

holiday in thirty four States, it was not presented to these legislatures as sectarian. Not only do the Catholic organizations devise the great processions of the day, but we observe that the Catholic newspapers are treating it as specially their day. Thus the Boston Pilot, owned by Archbishop O'Connell, says:

> Every Catholic man who is in a position to do so, should take part in the great parade of Columbus Day. It should be a source of pride thus to make public profession of the faith that is in him. He should not be deterred by false human respect. In honoring the great discoverer he is paying tribute to the faith that prompted and still prompts greatness of character, high ideals and noble achievements."

In a second editorial *The Pilot* urges the value of the day for Catholics, saying that "to us as Catholics it bears a special significance," and that to the Catholic it brings "a special thrill of enthusiasm." Such a special right in the day does not encourage the remaining States to adopt it. In this connection we may mention that, on the presentation last Sunday of a tablet in honor of Governor Dongan, the first Governor of New York, set up in St. Peter's Church, in this city, Archbishop Farley had the bad taste, in the presence of Governor Dix, to say that we ought again to have a Catholic Governor, and that no other would as safely protect the liberties of the people.

**A New Profession**

The formation of a Civic Secretaries Committee by the National Municipal League brings out clearly the development of a new career for young men who would devote their services to public work and at the same time earn a livelihood. Just as the charity organizations and the business associations need professionally trained secretaries, so the lengthening list of city clubs, municipal leagues and civic federations learn that they cannot depend upon spasmodic, voluntary effort if they are to amount to anything. There was a time when enthusiasts felt that all that was really needed to change conditions was to form a league or an association, adopt a platform that ran trippingly from the tongue, raise a few war-whoops and "the trick was done." Now we know better. Our cities are coming to be served by a group of voluntary bodies which, guided by thoughtful and efficient men, are contributing largely to the solution of difficult municipal problems. The City Clubs of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Kansas City are a quintet of organizations serving as nuclei, around which city-wide movements have been formed and are forming. Their activities call for high-grade civic secretarial work. The voters' leagues likewise require men of judgment and discernment, courage and foresight. There are improvement associations and civic commissions and federations and sundry other bodies, all manned by those who may reasonably be termed civic experts; moreover, business bodies are coming to retain civic secretaries to look after their increasing civic activities. The National Municipal League's Committee is but a year old, but already its membership exceeds forty, which is an encouraging evidence of the growth of this "new profession." The committee serves as a clearing house for its members. Reports, advices and suggestions are freely exchanged for the benefit of all; but, above all, it promotes an *esprit de corps* in civic affairs that promises to be of the largest usefulness to the civic movement.

**End of Prize Fighting**

Some do say that the reason why the authorities forbade the fifteen rounds boxing bout between the American boxing champion Johnson and the Englishman Wells was because it was feared that if Johnson won the bout it would arouse the Kaffirs of South Africa to insurrection against their white rulers. We prefer to believe that the reason was a worthier one: that it was because this was to be no simple practice of skill, but the bloodiest kind of a brutal, knockout fight, and that is an offense to decency and morality. To be sure, Mr. Chesterton says there is no great wrong in two men pummeling each other if they want to, and that the evil of it is that people should pay money to sit and see it, instead of fighting in a manly way themselves. That is characteristic of a man who loves to say paradoxical things. He

would have it that we are not as manly as our fathers were in the good old days when knights contended in the jousts with their swords, and the Robin Hoods and Friar Tucks with their quarter-staves and single-sticks; but we do not see but that athleticism has a very fair contingent of adepts in these days, even if we have better ways to prove courage and endurance than by killing each other.

**Dry Farming**

The predominant French trait, says Stendhal, is vanity, which shows itself in resenting any possible superiority of others. A curious example appears in Algeria. Having heard much of the success of dry farming in the arid regions of America, the French Government of Algeria sent to this country a commission, in charge of M. Malcor, to study the conditions here. On his return he reported that excellent results were achieved, and plans were made to introduce the system in the semi-arid portions of Algeria. His mission and publications made a profound impression, but not what might be expected. While statesmen approved, the agriculturists were passionately opposed to any change. Some professors of agriculture opposed, and the bulletin of an agricultural society printed a furious article against dry farming. It said to the French colonists: "Do just as you have been doing. Don't waste your time searching for the philosopher's stone. Leave these new ideas for the Utopians." Everywhere thru the colony is heard the same chorus: "Take notice that all this noise is made to create more functionaries"; or, "We already know all the Americans can teach us." Fortunately, the Governor will make the experiment, and, in the old way of learning, "*probat ambulando,*" the test will settle it.

**Foreign Phrases**

No habit affected by certain Americans is more laughable than their misuse of French phrases when they are trying to express themselves in English. An English clergyman, who stayed in Paris five months in order to polish his accent, was asked if he had occasion to speak a great deal of French. "No," he replied, "but in my sermons French expressions will come to me, you know, and it wouldn't be just *comme il faut* not to give them the right accent; would it now?" But this is no new folly, nor is it confined to Englishmen and Americans. Especially in the world of sports and "extra-snob" society, do French folk use English coinage. They even sing out *play* and *forty love* when practising the game of tennis—derived from the old French *jeu de paume.* No wonder a reaction has set in, and "The Friends of the French Language" have organized themselves to combat the use of English frills and phrases. Why, argue the "Friends," say *smoke room* and *interview* and *flirt* (always, by the way, meaning the man in the case) and *footing* (meaning "walking") when perfectly good French words express the ideas involved? No reasonable person can wish to root out those borrowed words which, better than any native expression, convey one's meaning. Thus *trust* will remain good French, and *chauffeur* good English, however the words may be mispronounced. But there never can be a good excuse for interlarding one's conversation with foreign inventions used precisely because they *are* foreign.

**"Boston—1915"**

This means that by that date Boston proposes a well planned city; better homes at a minimum rental; absolute protection for health and life; the prevention of crime, disease and degeneracy, at least of slum congestion. It proposes also recreation for the people, thru well organized work, and that reaction which takes place by the study of art and music—while playgrounds of course are included for the children. This will require the economic use of all public buildings, churches and school houses specifically included. The school system will be reorganized on the basis that boys and girls are to be trained rather than fed with facts; that they must be trained to do for themselves efficiently and to accomplish their work as citizens. It will not be possible to carry out large social ideas unless we can educate our coming generation to apprehend and cooperate. The Boston proposition deter-

times also to establish a better and wiser relation between workman and employer. We believe this to be quite within the range of possibilities, and we have no faith at all in that pessimism which looks upon labor and capital as naturally inimical. In short, Boston proposes the implanting of a true spirit of civic patriotism in the mind of every member of the community; announcing its absolute faith that "the city can enter upon a new era of social life—co-operative in the fullest sense of the word."

Other great questions have been settled by the *ipse dixit* of the Pontifical Biblical Commission. They are those which relate to the Gospel of Matthew. It is declared that the Apostle was the author of the Gospel that bears his name; that it was originally written in Aramaic; that it was translated into Greek before Paul returned to Jerusalem, and so before the prophecies of the destruction of Jerusalem were fulfilled; that Matthew wrote the Gospel as we have it and not merely a collection of our Lord's sayings expanded by a later editor; that the statements made in the Gospel are all trustworthy, and have not been dictated by any desire to accommodate facts to prophecies about the coming Messiah; and, finally, that full credit must be given to the account of Christ's birth and infancy, to the passage on the primacy of Peter, to that on the formula of baptism (28:19, 20), and "the profession by the Apostles of their faith in the divinity of Christ" (14:23). It is so restful to be told what to believe.

It is not pleasant to observe how the trial begins of those guilty of the lynching and burning of a negro in Coatesville, Pa. The district attorney began with bringing to trial two boys not out of their teens. They could hardly have been among the most guilty ones, and it is not so very strange that the jury should have been merciful to them and acquitted them. But it is a bad beginning. Such an atrocious crime could not have been committed without adult leaders, and they are the ones who should have been first brought to trial, the world will think. We see these acquittals, and then the endorsement of the Republican primary which makes the indicted Chief of Police candidate for an elective office. All this gives lovers of justice anxiety. We could not have imagined that Chester County, a seat of education and culture, could first commit such a crime, and then fail to punish it.

It was all right when Senator Stephenson was spending his money freely to elect Mr. La Follette, but when he spent $107,000 to secure his own election to the Senate it was bribery. We cannot doubt that the money was used illegitimately in both cases. He must have known that the men into whose hands he put all this money must have spent it in corrupt ways. There are laws that limit the amount a candidate can spend, and such a law they ought to have in Wisconsin.

Following the law of the State of Indiana, Notre Dame University forbids its students to smoke cigarets, and Columbia University also has a rule against smoking on the college grounds. We wish these rules might be made effective there and in other similar institutions. But we observe that the more stringent government of West Point and the Naval Academy cannot prevent the students wholly from hazing and securing intoxicating liquor.

The so-called aerial post is not an innovation, any more than the taxi-meter, that was known to ancient China. Fifty years ago postal balloons drifted between Metz and Paris; forty years ago the English post office made a successful experiment with a postal balloon at the Crystal Palace; during the siege of Paris by the Prussians mail bags were carried by balloon from the capital to Tours. Ecclesiastes, I, 10.

A debt of gratitude is owed to the directors of the Cambridge (Mass.) Young Women's Christian Association, who have ruled that a woman is a young woman until she is thirty-five. Will some one in authority be so kind as to tell us when the graduate of a college for women ceases to be a "girl"?

So far the Turco-Italian war is less fatal than aviation.

# Insurance

## Policy Loans

We have in the past commented on the evil of policy loans. The extent of these loans increases rapidly. In 1902 the companies in New York State had $60,000,000 of policy loans in their assets. At the end of 1910 these figures had increased to $265,000,000. In outside companies the policy loans increased from $47,000,000 to $175,000,000 in the same period. Many causes have been advanced for this increase, such as hard times, speculation, real estate development and the purchase of automobiles. The fact remains that the loans represent an unwise business practice, and that despite the discouragement of the privilege by the insurance companies the evil constantly increases. In a recent address by Mr. Preus, a Minnesota insurance expert, the following significant remarks were made:

An insurance company undertaking to loan on demand a sum on every policy outstanding approaching the amount of the reserve on such policy is not only encroaching on the realm of banking, but is subordinating its true function of protecting families in order to assist speculators and indiscreet citizens, and thus steering its craft upon an uncertain sea. The time has gone by when we would think of asking for the termination of the policy loan practice, but there is no reason why this feature of a policy should be permitted to destroy the purpose of the insurance contract.

Cologne, Germany, with a population of 517,000, has not had a total loss in a dwelling house in many years. Nearly all the fires which break out are confined to the rooms in which they originate. There are no wooden structures in Cologne, and all new buildings erected must be of brick, stone or concrete, and absolutely fireproof. Wooden stairways are permitted only in single dwellings of not over two stories. The fire losses in Cologne are less than one-tenth those of the ordinary American city of the same size.

A tabulation of dividends paid to stockholders of life insurance companies of the United States during 1910 shows said payments on that account amounting to $1,251,055. One hundred and eleven companies are listed, with an aggregate capital of $32,746,180. Sixty of the companies paid dividends to their stockholders, the average rate being 5.6 per cent.

Joseph Leiter, of Chicago, who acquired fame by his spectacular career as a speculator in grain, has the largest personal accident policy on record, amounting to $250,000. The policy is with the Travelers' Insurance Company, of Hartford.

The "Olympic," which collided with the cruiser "Hawke" near Southampton recently, is insured in London for $5,000,000. The terms of the policies provide that the underwriters shall pay only in the event of a claim exceeding $750,000.

A life insurance company is to be organized in San Francisco to insure Chinamen exclusively. They are going after the business which American companies have been getting in the past. A Chinaman is a good risk.

There is almost twice as much life insurance in force in the United States today as there was ten years ago. The assets of the companies, taking into consideration the new companies as well as the old, have more than doubled.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has rendered an opinion, signed by five judges, declaring that the workmen's compensation bill before the Senate is constitutional. It is anticipated that the measure will now pass into law.

Governor Dix, of New York, has signed the bill extending for another five years the time in which life companies must dispose of their stock investments.

A Pennsylvania man hid $700 in a stove, then his wife lit the stove. He said he had lost faith in banks and in insurance.

# Financial

## Trusts and the Market

Owing to the President's public addresses, to legal proceedings, and comments of the press, the securities market continued to be affected, last week, by the attitude of the Government toward incorporated combinations engaged in manufactures or trade. Brief reference to the week's events and reports is made below:

*Steel.* Reports from Washington of impending suits against the Corporation for violation of the Sherman and Elkins acts. Other reports that the independent companies will combine if the Corporation is not prosecuted.

*Wall paper.* Nine prominent manufacturers or wholesalers indicted at Cleveland for violation of the Sherman act, one of the defendants being W. A. Huppuch, Governor Dix's partner, chairman of the New York Democratic Committee, and member of the New York Public Service Commission.

*Harvester.* President McCormick says he is confident that the company will meet the requirements of the Government.

*Tobacco.* Many rumors about the dissolution plan. Louis D. Brandeis employed by independents to protest if the plan should preserve the Trust's power.

*Anthracite railroads.* In a brief, on appeal, the Government takes a new line of attack.

*Cotton corner.* Action taken by the Government, on appeal from the quashing of parts of the indictment.

*Lumber.* Black list produced in Missouri suit against Southwestern Association. Eastern States Association filed answer in Government's suit.

*Florida Railway Company.* This corporation sues the Seaboard Air Line and several financiers, under the Sherman act, asking $6,000,000 damages.

*Burley Pool.* Renewal, for ten years, of this combination of growers of tobacco by means of a contract with James B. Haggin.

*Electrical, Southern Grocers, and Powder.* Reports that each of these prosecuted combinations has submitted a satisfactory plan of dissolution.

At the same time several merger projects were announced, each one involving suppression of competition. A combination of iron interests in Alabama, to be capitalized at $30,000,000, is under consideration; also a combination of Northwestern lumber mills, capital $40,000,000. The merger of nine copper mining companies with the great Calumet and Hecla has been abandoned, owing to appeals to the courts in Michigan from certain minority stockholders. Officers of the Calumet and Hecla assert that the combination would permit economies of production and promote conservation of mineral supplies.

A well known writer on financial topics asserted, on the 3d, over his signature, that Mr. Wickersham, before he became Attorney-General, was employed by the Steel Corporation to examine its organization and operations, and to give an opinion as to whether in any way the Corporation violated the Sherman Anti-Trust law; that he criticised "only some trifling details," and that "the blemishes he discovered were eliminated." As no denial has since appeared, we assume that the statement was a true one.

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....Deposits in our postal savings banks at the end of August were about $2,500,000. It is estimated that now the total exceeds $4,000,000.

....Representative Sims, of Tennessee, gives notice that at the coming session of Congress he will introduce a bill to abolish the new Commerce Court.

....Official tax reports show that about 10,000 motor cars, for which about $12,000,000 was paid, are owned in Kansas. It is said that more than half of them were bought by farmers.

....The value of our farm lands, according to a recent report of the Census Bureau, has more than doubled in the last decade, rising from $13,051,033,000 in 1890 to $28,383,821,000 in 1910.

....Italy's exports of cotton cloth to Turkey have grown rapidly in the last few years. This trade will be checked by the war. American exporters hope to get a part of it. It is asserted that the exporting Italian manufacturers have excited prejudice in Turkey against American cottons by selling cloth of poor quality under counterfeited or closely imitated American trademarks.

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# Survey of the World

**Mr. Taft's Travels**

At Bellingham, Wash., the President said, last week, that if all went well the Panama Canal would be open to traffic by July, 1913, altho that is promised only for January, 1915.——On October 13, after speaking at Sacramento, Cal., on the Nicaraguan and Honduran loan treaties, giving reasons why they should be ratified by the Senate, Mr. Taft reached San Francisco. That night, at a banquet, he paid a tribute to ex-President Roosevelt's "promptness and energy" in the matter of the Panama Canal. Next day he broke ground at the site of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. A military and naval demonstration was followed by music and speeches. Governor Johnson, of California, is an insurgent, and it is interesting to note his formula for the introduction of Mr. Taft: "Ladies and gentlemen, the President of the United States." No name, no adjectives. San Francisco newspapers comment on the warmth of the President's reception.——Mr. Taft traversed Mount Rainier National Park, Washington, in an automobile, notwithstanding the bad condition of the roads. At one moment he came within 2 feet of going over a precipice 1,000 feet high.——In Seattle, Wash., the President addrest an outdoor audience of about 15,000 persons on his arbitration treaties. At Tacoma he returned to the subject of Alaska, saying, in part:

I made a speech in Seattle two years ago on the government of Alaska. My impression was that Alaska will not make progress until it has a local government that may act upon all local needs. I then said I did not think the people of Alaska were of sufficient solidarity to justify turning the government over to them, and I would prefer a commission government like that we had in the Philippines. That has not met general approval. I still think that would be the better way."

Yet he would concede, he added, "a part elective and part appointive government." There ought to be no politics in the action of Congress as to Alaska; only regard for proper development. He said:

'I confess that I see no reason for departing from the ordinary rules in respect to Alaska that we have in other parts of the public domain. That is, I see no more reason for government ownership there than elsewhere. I think we may introduce there the same disposition of that domain that we have introduced elsewhere. I am in favor of the leasing system. I find that they have the leasing system in Australia, New Zealand and Canada, and that it has worked well."

——Mr. Taft took advantage of his opportunity to inform himself upon the workingmen's compensation law, in Washington. He spoke of this at Olympia, saying:

"I want to congratulate you on the progressive legislation which you have adopted in this State. I am especially interested in the act providing for workingmen's compensation. It is a subject that we have been considering at Washington and which is now under examination by a special commission appointed by Congress. That they will look into the operation of your Washington statute goes without saying, and I have attempted to elicit from the Governor and have obtained from him a great deal of valuable information as to the statute, its operation and its beneficial effects."

——In two towns in the State of Washington Mr. Taft referred to woman suffrage. At Centralia, while it was still supposed that the constitutional amendment granting the vote to California women had been defeated, he said:

"I see that they defeated the suffrage in California yesterday, so that you still remain the largest State with the largest number of women contributing to your government. The whole world will watch your experiment to

see how it is coming out and what good effect the suffrage may have. I do not know how it is in your families. Josh Billings used to say that the man who consented to be a lieutenant on his wedding day was never promoted. My experience is that where the man is the lieutenant the family is best governed. I dare to say that in the presence of a great many ladies who will agree with me. Whether the men do or not is not important."

At Castle Rock, Wash., he said that the success of woman suffrage "depends upon the women."

"If they are going to exercise the suffrage and be careful about it and give the attention that men give to it, then I have not any doubts about the result. I am looking forward with a great deal of interest and a great deal of confidence to what the women of Washington do, and I sincerely hope that the problem that has been entered upon with so much courage by you will be properly solved and will justify what you have done, and then of course all over the country we will follow you."

——After reports to the contrary, it became known last Friday that, by a majority of at least 2,000, California had given the suffrage to women, the vote being 119,880 for, 117,779 against. The vote, for the constitutional amendments providing for the referendum and recall (including judges) were 138,181 to 44,850, and 148,572 to 46,290, respectively.

**The Opposition**

Gifford Pinchot, who has been touring in Alaska, expected to reach Chicago in time for the anti-Taft Republican conference of last Monday. Ex-Senator Beveridge will not return from Europe in time to attend, and has avoided expressing himself as to the conference. Senator La Follette, in whose interests this meeting of about 400 progressive leaders seems to have been planned, was expected to assist; as also Senators Borah, Bristow, Clapp and Cummins. "President Taft will not be renominated," the Iowa Senator said last week.——According to Chicago reports, Republican insurgents stand ready to spend $2,000,000 to found a national organ, to be published in that city, beginning in November. A quarter of that sum was pledged a week ago, it is alleged.——Senator La Follette will make two trips into the Middle West this fall in the interests of his candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination. He will first visit Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri and Oklahoma. Later he will go to Indiana and Ohio. The Wisconsin Senator will travel on a special train. He plans to make ten big speeches, setting forth progressive principles and the choice of delegates to the national convention by direct vote.——Participation in the Chicago conference by James R. Garfield, Secretary of the Interior in the Roosevelt Cabinet, was not originally contemplated by that gentleman. His change of heart is said to have followed a consultation with Mr. Roosevelt.——Woodrow Wilson, Democratic Governor of New Jersey, said in part at Red Bank, N. J., October 11:

"You have heard the President speak about the execution of the anti-trust law. You have heard the Attorney General quoted with regard to that. Do you know what either of them is going to do? Do they themselves know what they are going to do? They have everybody guessing, their friends included, and you cannot conduct sound business upon a test of guessing. This country is backing and filling, backing and filling, under an Administration that never defines what it is going to do. This country should insist that affairs should be taken charge of by some persons with definite opinions and absolutely unconquerable resolution, and then say what they are going to do, and do it."

The next day, before the undergraduate body of Princeton University, Governor Wilson repeated his denunciation of the Administration.

**At Washington**

John M. Harlan, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and its oldest member, died of acute bronchitis at Washington, October 14, aged seventy-eight years. He was the one member of the court who dissented from the recent "rule of reason" decisions against the Standard Oil and American Tobacco companies, and had been ill less than a week. When the President chooses Mr. Justice Harlan's successor he will have named an actual majority of the Supreme Court. ——The food committee of the National Consumers' League, sitting at New York last week, commended the President for exonerating Dr. Wiley, and urged the removal of Secretary Wilson,

Solicitor McCabe and Associate Chemist Dunlap.——The Review of Reviews Company, magazine publishers, last week filed a petition in a suit in equity against Postmaster-General Hitchcock and Postmaster Morgan, of New York City, asking that the defendants be restrained from enforcing the new postal regulation for forwarding monthly and bi-weekly periodicals by fast freight instead of on regular mail trains, thru Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri.——The Postmaster-General advocates in his annual estimates a parcels post, for which he asks an appropriation of $50,000 to cover the preliminary expenses of establishing a parcels post on rural mail routes, and an equal amount to start the parcels post in the city delivery service. Another new item in the estimates is one of $50,000 to cover experiments in the delivery of mail by aeroplane.

**Cuba and Other Islands**

Two Cuban Senators and nine Representatives, acting as a committee of the political supporters of Vice-President Zayas, called upon President Gomez, on the 14th, and told him they had information of a conspiracy to assassinate Zayas, Gen. Pino Guerra and Congressman Marquetti. They warned the President that if one of these men should lose his life during the campaign they would hold the Government responsible. He replied that he knew nothing of such a plot, but had heard rumors of a similar conspiracy with which several members of this committee were said to be connected. He paid no attention to such stories.——The two new ships of Cuba's navy—the protected cruiser "Cuba," 2,200 tons, and the training ship "Patria," 1,200 tons—were launched on the 10th at the Cramp Company's yard, at Philadelphia. Four of President Gomez's daughters were present. Miss Mariana was sponsor for the "Cuba" and Miss Narcissa for the "Patria." The cost of the ships is about $750,000. ——Near Santiago, last week, bandits captured Jennings S. Cox, Jr., general manager, and Pedro Aguilera, mining engineer, of the Spanish American Iron Company. Demanding $20,000 ransom for Aguilera, they released Cox in order that he might procure the money. He returned from Santiago with armed men, and in the fight which ensued Aguilera escaped from the bandits, uninjured. Two of the outlaws were captured.——There is abundant proof that the "Maine" was not wrecked by explosion of her boilers. These have been found intact. A little more than half of the wreck can be floated and thus removed from the harbor.——In Santo Domingo an earthquake, on the 6th, ruined the town of San Juan de la Maguana. An American customs inspector, assisted by the Agricultural Department at Washington, is teaching the natives near the Haytian boundary how to cultivate the soil in modern ways. Not even plows have been in use there.——In the Philippines, the constabulary have killed Otoy, a noted outlaw for the last thirty-two years in the island of Samar. He was the last chief of the Pulajanes.

**Nicaragua's American Loan**

Nicaragua's Congress, on the 9th, approved the loan project by a vote of 25 to 6. President Diaz and War Minister Mena had threatened to resign if approval should be withheld. The loan, which is to be $15,000,000, was negotiated by Ernest H. Wanda, the American financial adviser of the Government, with Brown Brothers and J. & W. Seligman & Co., of New York. The money is to be used in refunding the foreign and internal debt, building a railroad and establishing the gold standard. Nicaragua's foreign debt is $4,628,385 and her internal debt a little more than $5,000,000. Nearly all of the foreign debt is owed to the Ethelburga Syndicate, of London, and the British Government recently gave notice that interest must be paid on October 21. A treaty pending in the Senate at Washington relates to this loan. Speaking at Sacramento, Ca., on the 13th, Mr. Taft defended this treaty and the similar treaty with Honduras, together with the policy which they represent.——Following approval of the loan, Congress approved the election of General Mena to succeed President Diaz. Fernando Solorzano will be Vice-President.

**The Situation in Mexico**

Mexico's Presidential electors voted on the 15th. There are a great many of them and the decision concerning a vice-president could not be promptbe ascertained. After asking Dr. Gomez to withdraw in favor of Suarez (which Gomez refused to do), Madero asked the Catholic Party's committee not to press for the election of De la Barra, saying that a political controversy might lead De la Barra to reject the Cabinet office of Minister of Foreign Relations. The committee decided that it would continue to support De la Barra, altho he had publicly declared that he would not accept the Vice-Presidency. A proposed constitutional amendment, approved by the States, ratified by the Senate and soon to be ratified by the House, will disqualify him. The Catholic Party decided to vote for Gomez, if De la Barra should be ineligible. Its committee asserted that De la Barra had 42 per cent. of the electors, Suarez only 30 per cent., and Gomez the remainder. Gomez, in a public address, predicted that Madero would ruin himself by trying to force Suarez upon the people, as Diaz had lost by compelling them to take Vice-President Corral. Madero will retain several of the present members of the Cabinet. De la Barra may accept the first place, but for four months to come he will be in Italy as special ambassador. The remainder of the list will probably be as follows: Interior, Suarez (candidate for Vice-President); Finance, Ernesto Madero; War, General Salas; Communications, Manuel Bonilla; Fomento, Rafael Hernandez; Justice, José Tagle; Education, Jesus Magon. Madero told General Reyes's son, last week, that he would guarantee the general's safety if he would return to Mexico.——In Chiapas, last week, the rebels (most of them are Indians) were severely punished. In a battle on the 9th thirty were killed; in another, on the 11th, 130 were killed and 106 captured. Three days later a peace agreement was signed.——In Morelos, Puebla and Guerrero, States near the capital, the Zapatists have not been subdued, altho 1,500 of them were routed, on the 9th, in Guerrero, by the army. They have burned railroad bridges, robbed railroad trains and looted ranches.——A great storm has caused much loss of life and property in Guaymas and other towns in Sinaloa, on the east shore of the Gulf of California. It is said that an earthquake in the Gulf made a tidal wave 20 feet high in the night; that the wave swept along the coast, carrying sailing craft inland and wrecking seventeen in Guaymas harbor; that the wave was followed by a five days' hurricane, with the greatest rainfall known in fifty years, and that not less than 300 lives were lost, while mining plants and other property suffered injury amounting to several millions of dollars.

**Canada's New Ministry**

R. L. Borden, the new Prime Minister of Canada, and his Ministers, with the exception of Mr. Burrill, took the oath of office October 10, in the presence of Earl Grey, at Government House, Ottawa. The Ministers and their portfolios are:

W. T. White, Finance; George E. Foster, Trade and Commerce; J. D. Reid, Customs; Frank Cochrane, Railways; T. W. Crothers, Labor; Col. Samuel Hughes, Militia; A. E. Kemp, G. H. Perley and Senator J. A. Lougheed, without portfolio; Hon. Charles J. Doherty, Justice; L. P. Pelletier, Postmaster-General; F. D. Monk, Public Works; W. B. Nantel, Inland Revenue; W. J. Roche, State; Martin Burrell, Agriculture; Robert Rodgers, Interior; J. D. Hazen, Marine and Fisheries.

Three days later the Duke of Connaught, Earl Grey's successor as Governor-General, arrived at Quebec. Addresses of welcome were presented on behalf of the Government of the Province of Quebec, and to these the Duke replied fluently in French. Next day the Duke and Duchess reached Ottawa, where they were received with much less enthusiasm than the appearance of the former Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, evoked.——The Government's decision to hold ministerial by-elections November 1 caused embarrassment, as this is All Saints' Day, a legal holiday in the Province of Quebec, where five of the Ministers seek election. The date was subsequently postponed. The Liberals threaten to contest several by-elections, which would delay the meeting of Parliament until later than November 15.

**The Occupation of Tripoli**

The landing of the Italian troops at the city of Tripoli and other points to the eastward was successfully accomplished during the week. The Tripolitan coast has been notorious from the dawn of history for its perils to navigation, and even at the present time steamers have been kept by storms from calling at Tripoli for a week at a stretch. But fair weather favored the Italians, and no attack was attempted by Turkish vessels on the transports in their passage across the Mediterranean. The first contingent of the army of occupation sailed from Naples on the night of October 5 and captured Tobruk on the 10th after a brief bombardment by four battleships. The departure of this fleet and its destination had been kept absolutely secret from the newspaper correspondents until its aim had been accomplished. Tobruk is the port nearest the Egyptian frontier, and it is rumored that Italy's sudden action against Turkey was instigated by learning that Germany had designs on Tobruk for the purpose of establishing a center which would command the Mediterranean trade routes. The main part of the army of occupation was composed of three contingents, sailing respectively from Naples, Taranto and Agosta, and assembling east of Malta. The sixty steamers, carrying the men, horses, munitions and supplies, were convoyed by battleships and cruisers, in two lines, a mile apart and five miles long, and further protected on all sides by the smaller vessels of the navy. The fleet traveled slowly and without lights at night. Naval attachés of the European Powers and of Japan, China and the United States accompanied the expedition. A novel addition to the military equipment was eleven aeroplanes and two dirigible balloons. These may be used for fighting as well as reconnoitering, since they are provided with bombs for dropping on the enemy. The troops, as they were rafted to land, were received with great enthusiasm by the Italian officers and garrisons, and the inhabitants of Tripoli seemed almost as well pleased, for thousands of rations were distributed to the destitute and all who wanted it could find employment as porters or in providing for the accommodation of the soldiers. A large part of the entire army of occupation, estimated at 40,000, is now safe in Tripoli. The chief danger is from cholera, which has broken out in Tripoli and caused fifteen deaths in the first two days.——The Turkish garrison, numbering two or three thousand, under Munir Pasha, retired about twelve hours' inland upon the capture of the city, with most of their movable artillery, amounting to some thirty pieces. This, however, was soon abandoned and the camel drivers deserted the Turks and returned to the city with their trains. Before the evacuation 30,000 modern Mauser rifles were given away to the Arabs. The Turks are said to be encamped among the hills of the desert suffering for lack of food, cut off altogether from communication with Constantinople and both indisposed and unable to offer any serious resistance to the invading army. A small party made a night attack in the attempt to capture the Boumeliana springs near Tripoli and so cut off the water supply of the city, but it was repulsed by Italian outposts at that point after half an hour's fighting with the aid of the warships in the harbor, which, under orders by wireless, sent six and twelve inch shells over the city and among the Turkish troops.——There has been no fighting in Europe during the week and in all probability hostilities will be confined to Africa. An armistice is expected, if indeed it is not already in effect. The Italian Government has announced that the time has gone by when it would consent to assume a protectorate over Tripoli. Having now gone to the expense of occupation it will accept nothing short of annexation. The threat to expel all Italians from the Ottoman Empire has not yet been carried out, and the apprehended massacres of Italians have not taken place anywhere, with the possible exception of Kenak, Syria, where, it is said, thirty Italian laborers employed on the Hedjaz railroad were killed. The Turkish Parliament assembled on October 14 and was addrest by Sultan Mohammed V, who denounced the action of Italy in firing on Turkish torpedo boats before the twenty-four-hour ultimatum

had expired. Russia has warned Turkey against interference with grain ships from the Black Sea, even when bound for Italian ports, since, according to the Declaration of London, food is not contraband of war unless it is destined for the use of troops.

**Rebellion in China**

An insurrection which broke out in Wu-chang on October 10 seems likely to prove the most serious attempt to overthrow the Manchu dynasty that has been made since the Tai-ping rebellion. The Viceroy of the Province of Hu-peh discovered the existence of the conspiracy on Monday and at once sent out troops to raid the headquarters. Thirty-two arrests were made and four of the prisoners were beheaded next morning in the street in front of the Viceroy's yamen. This action precipitated the insurrection instead of checking it, and before night the Viceroy had fled from the city and taken refuge on a yacht in the Yang-tse. Mobs of Chinese took possession of the streets, starting fires in all quarters and killing Manchus at sight. Eight hundred Manchus were slain the first day. The imperial troops mutinied, burned their barracks and killed their commander with a dynamite bomb. These soldiers, numbering 15,000, supplemented by some 10,000 volunteers who were armed from the arsenal at Han-yang, form the nucleus of the movement, which appears to be admirably organized and controlled. A provisional government was at once established, composed chiefly of members of the provincial assembly, with Tang Hua-lung, retiring president of the Assembly, as Governor of Hu-peh, and Li Yuan-heng as commander-in-chief of the rebel forces. Sun Yu, who was elected president of the Assembly, is a brother of Sun Yat-sen, well known in the country as a revolutionist. Dr. Sun is a republican and a Christian, educated in Honolulu, where his father was a wealthy merchant. Implicated in a conspiracy against the Manchu dynasty in 1896 at Canton, he escaped to America, with a price on his head. When the Empress Dowager, on her seventieth birthday, issued a proclamation of general amnesty, he was specifically exempted from it. In 1895 he was kidnapped in London and imprisoned in the Chinese Embassy there, but he managed to get a letter to Lord Curzon, Under Secretary of State, and Lord Salisbury secured his release, since he claimed to be a British subject. Within the past few months he approached financiers in London and New York to negotiate a loan of $2,500,000 to start the revolutionary movement, which he asserted had the backing of men worth $20,000,000. Dr. Sun is said to be now at the headquarters of the Young China party in Chicago. The rebels are well supplied with funds, as they are issuing paper money to replace the Government notes which are refused by the banks. The new currency is supported by the silver bullion, amounting to several million dollars, captured in the Government mint. A proclamation by the insurgent leader, Tang, announces as the objects of the movement the expulsion of the Manchus, the establishment of a republic and the construction of internal improvements by native capital. The land will be nationalized and the suffrage extended to all literate men and women. He declares that there will be no hostility to foreigners so long as they do not take sides with the Manchu Government. So far the insurgents have scrupulously abstained from any injury to foreign residents. The ten naval vesesls now in the river—four British, two American, two German and two Japanese—will afford ample protection to the missionaries and other foreigners in case the rebel leaders should be unable to control their followers. The three cities of Wu-chang, Han-kow and Hang-yang are all in the hands of the insurgents, and their power is said to be extending over the provinces of Hu-peh, Hu-nan and Ho-nan. The southern part of the Peking-Hankow railroad and the telegraph lines are under their control. The arsenal at Hanyang, working double shifts, is turning out 25,000 rounds of ammunition a day. The Government has called upon Yuan Shi-kai to take command and put down the rebellion. Yuan is a Chinese who, as Viceroy of Pe-chi-li Province, organized the first efficient army on modern lines that China has ever had, but his success and his progressive views

aroused the displeasure of the Manchu princes and he has been in retirement for over three years.——It is admitted that the insurrection in the Province of Szechuan has not been quelled by the Government troops, but what is its present extent and what connection it has with this new rising is not known.



YUAN SHI KAI REVIEWING HIS TROOPS

The Chinese Government has recalled him from his enforced retirement and made him viceroy of the disaffected provinces. He is expected to lead against the rebels the army which he, when Viceroy of Pechili, organized and drilled on the western manner. In the photograph Yuan is standing beside the Minister of War, Yu Lung and has just turned around. On the left is the Dragon Banner of the Imperial Government under which the insurgents have now raised their blue flag with the twelve-rayed sun

# The NASSAU BOULEVARD AVIATION MEET

by

## AUGUSTUS POST



THE recent "Flying Tournament," as it was called, which was held on the aviation grounds of the Aero Club of America and the Aero Club of New York, fully accomplished its purpose, which was to demonstrate practically the various uses to which an aeroplane could be put, and also to show the reliability and speed possibilities of the latest forms of machines made in America and in Europe.

Not the least among the features that were novel and that marked a decided step in advance was the fact that for the first time in this country women aviators entered into competition at a meet and flew for prizes. The Postmaster-General of the United States, Mr. Frank H. Hitchcock, descended, or to be more accurate, ascended to the level of an aerial mail-carrier and personally delivered a sack of United States mail by air route from the post office established upon the flying field to a station at Mineola, piloted by Captain Paul W. Beck, U. S. A., and accompanied by Earl Ovington in a second machine, also carrying a mail pouch. Besides appointing Mr. Ovington its first official aerial postman, the United States Government was represented by Captain Paul W. Beck and Lieutenants Henry H. Arnold and T. D. Milling, of the army, and Lieutenant T. E. Ellyson, of the navy, who hotly contested all the biplane events with their Curtiss and Burgess-Wright machines.

As usual in speed events, the French monoplanes, driven by T. O. M. Sopwith and Claude Grahame-White, outclassed the American biplanes, with the single exception of Mr. Ely's Curtiss, which was equipt with a high-powered engine and was only a fraction of a second slower than Mr. Sopwith's Bleriot.

Grahame-White's "Nieuport," which resembles a fish more than a bird, is the latest type of racing monoplane, and is capable of making a speed of about 75 miles an hour. It is the same type of machine which was used by Mr. Henry Weyman when he won the Gordon Bennett Aviation Cup for America last July. This particular machine is perhaps the most interesting of all the aeroplanes that were flying in this meet, for it represents

the greatest refinement yet attained both in details of design and in manner of construction. The graceful lines of its body and wings conform to the theoretical stream lines of the air, and offer the least resistance possible, and the entire body is covered, so that the wires and braces will not be exposed.

When flying this machine is as steady as a locomotive upon steel rails. There is no perceptible unevenness in flight, even in a high wind, such as is quite evident in the flight of slower and smaller machines. Mr. Grahame-White, besides his "Nieuport" monoplane, flew a small biplane known as the "Grahame-White Baby," a speedy little machine very much like a small Farman, over which he showed a marvelous control, flitting about like a swallow when not in competition and cutting figure eights and aerial capers only possible to such a master of the art of flying. His nearest rival in speed and cross-country flying was Mr. Sopwith with his Bleriot, who had also a Burgess-Wright machine equipt with a Gnome, or revolving cylinder air-cooled motor, instead of the regulation Wright motor. He also had this machine fitted with a Farman system of control, which consists of a single lever, movable in all directions, for steering up and down and balancing, and a cross piece for the feet to operate the vertical rudder, in place of the regular two-lever system used by the Wright brothers in their standard machines. With this machine he was able to carry passengers, and succeeded in attaining such proficiency in throwing make-believe bombs



MADEMOISELLE DUTRIEU AND HER BIPLANE

She is wearing a [illegible] suit, but not her aviation cap. Photograph by the Pictorial News Company



DESPATCHING MAIL BY AEROPLANE

Postmaster-General Hitchcock is handing the mail bag to Aviator Covington in the daily mail service from the Long Island aviation field. Photograph by The Pictorial News Company.

at a target on the ground that his accuracy repeatedly won for him in this event.

Mlle. Hélène Dutrieu, the representative aviatrice of France, brought with her a specially built Farman machine of the very latest type and exceedingly light construction, for Mlle. Dutrieu herself is of very slight build and weighs only 98 pounds. Mlle. Dutrieu holds the "Coupe Femina" awarded for the longest flight made last year by a woman, in which event she made 103¾ miles in two hours and thirty-five minutes. She won the Yves de Villars Prize, which was offered at this meet to the woman pilot who made the longest flight, and by remaining in the air one hour, five minutes and fifty seconds she won this prize and established a new American duration record for women pilots.

This meet has served to emphasize the growing distinction between the two classes of machines, monoplanes and biplanes, which seem to be particularly adapted on the one hand to speed and on the other to maneuvring, passenger carrying and general all-around flying.

Among the most interesting of the events that occurred during the meet, and one that won the most popular applause, was the new game, "Aerial Polo." This event, officially known as

"Communication from land to air forces," was suggested by Harry Atwood, the famous cross-country flier. Small toy balloons were liberated, each one having a message tied to the end of its string, which was to be caught by the aeroplane pilot or a passenger carried with him, opened, read and acted upon. It was very funny to see the antics of the aviators as they swooped down upon these innocent balloons like great vultures, sometimes completely missing them and blowing them far away by the rush of air, requiring a long chase until finally captured. The messages contained instructions to land at a designated spot, and the pilot doing this in the shortest period of time was the winner.

Troops concealed on the ground two miles from the flying ground were discovered by aerial scouts, and a rifle match was held between Lieutenant Fickel, U. S. A., and Captain Patrick Hamilton, of the English army, each shooting from an aeroplane at a target placed upon the ground below. In fact, all the uses that could be thought of, to which an aeroplane could be put, were tried; a relay race was held in which a dispatch was carried by one aviator and then passed on to his waiting partner, as in the days of the old "Pony Express"; a passenger-changing race and a mail carrying race furnished good sport for the spectators. A mail-delivery race, in which five aviators carried United States mail across country and brought back other packets on their return, was a further practical demonstration of the future's possibilities. One world's record was broken by Lieutenant T. D. Milling, who flew for 1 hour, 54 minutes, 42⅘ seconds, carrying three passengers. This is noteworthy for the fact that if, instead of the weight of the passengers, gasolene had been carried, the aeroplane could have had fuel enough for a 500 mile trip.

During the entire week of the meet, when there were sixteen men flying in competition nearly all the time and upon one occasion eight machines in the air at once, when there were over 150 hours of flying and 1,000 miles were flown, in most cases with a passenger, it is particularly notable that not a single accident of any nature whatever occurred to any of those regularly entered, altho three were women, and that the only serious accident that did occur should have happened to one aviator who was not flying in competition.

Over twenty thousand dollars in prizes were won, and a dozen new American records established, besides many practical results which will serve to benefit aviation and aeroplane construction in America. With the growth of the sport of aviation, and as flying meets clearly emerge from the simple tho hazardous exhibition and pass into a higher state of organized and controlled competition for prizes, instead of haphazard flying wherever the whim of the aviator may take him, a new element enters, and this organization and control will be a great power in the future to develop both the aviator and the machine to a state of practical perfection, just as contests and races have been in the past for the automobile industry. When the pilot has a definite object in view or a task to perform his mind is occupied and focused upon the end, and he will think the problem completely thru to its finish. Hesitation, wavering, change of decision is more serious in the air than anywhere else, and the well-known adage, "He who hesitates is lost," applies nowhere more truly than to aerial navigation, for the quickness of the wind almost exceeds the speed of thought, and Nature never stands still. These tests, properly observed, give accurate data upon which to build, strong and weak points are brought out clearly, and may be quickly remedied.

An organization to run the sporting side of a meet is quite as elaborate as that required to manage spectators and financial matters. A committee has to provide rules, programs, new events, instruments, experts in timing and measuring and systems of communication, and to see that all the pylons are properly manned by observers, who note if any of the machines fly inside of the imaginary lines which they mark. Aides to each aviator are also provided, who act as attorneys to interpret the rules and conditions, make official entry for events and see that all formalities are carried out, leaving the aviator free to attend to

the details of his machine. Protests are entered and decisions are made with due regard for precedents and decisions in other cases, and the "code of the air" is rigidly maintained. The "code of the air" provides that you must not pass nearer than 75 feet on the same level, and if passing over or under another machine the distance must exceed 150 feet, in addition to the regular racing rules referring to fouling, crowding on the turns, and similar practices.

Matters have been developed to such an extent that aeronautics and aviation are practically upon a universal basis. There is but one power, the Féderation Aeronautique International, commonly known as the F. A. I. National lines are only geographical. Records, machines, pilots and organizations are so inseparably interwoven that they form one great body making for universal peace and mutual understanding, for if you have one bond of union and sympathy, others more easily follow.

The Aero Club of America was organized to bring together men of ideas and to enable them to exchange these, to avoid repetitions and mistakes, to profit by mutual co-operation, and to bring the subject clearly before the public in its right light. It was eminently successful in this undertaking, and also in making America foremost in the rank of nations in aeronautics and aviation. We propose to continue in this position, and to bring the industry and the practical, material result of our thought also into line with the foremost achievements and to organize and control action to this end, just as was done during the period of education just passed. Experiments and exhibitions have gone, contests are here; the great race is on, and may America win.

New York City.

# Ex Oriente Lux

BY KATHARINE LEE BATES

Brown were the feet,
Burned by the Syrian heat,
That wistful Mary with the nard anointed
Till all the house was sweet;
Such feet as yet
Beside the Sea of Galilee are met,
On those sad shores whence rises, heavenward pointed,
Only the minaret.

Those hands were brown
That wrought in Nazareth town,
As brown hands there today the white walls fashion:
Hands that drew down
—O pierced hands!—
Blessing for far-off, undiscovered lands.
Within the shelter of their wide compassion
The pale-faced Gentile stands.

Out of the East
The Light came and increased
Upon the skies till our dim west was litten.
Guests at the feast,
Our pride of race,
Smiteth a holy face,
That young, dark face by Roman soldiers smitten.
Christ mend us of His grace!

# The Turco-Italian Conflict

BY SYDNEY BROOKS

ALL Europe is in a nervous tremor. From St. Petersburg to London the atmosphere is clouded with apprehensions and a sharp sense of insecurity—apprehensions such as Americans must find it difficult to realize and a sense of insecurity that never disturbs their remote tranquillity. It is, indeed, precisely at such times as this when the armed camps of Europe are bustling with preparations, when it rests with perhaps half a dozen men to say whether an essentially trumpery conflict is or is not to develop into a vast conflagration, and when all men are abruptly made to recognize that national safety, national existence even, depends today, as much as it ever did, upon sheer brute force—it is at such times that one appreciates the uniqueness of America's position, the happy chance and the sound policy that have spared her the burden of militarism, and her admirable good fortune in being exempt from the panics, animosities and perils that convulse the older world. It is a good fortune purchased, of course, at a price, and America no doubt loses something, even if she gains much, by standing above and apart from the elements of international strife and by finding a law of nature virtually suspended in her favor. But I do not suppose that any American would consider the disadvantages of the situation to be other than enormously outweighed by its advantages, or would have been willing for a single moment to have his country change places during the past few weeks with any of the great Powers of Europe. Lord Salisbury used to say that, while most of the obvious causes of international conflict could be foreseen and guarded against in advance, the real peril to European peace—the thing that would probably precipitate Armageddon—lay in some small unnoticed issue that diplomacy had scarcely troubled itself with, that would spring upon the world suddenly, and spread and spread until it had ranged all the leading Powers on one side or the other. What Europe is wondering today is whether the Turco-Italian clash over Tripoli is the sort of issue that Lord Salisbury had in his mind.

Certainly it appeared on the stage of international affairs with all the requisite suddenness, with a suddenness, indeed, that was almost brutal. A week before war was actually declared only a handful of people in Europe had any idea of what was impending. The average man was just beginning to gather from his papers that some dispute—precisely what he could not make out—had broken out between Turkey and Italy in regard to Tripoli, when he found that the dispute had developed into active hostilities. It was not on Rome that European opinion had been concentrated, but on Berlin; not on Tripoli, but on Morocco. After months of slow anxiety the negotiations between Germany and France were at last known to have taken a favorable turn and to be nearing their end. Every one was eager to learn what sort of a settlement had been patched up; every one was beginning to breathe a little more freely and to congratulate himself on the passage of one more crisis; when, in almost the twinkling of an eye, all was changed, the scene was shifted from Morocco to Tripoli, France and Germany and their respective rights and wrongs were forgotten, and Europe found itself confronted with the amazing, the utterly unlooked-for, development of a war between Italy and Turkey. It is not, it is true, in itself a very serious war. Italy having no intention of invading Turkey, and the Turks having no navy wherewith to oppose the Italian occupation of Tripoli, neither combatant can get at the other, or wishes to get at the other, with any effect. It is a struggle between wolf and whale; it is what Lord Halsbury in the latter days of the conflict with the Boers immortally described as a "sort of" war. The specific object, moreover, to which it is directed

the supersession of Turkey by Italy as the ruling power in the Tripolitaine is not one that involves any vital changes in the balance of power or that affects the political or economic interests of other nations to any considerable degree. None the less the Turco-Italian war is of grave importance. It is important as an object lesson in the kind of political morality that obtains in twentieth century Europe. It is still more important by reason of its possible reactions and of the dire consequences that may flow from it.

Italy's action in the matter has aroused universal disquietude and been pretty roundly condemned from one end of Europe to the other, and not least by the public opinion of Italy's own allies. At the same time there is little disposition to question the reality of Italian grievances in Tripoli. That Italy politically, geographically and economically has a superior interest in the Tripolitaine to that of any other European Power; that the Turks, and the Young Turks especially, have persistently and systematically thwarted Italian enterprises; and that Italian protests have been treated with contemptuous evasions—all this is admitted even by those who are most strongly opposed to the extreme course adopted by the Italian Government. If one were to take the official list of Italian complaints seriatim, one would doubtless find that here and there there had been some exaggeration, and that this point or that was susceptible of explanation. But on the whole the legitimacy of the Italian case against Turkey is acknowledged. All those exasperating devices which the Turks know so well how to employ have undoubtedly been used in Tripoli to humiliate the Italians and to keep their commercial undertakings confined to the narrowest limits. It may of course be replied that this was the only policy open to the Turks under all the circumstances; that for thirty years or more Italy has openly proclaimed her reversionary expectations to the ownership of Tripoli; and that to facilitate her designs by allowing Italians to buy land, by alloting them profitable contracts and by encouraging their financial and commercial control of the country would have been, on the part of the Turks, little less than a quixotic form of treason. But to this the obvious answer is that, such being the conditions, the true policy for the Turks to pursue was that of effecting an arrangement under which free scope would have been given for the development of Italy's economic interests in return for an explicit acknowledgment of the sovereignty of the Porte. That Italy until very lately had no intention of occupying the Tripolitaine by force, and that she would gladly have assented to some such arrangement as I have outlined, may be taken for certain. If a solution on those lines is now impossible the Turks, and they alone, are to blame for it. They have met all Italian representations with provocative indifference or wilful obstruction, and they are now paying the penalty for their myopic folly.

It is a very significant fact that the Italian people are standing shoulder to shoulder behind their Government in approving and supporting the expedition against Tripoli. The fact is significant, first, because anything approaching unanimity on any question of Italian policy is almost a new experience in the Peninsula; secondly, because the Italians are not an aggressive people; and, thirdly, because ever since the disaster of Adowa they have shown a marked disinclination for further adventures. Moreover, the Italians are an economical nation, and even a naval war with Turkey costs money and deranges the already delicate scheme of national finance. They cannot, again, hope to win from the expedition any material equivalent that will compensate them for its risks and expense. The Tripolitaine some 2,000 years ago was highly cultivated and supported a large population, and with prodigious exertions and a free resort to dry farming, it might, in spite of its lack of rivers and scarcity of wells and springs, again be made a land of thriving agriculture. But the prospect, like the possibility of mineral wealth, is too problematical to tempt a sane and calculating people like the Italians into a war of conquest. The organizers of the Jewish colonization scheme examined the hinterland of Tripoli not long ago and turned from it in dismay; there is little chance that it will ever serve to deflect

the stream of Italian emigration from the Argentine and the United States; and its commercial future, now that the Trans-Saharan caravan trade has been largely captured by the Niger and the Benue and threatens to disappear altogether when the Lagos-Kano Railroad is opened, can hardly be said to be bright. Furthermore, the Italians know better than any one can tell them that there is all the difference in the world between capturing Tripoli and establishing an effective control over its roadless, waterless, sand-swept hinterland, where the Arabs, and especially the Senussi, have never shown anything but abhorrence of the thought of Christian rulership. They must also be as fully aware as any of their critics of how much they have risked by their drastic handling of the Tripoli question. They have jeopardized their place in the Triple Alliance, they have brought the Balkans within measurable distance of a terrific explosion, they have exposed Albania, where their interests are and must always be of far greater moment than any conceivable stake they can ever possess in Tripoli, to the possibility of Austrian intervention, they have dealt the Young Turk régime, with which they have always professed and felt an instinctive sympathy, a staggering blow, and they have forfeited, for the time being at any rate, the friendly regard of Great Britain.

In the face of all this, when every consideration of prudence, equity and self-interest seemed to counsel moderation, why, it may be asked, did the Italian Government decide upon war, and why have the Italian people backed it up with such spontaneous unanimity in its fateful choice? The answer is that step by step Turkish dilatoriness and bad faith have worn out the patience of the people, the press and the Government; that it has been borne in upon Italians that the Turks would treat no other Power as they have treated Italy; and that to submit longer to a studied policy of insults and contumely was to throw honor overboard and acknowledge a craven inferiority. The Turkish conduct of the whole question of the Tripolitaine has been such as to flick Italian *amour propre* on the raw and to convince the people of the Peninsula that they owed it to their own dignity to assert themselves with decisive vigor. The average Italian is under no illusion as to the profit, either political or commercial, that is to be had from occupying Tripoli. He is not seeking profit; he is seeking to rehabilitate himself not so much in the opinion of Europe as in his own eyes; he is seeking to safeguard that national honor which further inaction or forbearance would have compromised, as he believes, beyond redemption. That is the spirit which has produced and accounts for the miracle of Italian solidarity; that is why the Socialists and the anti-militarists have been swept away by the full tide of national patriotism; that is why all other considerations have seemed irrelevant compared with the necessity of recovering the national esteem. That the ministers, statesmen and officers have shared this popular impulse cannot be doubted. That mingling with it there has also been the reflection that Italy by her own shortsightedness had thrown away repeated chances of becoming a North African Power; that Tripoli was the one opening left to her; that it, too, might be closed if, with the settlement of the Morocco question, France began to expand southward and eastward from Tunis, and if Turkey took to strengthening her fleet, and that the hour had therefore struck for risking everything on a single throw—that these calculations helped to fix the purpose of the Consulta and to nerve its action is very probable. But the general operative temper of Italy as a whole thruout this business is that of a nation reluctantly taking up arms to save its self-respect and grimly resolved not to lay them down until the humiliations of the past are made for ever impossible of repetition.

It is probable that neither Europe nor America has quite understood that this, and no other, is the spirit in which Italy has engaged in her amazing adventure. If they had understood it they might not have sympathized with her proceedings any the more, but they would at least have realized that no mere documentary schedule of grievances and complaints can convey the real inwardness of the Italian case. As it is, in Europe at any rate, the well-nigh universal disposition

has been to compare Italy's published statements of her wrongs with the extreme measures she has adopted for redressing them and to conclude at once that the former were no justification for the latter. No statesman and no journal, so far as I am aware, has ventured to assert that Italy's case against Turkey warranted the delivery of an ultimatum, followed within twenty-four hours by acts of war. The moderation of the Turks in the face of the unexampled situation which was forced upon them, the restrained and negotiable spirit in which they replied to the ultimatum, and their repeated appeals to Europe to prevent hostilities, have certainly thrown into high and displeasing relief the brusqueness of the Italian procedure. Twenty and even fifteen years ago such action as the Italians have taken would have seemed to the world such a profound violation of the accepted code of international morality that a concert of the Powers would have sprung into existence almost automatically to prevent it. But the conscience of nations has been blunted by the idolatry of force; "the public law of Europe" is a phrase that, ever since the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, has lost its old and vital significance; the new doctrine of "compensation" which Germany has exploited so adroitly in Morocco is little but "the good old rule, the simple plan" under a high-sounding name; international politics have drifted from their legal moorings and now resemble nothing so much as a series of floating mines. So that while Italy's policy has been roundly reprobated as the most barefaced—at any rate since Germany's seizure of Kiao-chow—example of the rule of might that we have seen in modern times, there has not been, nor will there be, any effective intervention to stay its course.

Europe meanwhile awaits developments with anxious trepidation. There is no Power that does not feel in its own sphere of interests the reflex action of Italy's escapade. Great Britain with 100,000,000 Mohammedans under her sway is gravely embarrassed when a Power to which she is bound by innumerable ties of political and sentimental interest commit a seemingly unprovoked attack on the head of the Mohammedan faith and initiates a campaign of conquest against a Mohammedan country. Germany is driven well-nigh to distraction at having to choose between her Turkish friend and her Italian ally. Austria-Hungary watches with ill-concealed anxiety and disfavor, tho not without a hope of ultimate profit, the repercussion of Italy's adventure on the tumultuous politics of the Balkans. France foresees that the prolonged negotiations with Germany over Morocco, just when they were nearing a satisfactory settlement, may be completely thrown out of gear if other States take fire from Italy's example. The Young Turks find all their difficulties—already so great as to be almost overwhelming—intensified ten times over. What is to prevent them, asks one foreign office after another, from adopting the principle of "compensation" themselves and recouping in Thessaly the losses they are destined to undergo in Tripoli? And tho Italy has undertaken not to attack Turkey in Europe and to discourage every insurrectionary movement in the Near East, how can she, engaged as she is, restrain the ambitions of the Balkan States or prevent the conflagration from spreading? If the Turks follow up their threat to boycott all Italian goods and expel all Italian residents, is it even certain that the war begun in North Africa will not be transferred to the Near East? What of Albania and Montenegro, of Macedonia and Servia, of Greece and Bulgaria, of the Young Turk régime itself? Is it to be supposed that the violent dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire in North Africa will have no effect on these explosive interests? London, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg and Paris are all asking these questions and many others, but without receiving a comforting answer to any one of them. The more need, therefore, that they should get together while there is yet time and devise a diplomatic formula that will save Turkey's face and give Italy what she wants.

LONDON, ENGLAND.



# In Darkest Connecticut

BY POULTNEY BIGELOW

CONNECTICUT is a purified Massachusetts, or at least was deemed so in that fortunate period of our history before the poison of Protectionism had sapped away the conditions which made life on the soil profitable in New England. No one of our States surpasses Connecticut in rural charm. It is a land well wooded and watered; admirably diversified by mountain and plain; a seaboard with many harbors and a climate where tobacco flourishes side by side with the pine.

Fifty years ago this whole beautiful State was dotted with the homes of well-to-do and public-spirited citizens, descendants of that sturdy band of settlers who in 1636 established broader principles of civil and religious liberty than were tolerated amidst the Puritans of Plymouth Rock.

These reflections come to me at the close of a driving trip with my wife and two Morgan horses—a trip which covered about five hundred miles of lovely scenery between the upper Hudson and the Thames. It is a form of holiday which I cordially commend to my friends—unless they are able to go afoot—which, of course, is the ideal method of studying political conditions at first hand. As to motor cars, they should be classed with locomotives and limited to special roadways maintained for their exclusive perambulation and—perfumery.

If we as a nation decide that the horse is to be exterminated from the farm, then is our present road-building policy a wise one; but motor cars are no more likely to abolish horses than steamboats to suppress sails. Is it not time that our central government in Washington should take charge of our great land highways thruout the country? Our waterways are already in the hands of Government—why not our land ways? No one who knows the West Point graduate doubts that we would get better highways from our army engineer corps than from the ten thousand political bosses who today get rich from dishonest road making.

We did our best to dodge the State roads of Connecticut, for in most cases they are hard as city pavements. They rejoice the soul of the benzine burner, but they are torment to the feet of my pattering nags, who would rather do fifty miles a day on the old-fashioned country road than a third of that distance on asphalt.

Thruout Europe the road-making authorities show regard not merely for the motor and the heavy cart but also for the horse under saddle or in light harness—and above all for the traveler on foot. As compared to Europe it is rare on New England roads to see people walking for recreation—even in my own beautiful Catskills a pedestrian is a curiosity—and no doubt the condition of our roads is a partial explanation.

In Germany and France we often note very hard macadam at the crown of the road, but at the sides a good dirt road or even bridle path, and also a well-kept footpath. The contractors or politicians who have had the making of our latter-day roads have apparently concluded

that those who are too poor to afford an automobile are too feeble to exert political pressure against them.

What has become of the many beautiful homes that were sprinkled up and down Connecticut a short half century ago? Let us drive up thru the weedy roadway of some venerable mansion whose architecture and massive stone steps suggest dignified pedigree. We look in vain for the prosperity promised by the apostles of Protectionism. On all sides the eye of a farmer sees evidence that those who live here are people of yesterday who may be gone tomorrow and whose interest lies in pillaging the place of whatever can be sold for cash. Nor are we disappointed when we discover that the inmates are a colony of Galician Jews whose passage has been paid by some philanthropic Hebrew society in London. These Jews have never yet loved labor on any soil nor are they apt to develop their first agricultural ambition in Connecticut. But they gladly camp upon abandoned farms until such time as they have secured capital and experience enough to go out upon the road as itinerant merchants. The overwhelming majority of those we saw by the roadside were Italians—the noble race of Garibaldi and Christopher Columbus—industrious, prolific, and excellent material for future citizenship. They cannot yet speak English, nor can the hundreds of Slavonians, Hungarians, Bohemians, Poles, Roumanians, Syrians and Bulgarians who seem to stand sentry at every cross-road where we yearned for someone of English speech from whom we might extract information.

The Americans have disappeared, like the red man. We only guess at their whereabouts. The census gives us but partial information, and the bulletins from Washington publish the triumphs of Protectionism and not the disasters to American farmers in New England. To find the children of those whose homes represent the ruins of modern Connecticut, follow me into the slums of New York, Boston or Chicago, or into the hundreds of equally unsavory factory towns that blot the landscape of this otherwise beautiful State. Here are the altars reared by the priests of Protectionism and here are the human sacrifices; hundreds and thousands of girls and boys drawn away from the healthy outdoor life of the farm, lured by the precarious wages offered by big stores and factories. Side by side with the contents of the last emigrant ship you will find grandchildren of once notable New England landowners earning a mere subsistence and wondering why farming no longer pays in their native State. The great army of typewriters, stenographers, school-teachers, shop-girls—the dependent class of daintily-reared, well-educated but empty-handed children of American ancestry—these seldom revisit the old Connecticut homesteads, for they are too proud to let their tears be seen by the present possessors.

On all sides thruout Connecticut the same lament is heard from those who still doggedly seek to live upon the land of their fathers—the cost of living is so high—the cost of labor so prohibitive—the cost of transportation to market so exorbitant—each wonders how long he can stagger under his mortgage or when he shall have to abandon the farm and take day wages in a neighboring factory.

Am I unfair? Will Mr. Taft once more command a host of salaried "experts" to denounce me as a traitor to the sacred cause of High Tariff? Have I seen only darkest Connecticut? Am I blind to the tremendous progress this country has made since the Civil War, all of which is periodically printed in Washington and distributed at great expense?

And indeed Connecticut abounds in magnificent country seats; costly private schools where rich people send their children from every State west of the Mississippi. There are beautiful villages today—notably Sharon, Ridgefield, Farmington, Saybrook, Branford—I cannot enumerate them all. Those who have made fortunes thru the tariff and the trusts buy land and rear palaces and sing the praises of Protectionism, without whose aid they could not have dispossessed the former proprietors. The shore line of Connecticut is a marine esplanade of costly residences built by men from the big cities and the factories to whom the history of Connecticut is as strange as that of ancient Chaldea.

They know that they have grown rich and they know that the high Protective Tariff exists. It does not interest them to be told that while they have been growing rich New England farmers have been growing poor. The rich man has little difficulty in looking upon trusts and tariffs as divine institutions like a storm at sea or a drought in the valley of the Ganges. The idea of seeking to subvert the pillars of Protectionism seems to my plutocratic neighbor not merely unpatriotic but positively sacrilegious. My friend in his palace on the Connecticut thinks it quite right that the tariff should enrich a few manufacturers at the expense of millions who consume.

Personally I respect the Protectionist as I do any other American who lives to make money and succeeds; but politically I regard him with suspicion—even alarm, because Protectionism and her children, the trusts, have formed a combination by means of which the good things of this world are unfairly distributed; and when a nation of voters suspects that a privileged few are making inordinate profits out of those less fortunately situated then may we reasonably anticipate labor war.

My Connecticut drive is done; my nags are once more in the pasture; and my study table calls me. I have not singled out Connecticut with malice; on the contrary Connecticut was my home when at college and in the preparatory school, and there is hardly a village in that State that is not dear to me. Nor am I one of those Americans given to compare my country unfavorably with Europe when they themselves know nothing of America but New York. There are few of these United States in which I have not been; and the reflections which occurred to me during my recent driving trip might with equal justice have been noted down regarding almost any other of the original States that declared themselves in favor of free trade and free soil in 1776.

The study of Protectionism in Connecticut can but intensify one's natural aversion to injustice and special privilege. Free Trade seems to me as much a part of God's Law as Freedom of Thought or the duty to do as we would be done by. Free Trade tomorrow might hurt some of my Protectionist friends, but it would help millions of my fellow workers who have hitherto paid more than their fair share of the national taxes.

MALDEN-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

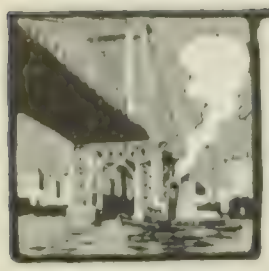
# The Sea Mist

BY AMOS R. WELLS

It crept—crept—crept—
Into the rooms where people slept,
And breathed on the mirrors till they wept.
In hungry mood
It stole to the pantry crammed with food
And left the taste of its saltness there.
It sat in my chair
And moulded the leather. It filled the air
With a great gray ghostly horror that was not light
Nor dark, but a pall and a blight.
It crawled thru the trees,
And changed the woods into islanded seas.
It prowled, prowled, prowled.
And all that it touched it fouled.
It was not the sea,
My splendid, brave, and glittering sea,
But it held the ocean as it held me,
And hushed its waves with its mystery.

It was not the sea, for out of the sea there came,
With a cheery burst of jubilant flame,
My comrade the sun that put it to shame,
And thrust it away
With its trailings gray,
And its shattered horror that had to obey,
When, lo, a crystalline day!
But still, in the midst of the warmth and glow,
The clearness and fairness I know, I know
That out somewhere, beneath the horizon's rim,
Lurks the specter grim,
And soon, if I turn to sleep,
It will creep, creep, creep—
With its empty, mysterious dole
Back into the world and back into my soul.

BOSTON, MASS.





# Profit Sharing

BY N. O. NELSON

[In our issue of September 23, 1911, we printed an article by Mr. Nelson, who is the head of the great profit sharing N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, Mo., entitled "Co-operation." This second article is a logical sequel. In a personal note to the editor Mr. Nelson tells of establishing a co-operative creamery in Georgia, four milk shipping [illegible] by Dunlop and many other profit-sharing companies.—Editor.]

PROFIT sharing is in the air, and in this country unfortunately too much in the air and too little on solid ground. It has the approval of nearly everybody except the labor unions and the employers. The unions oppose it as tending to make peace and satisfy the workers; employers oppose it as a partnership of irresponsible men. The opposition is due entirely to ignorance. There are thousands of employers, banks, manufacturers and railroads, in this country who, in a perfectly well-meaning spirit, pay or give something besides wages to some portion of their employees. They call it profit sharing for want of a better name. Profit sharing has a well-defined meaning. The plans vary from Christmas gifts of turkeys or money to sales of stock on easy terms or pensions. None of these is profit sharing as implied in the composite word or as used in the books and the standard cases of practice.

Profit means the net gain after all expenses are paid, including interest on the money, which in this going world is worth its wages, and depreciation of property. Sharing means on equal terms to all. The essential conditions of profit sharing is that its terms be announced in advance, leaving nothing to the employer's caprice at the end; that it apply to all permanent employees of all classes; that it be rated on the wages of each man, his wages being the measure of his value or contribution; that it be paid in manner of distribution customary with the employer concern, whether as stock to increase the capital or in cash. It must recognize two reasons for its being: that it is fair to let every one who performs a share in producing the profit have a proportionate share of it, that men who have a share in the outcome will use more care and do more effective work and thus contribute more or less of the share they get. Not many employers will grant the truth of these claims, but only those who do will adopt any legitimate or valuable plan of profit sharing.

There is no lack of high authorities for this amended form of capitalistic business, for Mr. Roosevelt recommended it in a message, and Mr. Carnegie approved it many years ago and said in his recent book that to this equitable partnership between capital and labor we must come at last.

Profit sharing has a clear moral basis and a still clearer economic or business basis. No man's duty is ended when he has done what he is paid for. He is still a citizen, neighbor, friend. He scorns the imputation that money is the price of his manhood. By the same logic his work is not fully paid for in his wages. The full value of a man's work cannot be told in advance, the product may bring more or less; the expenses and losses depend on many circumstances. An employer could not safely pay as wages all the expected net proceeds. He must await the periodical inventory to learn the profit or loss. When he has paid the customary wages and paid the other charges and wiped out variable risks he can then award to each employee his share of the surplus, if any, in proportion to his wages, his relative value.

On the economic side it is assumed that most men will use more care and

waste less time and material when their own income is at stake, even in a remote and minor degree. Free labor is more effective than slave labor; the profit-sharing employer is working for himself and his associates; the wage earner is working for his stipulated dollar and by the clock or the union rule of limited production. It is not certain that every employee produces his own extra pay, but it is not merely imaginary that an entire profit-sharing force produces its part of the profit.

It is fair and it pays. It unites capital, ability and labor. The particular proportion of the profit that labor shall get, the division between capital and wages is elastic; it will depend much on the condition of the business, the motive and disposition of the owner and the attitude of the employees. Usually if not given up in a year or two the share of labor is increased; in some notable cases it has resulted in true co-operation, the employees paying off the original capital and becoming the owners and managers.

Commonly the start is made by allowing an equal rate of dividend on wages and capital—the same on $1,000 of wages as on $1,000 of stock; all charges, including interest on borrowed money and the capital, have been paid, and something for a surplus fund for future contingencies. Sometimes the dividend is on wages and the interest fund, which is regarded as the wages of capital. The dividend should be paid in stock as an accumulating income property and to make partners of the employees. Often part is paid in cash and the remainder as a deposit subject to conversion into stock or withdrawable when the man quits.

In my own St. Louis business I began in 1886 with equal dividend to wages and capital. Later I made it two to one in favor of wages. Beginning with 1905 I have divided all the profits between wages and the customers in about equal amounts, the capital getting simply interest. Under the original plan the dividends on wages were from 5 to 10 per cent. Under the later plan they have been 30, 20, 25 and one year 10 per cent on wages. Since the first two years the dividends have been paid in stock. The employees and customers now own about four-sevenths of the capital, or about a million in property value. They draw interest on the par value of their stock, which they may invest in stock or leave on deposit.

Friends and critics have feared that the management would be hampered and that a proprietary independence would interfere with discipline. Not a single such instance has occurred in the twenty-six years. Not a voice has ever been raised to change the management, altho the new owners have actual control.

Some economists and friends have asked why the customers were taken into partnership. For the same reason as the employees—they help make the profit, they are better customers when interested.

Let no one suppose there is any magic in the system; men are human, not economic skeletons. It is an influence, not a conversion. The slow accumulation of an income investment is not conclusive to a man or a class used to nothing but wages and cash. But semi-annual cash dividends are educative, the sense of partnership is dignifying, the motive gets understood, and the moral tone is raised. A certificate of stock in a reputable concern is a matter of some pride, and when it mounts into hundreds and thousands the dividend counts in the living.

England is the chief home of profit sharing, France a good second. Twenty-two years ago the South Metropolitan Gas Company in London adopted a plan, applying to all its 5,000 employees, by which wages should be increased ¾ per cent. for each two cents' reduction in the price of gas, the price being, by its charter, subject to reduction if dividends were increased. Thus if better work was done the cost would be decreased, the profit increased, the price decreased, and the dividend on both capital and wages increased. Later the employees were allowed to take stock or leave the money on deposit. And by act of Parliament they were authorized to elect a member of the board when they had $200,000 of stock. In June, 1910, it was shown that the employees had received $2,528,000, of which 5,000 employees now held $2,005,000 in stock; that they had three representatives on the board

of nine members, and their dividend for the past year was $205,000.

Numerous other gas companies have followed the example—235 millions of the 423 millions of gas company capital in Great Britain. Many are recent, yet the employees hold three millions of the capital and their share last year was $444,000; 19,643 employees are included.

Lever Bros., soap manufacturers, have an elaborate and extensive scheme, in which the employees already own over a million dollars of the two and a half millions partnership certificates, on which 10 per cent. dividend was paid last year.

Clarke, Nickolls & Coombes, publishers, have in twenty-one years paid employees dividends of $794,000, and have created a provident and superannuation fund of $165,000. They allow capital 6 per cent., and divide the surplus equally between capital and wages. There are hundreds more or less like these in Great Britain. France was the pioneer in profit sharing, as England was in co-operation. House painter Leclaire made his first distribution of dividend on wages, $4,200, in 1842, and step by step turned it over to the employees. He retired entirely in 1872, giving complete control to the men. The concern has long been the largest painting and decorating house in the world, employing in recent years 1,600 to 1,800 men. The dividends are very large.

Godin had a great stove and iron works at Guise, in the north of France. He was a reformer, a Fourierite, and a statesman. In the 70's he began sharing profits and building a great apartment quadrangle and providing social and educational and recreation facilities. He died in 1888, after having elaborated a scheme and constitution, making a small book, and with a large part of the capital already owned by the employees, provided by will for a complete transfer. The concern has gone on prospering greatly, employing now over 2,000 men at Guise and Liège. Paris has many profit-sharing concerns, notably that greatest of all dry goods stores, the famous Bon Marché. In this, as in most genuine profit-sharing companies, the same spirit which accepts and continues it adds social features, such as pensions, sick benefits, housing and the like.

The American spirit is original and independent from making a workable new national constitution, which Carlyle says is impossible, down to the Morganizing of railroads and factories. It has undertaken some thousands of co-operative and profit-sharing ventures, but throttled or invalidated almost all of them by inventing novel features, instead of following the simple and tried plans. There is nothing abstract, complex or difficult in profit sharing. It needs nothing but a profit-making business, good will, and common sense.

It has not spread greatly, like co-operation, but it is well accredited by abundant success, and it appeals to all employers who want to share their ability with the less fortunate and raise labor to the dignity of partnership.

ST. LOUIS, MO.



# The American Invasion of Tripoli

## A Forgotten Incident of History

BY GARDNER RICHARDSON

SINCE the outbreak of hostilities between Italy and Turkey there has been noticed in the padding of meager newspaper dispatches and in editorials written by former students of history occasional vague references to one William Eaton, an American adventurer, who figured prominently in the history of Tripoli over a hundred years ago. Little additional information is given, except that this soldier of fortune, known as General Eaton, led an army of 500 men across a barren desert and held the Dey, who had been the terror of the civilized world, in the hollow of his hand. Only the lack of support from the home government at Washington deprived the expedition of the permanent fruits of victory.



William Eaton

But who was this daring American of so long ago? To answer this question requires many hours of patient study among the dusty volumes of a library, and many evenings of search among ancient magazines and newspapers. When the facts are gathered we have a true incident of history that rivals the most imaginative novel.

William Eaton was born in Woodstock, Conn., on February 23, 1764, the second son of Nathan Eaton. Contemporary historians record that "William early discovered intellectual vigor and eccentricity." To labor he was extremely averse in his boyhood. It is also noted that his fearless and adventurous spirit led him to climb a cherry tree one Sunday on his return from public worship. He fell, dislocating his shoulder, and was rendered unconscious for three days. At the age of sixteen he ran away from home and enlisted in the army, attaining the rank of sergeant. Upon leaving the army, in order to secure an education, he entered Dartmouth College and graduated in 1790. Two years later he received a commission as captain in the United States Army, and fought with distinction against the Indians in the vicinity of Pittsburgh.

The actual career that brought him into world's history began with his appointment in 1798 as United States Consul to Tripoli. It is hard to realize at this time the power that the Barbary States then exercised over the civilized world. Rather than go to the expense and loss of life necessary to subdue these piratical powers, it was customary to pay tribute for the protection of traders and merchantmen. The United States paid $22,000 as an annual tribute. This was the price for not having a navy strong enough to protect our commerce

in the Mediterranean. Soon after Eaton assumed his duties as Consul he received a notification that the Dey of Tripoli required 10,000 stand of arms at once from the United States. The demand, with a veiled threat of war, greatly angered Eaton. He wrote the Government at Washington that if, instead of tribute and presents, they would send him a 44-gun frigate he would undertake to destroy the Dey and his palace. But President Jefferson failed to approve.

Altho the Government at Washington was timid, General Eaton was made of sterner stuff and waited for an opportunity to strike on his own account. Not until November, 1804, did the chance come for which Eaton had waited. The *de facto* Dey of Tripoli was Yusef Karamauli, who had deposed and banished his brother Hamet, the legitimate ruler. The deposed ruler had fled to Egypt, while his three children were held as hostages in Tripoli. Eaton knew the usurper was unpopular in his country, and conceived the brilliant idea of reestablishing Hamet on the throne with American assistance. He made a special trip to Washington, but all his plans met with a cold reception. Nothing daunted General Eaton returned with a few faithful followers, and joined Hamet in Alexandria. Here he organized the most motley army that has ever been assembled. The force numbered about 500 men, mostly Arabs and Greeks, with a small number of Italian and French veterans. There were only nine Americans in the expedition, but they furnished the moving spirit and enthusiasm for the venture. The line of march was 600 miles long across the desert from Alexandria to Derne, a port of the small State of Barca, a dependency of Tripoli. On March 8, 1805, the strangely assorted army began its march over the unknown desert west of Alexandria. None of the Americans had any knowledge of the country, but their leader was not a man to be daunted by difficulties.

The careful diary kept by General Eaton is a modern "Anabasis." He writes on one occasion that the troops mutinied, demanded more money and refused to go further. He thereupon ordered his little band of nine Americans to take up arms and march away as if to abandon the expedition. This so alarmed the Arabs that they begged the Americans to return, and the march continued.

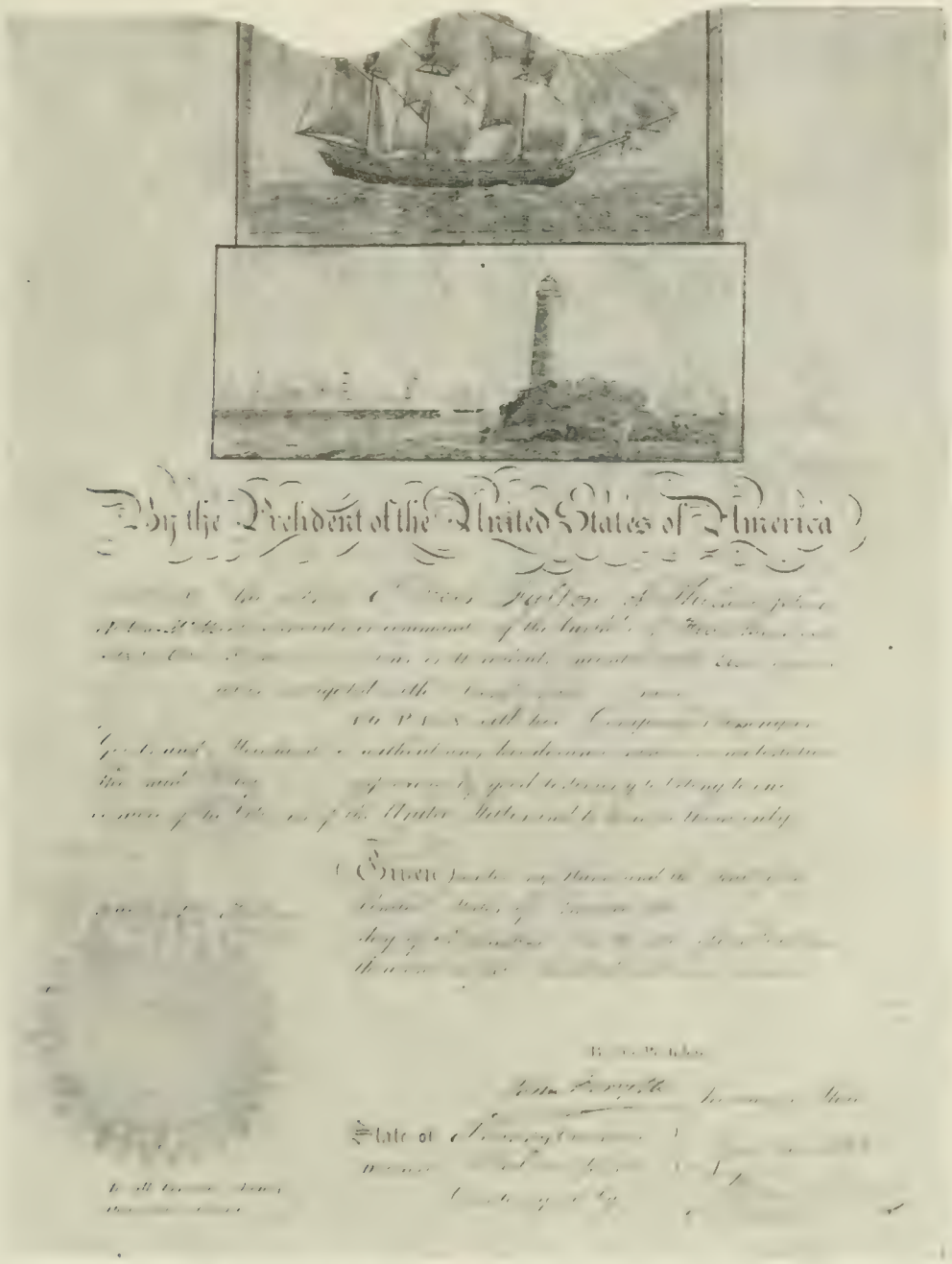
The expedition proceeded across the desert, suffering great hardships, but averaging about twenty miles a day, driven constantly forward by the indomitable spirit of General Eaton. They passed thru primitive villages where Christians had never been seen by the natives. Finally, exhausted and half starving, the expedition arrived before the walls of Derne. Here, to his great joy, General Eaton found Commander Hull, of the United States Navy, and the brig *Argus,* sixteen guns. He persuaded Commander Hull to join him in a concerted attack on Derne by land and sea.

General Eaton drew up his army on an eminence near the city, while the *Argus* began a bombardment of the ancient walls with her 24-pound cannon. The opposing batteries were soon silenced and a breach made in the walls, thru which General Eaton and his army charged. In a fierce assault the city was carried, and for the first time in history "Old Glory"—then with only fifteen stars—floated over a fortified place in the Old World. General Eaton was shot in the wrist, and fourteen Christians of his party were killed or wounded. The enemy, altho driven out of Derne, raised an army in the vicinity, and for several weeks there were sharp skirmishes between the combatants. Finally a pitched battle was fought between the Dey's troops on the one side and General Eaton's army, supported by the ship's fire, on the other. The battle proved a victory for the Americans.

General Eaton now arranged to make a march on Tripoli itself, when the most unwelcome news arrived that the United States had concluded a treaty of peace with Tripoli, by which $60,000 tribute was to be paid to the Dey in consideration of his renouncing future assessments. Eaton was naturally furious at this sudden ending to his brief but glorious campaign, the only one ever undertaken by the United States on African soil, and in which our little band of countrymen had covered themselves with so much glory.

His indignant protest to Commodore Rogers on board the *Constellation* ends with the eloquent peroration: "In a few minutes more we shall lose sight of this city, which has experienced as strange a reverse in as short a time, as ever was recorded in the disasters of war, thrown from proud success and elated prospects into an abyss of hopeless wretchedness. For no other crime but too much confidence in us. Hamet experiences a reverse as striking. He falls from the most flattering prospects of a kingdom to beggary." The treaty, of course, upset all that Eaton had done, and Hamet was again an exile and a wanderer.

In a letter to Eaton, written by Commodore Preble, after the lamentable end-




FOR PROTECTION AGAINST THE BARBARY PIRATES

ing of this most remarkable historic incident, the following endorsement is found: "The arduous and dangerous services you have performed have justly immortalized your name, and astonished not only your country, but the world.

[illegible] pecuniary resources and naval strength had been at your command, what would you not have done! You have acquired immortal honor, and established the fame of your country in the East."

General Eaton returned to the United States, where he was received as a popular hero. He landed at Hampton Roads, and on his way to Washington was honored at several public banquets. The President, in his message to Congress, made honorable mention of his successes and services. Thruout the United States his name stood exalted. He was considered as having, by his own prowess and enterprise, compelled the Dey of Tripoli to make peace, while the general sentiment entertained was that if he had been properly supported by the American naval force then in the Mediterranean, he would in a short time have been master of the Kingdom of Tripoli. The State of Massachusetts made him a grant of 10,000 acres of land in what is now Maine.

He was, in later years, approached by Aaron Burr, and invited to take part in his treasonable design, but Eaton would have nothing to do with Burr except to bear witness against him in a sworn statement. General Eaton retired, as a private citizen, to Brimfield, Mass., where he died on June 1, 1811.

General Eaton is described as being about five feet eight inches in hight, of a fair complexion, his eyes large and blue, expressive of energy and authority, his mouth large, his cheekbones prominent, and his forehead unusually high. His whole countenance proclaimed vigor, dignity and command.

A resolution brought forward in the House of Representatives to award him a medal was defeated. His application to Congress for reimbursement of the large sums he expended was ignored. These disappointments led to a premature death at the age of forty-seven. The only tangible evidence in this country to recall his victory is Derne street, an obscure thorofare in Boston. Whittier's poem, "Derne," is the only poetic memorial of his exploit. In his native town of Woodstock no stone marks his birthplace, and in Brimfield no monument marks his neglected grave.

Woodstock, Conn.

# The Truth About Intellectual Japan

BY YONE NOGUCHI

[Our readers will remember previous articles by Yone Noguchi, the distinguished poet and author of Japan. The term Bushido is used by the cultured Japanese to express the perfection of their chivalry. In a recent issue we printed an account of the life and work of Inazo Nitobe, the author of "Bushido."—Editor.]

IT has become my habit, quite a proper, even profitable kind of habit, too, I believe, to drop into Maruzen's (a Japanese Brentano) whenever I pass by Nihonbashi Tori, where my questioning on the real nature of the modern civilization is always pointed. The general aspect of the street, with electric cars and foreign buildings (with only bad taste), serves to make my old conclusion more firm that the present civilization is a creation of speculators, wise or foolish —and we are all sad speculators—in the same sense in which Luna Park originates as a business proposition. The psychological interest is in the point that we even believe it was a spontaneous outgrowth of our mood or impulse. We have many a reason to answer to the name of good adopters given us by Western critics.

As I passed by Nihonbashi Tori today my mind, as usual, was on the bookstore; presently I found myself climbing up the stairs into the gallery, where I saw the faces of my casual acquaintances, whose expression at once declared the selfsame love of foreign literature. I

was not troubled by a clerk, as he knew I wished to have my own way with the books. He knew, too, that I would blow the dust off the covers and smooth them with my fingers before I would even open the leaves; I do not mind even straightening them if they are turned up. He knows well the moment when I need him; at that moment I might act, in spite of myself, affectionately and more affectionately with a book which, to be sure, I might take away carefully wrapped in a *fukusa* wrapper of crape. I saw only a little difference between the books of today and those of one week ago; in place of a large stock of Pinero's plays the books of Phillips and even John Galsworthy (whose name was first mentioned in the press only a few days ago) were found; as before, Walter Pater and Nietzsche and George Brandes and Tolstoy are placed side by side.

"Sale of Shaw is slightly falling lately, sir," the clerk said. "Chesterton is the coming man in Japan."

"How about Wilde?" I ventured.

"We carry quite a stock of 'Dorian Gray' and 'Salome,' as you see. However, I think the Japanese literary taste is at the turning point now; the wonder is about Maupassant, who never fails to interest Japanese students. By the way, did you read Maeterlinck's latest, 'Mary Magdelene'?"

I thanked him for his suggestion, but I had grown somewhat tired of this author, and the "Blue Bird" is still left on my table unopened. I kept my slow walk amid the books by Ibsen, Kuropatkin, Strindberg, Carl Marx, Dostojowski, Wedekind and a hundred others; I observed that the work of D'Annunzio was holding a little table at the other side. I gradually entered into my usual meditative mood, and wondered how the Imperial Edict on Education of 1890 stood relatively with those pieces of literature. I dare say that the old idea of loyalty and filial piety, of duty (*giri*) and human affection (*ninjo*) can in no way help toward an appreciation of Leonid Andreieff and Gorky, who interest us tremendously.

Not only do we eagerly read the books of Western writers, particularly those of naturalistic or anarchistic tendency, they are also put on the stage with success; Ibsen, Björnson and Shaw are quite familiar already to the modern theater-goers; the "Lower Depths," by Gorky, which was first played in London in 1905, is promised in a very few weeks by my friend, Kaworu Osanai.

The question is: How can we remain old Japanese in such a composite age, which we fortunately or unfortunately created ourselves?

I do not mean to say anything striking if I say that "Bushido" was an English discovery, or, more true to say, an English creation, in the same sense that we say the Japanese color print was discovered in London or Paris; with that discovery we Japanese have almost nothing to do. We have had, indeed too often, a strange experience which made us happy and sad alternately, being praised for what we least expected to be praised. "Bushido," in some sense, is one of those things. The ethics of our forefathers combined life and death on equal terms, but that creed is today like the Japanese sword and armor. When Dr. Nitobe brought out "Bushido," long before the Russo-Japanese War, it was looked upon here as a sort of fiction; the Westerners, not finding a satisfactory answer for the reason of our victory over Russia, made the fiction turn to a fact. I believe it does not exist in the present heart of Japan; it has declined, if it ever existed, as the color print declined in the last fifty years. When any writer attempts to connect it with present Japan I am sorry to say that he much misunderstands the real condition; he, too, is one who dreams a fairyland out of Japan. Ignorance is often a blessing; it is the magic of distance that makes everything romantic. Japan is still far enough; she gives every chance to a Western dreamer to speculate with his own dream; the true condition of Japan and the Japanese is not very different from any other country in comedy as well as tragedy, with various beliefs and still more various skepticisms. "Bushido" helped doubtless to a great measure in the formation of old Japan; but modern Japan is the creation of the Western civilization we have adopted.

Mr. Shigetaka Shiga, the well-known writer, who himself saw the fall of Port Arthur, said to me that it was the West-

[illegible] more than the Japanese courage that made us the winners, and he laughed in saying that the dead ethics called Bushido had nothing to do with that war. And I should like to insist upon the fact that our present Japanese life has also nothing to do with Bushido. It is more or less a sort of Japanese curio so much valued in the West. If any one ever thinks it is the real spirit of Japan he is much mistaken; and, again, if we think we have any particular Japanese spirit today we are wrong too. If we have it, it is speedily dying.

I am told by a curio dealer that there are almost no color prints left in Japan, while they are sold and bought at the highest prices in New York and London; it made me reflect that it might be the same with Bushido. How little we have it now in our minds! Altho it may sound strange, it is true that we cannot all afford to practise it; its ethics are too expensive for our present life. We have one measure here; that is no other but economy. There is nothing so easy, nothing so cheap to buy as the Western wisdom; if we feel uncomfortable now under its burden, one great fact at once reveals to us that we have failed, after all, to get its real soul. We have many things to say before we can fully acknowledge the success of the present civilization; and, on the other hand, we have lost our old Japanese spirit. But that fact is clear to the people who can compare the old and the new, the East and the West; more often to the people who are totally blind to the West and the new. It is a curious fact that the Government, while she is supposed to represent enlightenment, is always somehow hopelessly chauvinistic, especially for the spiritual problem; therefore she often foolishly acts against the great tide of current thought of the younger generation who are to build the future Japan.

It was mainly the Government's scheme that the revival of the Chinese classics made its sudden appearance; their archaic simplicity was altogether too invigorating for our modern minds. One should have a strength to adjust the influences which he has received already from various sources before he will wholly accept them. What little impression this attempted Chinese revival produced on our life in general may be seen more directly from the fact that many publishers of Chinese classics failed; the unsold books are piled on the shelves of the bookstores. The Confucius vogue was only momentary. How can we forget the luxurious taste of literature and philosophy which we learned from the West at such a great cost of unconditional submission? Let me say that the above-mentioned Imperial Edict of 1890, known as the educational edict, and also the edict of 1908, would be more valuable as a protest; it is still to be seen what relation they will form with our intellectual life, whose true aspect of modern change is still unnoticed in the West.

There is no greater decadence, I mean in relation to the intellectual Japanese life, than that of Buddhism; it may be not only the fault of the priests, who, in fact, do not pray, neither do they preach. Prof. Paul S. Reinsch mentioned in passing in his article on "Intellectual Life in Japan" in the *Atlantic Monthly* something about the study of *Hekiganroku* held at the Mitsui Club. I am one of the members for that particular study. I observed the presence of less than thirty people at the last meeting; I wonder where the professor got that figure of "nearly one thousand members." It is a society of men of leisure who regard Buddhism, especially the Zen sect Buddhism, with no fire or passion, but as an old curio whose appraisement is always a source of delight; if the Zen sect continues to exist, it is from such an attitude on the part of the students.

I am living now more than three years at Enkakuji, the famous monastery at Kamakura, once a great sanctum of meditation and silence. I believe I can speak with authority on the general condition of Buddhistic temples of Japan; even Enkakuji cannot afford to change lately the mats of the chambers or to mend its grass roofs. The condition of the other temples thru all Japan might be the same with only a little difference. The temples that are vassals to Enkakuji, more than ten, barely support themselves by letting their rooms; their impoverished condition is often appalling. And I see another sad instance in Komyoji, also a famous Kamakura temple of the Jodo sect; the roofs and doors

are almost ruined, the rain falls in, and things, even to the holy idols, are left at the will of the winds. However, the renovation of the temple has just been started by the Lord Abbot Hojun Takeda, one of my relatives; the gate tower, which has already returned to its original grandeur, is now touching the bluest sky.

There was a time, I mean in the earlier part of the Meiji era, when the intellectual minds went perfectly astray from any form of religion; that is about forty years ago. But it seemed that they were regaining afterward a general belief in religion and its popularity was resuming its formal shape. How is it today? It has again lost its own place, during the last few years particularly. As the political disturbance and sudden change of Japanese life shattered the religious faith at the time of the Grand Restoration, so the science, the general skepticism, literature and philosophy from the West served to make the present faithless age from which we moderns do not even wish to escape. Whether we are happy or unhappy in this strange condition is another question.

KAMAKURA, JAPAN.

# Efficiency

BY WILLIAM OSTWALD

[This article is remarkable in that it gives in brief space the essence of the philosophy of one of the foremost men of science now living, Professor Ostwald, of Leipzig University, who a few years ago resigned his chair of chemistry in order to devote himself to the application of scientific principles to life. He is an ardent advocate of peace and of the international language, Ido, for he regards strife and the clamor of different tongues with the same abhorrence as an engineer does the friction and noise of his engine, since they are all forms of wasted energy and loss of efficiency. THE INDEPENDENT will publish in a few months an article by Edwin E. Slosson on Ostwald's personality and philosophy. The translator of the following article is Thomas Seltzer, who translated Ostwald's "Natural Philosophy," recently published by Henry Holt & Co.—EDITOR.]

SCIENCE proceeds from the particular to the general. Starting from the consideration of narrow relations and using these as examples, it leads, often in a direct path, to the largest and most general problems of the world and human life. The application of this scientific method for the purpose of reaching an understanding of the larger relations subsisting in the universe is one of the tasks of the monistic philosophy. In fact, it is one of its most important fields of activity. The general thoughts that furnish information to guide the daily acts of the individual in his narrower sphere should also guide us in our conduct and opinions with respect to the larger questions pertaining to the nation of which we are a part and to humanity as a whole. If this were not already an actuality we should demand it and strive for it.

In this brief essay we will start with the consideration of an apparently narrow technical subject and will soon find a natural, inevitable way to extend the ideas thus obtained to larger and larger spheres until we discover a universal law of nature determining the entire character of our world of experience. Its elucidation leads us into the deepest problems that the human mind has been endeavoring to solve for thousands of years.

Scientists sometimes speak of ideal machines. Real machines can be made to approximate ideal machines very closely, but never can be made entirely ideal. An ideal machine turns out as much work as is put into it, tho in a different form. The object of all machines is to convert work from one form into another. For if the work in its previous form answered our purposes, we should have no need of a machine. We could use it as it is. Thus, plant

use the work of the energy of the sunlight directly for the building up of their bodies, while animals and men cannot use the sun energy directly. They are dependent upon plants which prepare their food from the energy of the sun. Plants, therefore, are machines which convert the radiant energy of the sun into the chemical energy of food.

Now both energy quantities can be measured. We know how much radiation reaches an acre of cultivated land in the course of a summer, and we determine the amount of organic substance each acre yields. To find out the quantity of energy it contains we need only burn it and measure the resulting heat. Since the radiation of the sun is also measured as heat, the two quantities can be accurately compared.

The result is very surprising. The energy stored up in the plant is less than a hundredth part of the energy radiated from the sun. The same amount of energy was used up by the plant for its vital functions. But by far the largest portion of available energy was not utilized at all. It was dissipated as heat without having accomplished any definite work.

Plants, therefore, are extremely imperfect machines. Their sole value lies in the fact that they are self-constructive and do not require human skill or exertion, tho their miserably scanty output can be improved by human intervention. A properly cultivated field yields several times as much organic substance as a natural steppe or a primitive forest. Nevertheless, the energy utilized by even the best cultivated field or garden is only a very small fraction of all the energy radiated by the sun. The ratio of useful energy produced to the energy expended is technically known as efficiency. Plants work with very poor efficiency, because they convert only a very small part of the energy at their disposal into the useful form of energy.

With these facts in view let us now consider a modern dynamo, which transforms mechanical work into electrical energy. If a dynamo does not turn out ninety-five per cent. of the work put into it, it will not be accepted. The efficiency of a dynamo is therefore very high, since it lacks only five per cent. of perfection.

The word efficiency, in its scientific sense as meaning the ratio of the useful work produced by a machine to the energy expended, is only an extension of its use in ordinary language. We speak of an orator as being efficient or inefficient according to the strength of the impression he makes upon his audience, that is, according to the degree that the energy he puts forth takes effect, or is useful for the end desired. The German word for efficiency, *Güteverhältnis,* which means the "ratio of goodness," is still more expressive. We say that a certain kind of beet or a certain kind of wheat is "better" than another, if, other conditions being equal, it yields a greater crop per acre. So also we reject a dynamo as "bad" if it does only eighty-five per cent. of work. I may say here, by the way, that in the last analysis the moral estimate of good and bad must likewise be referred to the same principle, since everything that occurs in the world is indissolubly connected with changes of energy, hence also those things about which we have moral judgments.

But how can we reconcile with the law of the conservation of energy the fact that every real machine works with deficient energy and never reaches the ideal of converting all the raw energy that goes into it into the desired useful energy? Are not the two things contradictory? Does not the law that asserts that energy can never be lost imply that the efficiency must always and necessarily be one and the same?

The answer to this question is as a matter of fact already contained in what has been said above. But inasmuch as the error in reasoning that leads to such questions is very natural and very frequent, we must consider this point more closely.

When a dynamo converts ninety-five hundredths of the mechanical work it receives into electrical energy, the other five hundredths by no means disappear from the world. They are merely changed into heat partly thru friction, partly thru the resistance of the wire to the electrical current. Not the least fraction of energy really vanishes from the world, tho only ninety-five per cent. has passed into the useful form, since

the heat arising during the process is a wholly undesired by-product, which is removed as quickly as possible in order not to injure the machine. And when the plants of the fields can utilize only a hundredth part of the available solar radiation, the other ninety-nine hundredths which they allow to escape do not cease to exist, but remain as energy in the form of heat, which is dissipated and does not produce any more plant stuff. The same is the case with the ordinary mechanical machines. Their efficiency is not perfect, because in consequence of friction part of the work introduced into them is turned into heat. The imperfection of machines is therefore always to be traced to the fact that in all changes of energy heat is generated as a by-product.

The same thing happens in the transformation of one form of energy into another as when money of one country is changed into the currency of another. An American dollar is exactly equivalent to a certain number of marks. But this perfect equality exists only on paper. The actual process of changing one kind of money into another is always accompanied by a loss, great or small, according to the circumstances in which we are compelled to make the exchange. While in international commerce payments are made with bills of exchange at very slight cost, the petty money-changer in some out-of-the-way spot extorts shameless fees, if one happens to be thrown upon his mercy while traveling. Instead of the theoretical equivalent one comes away with the cash in one's pocket considerably reduced. But this fact does not vitiate the law of the conservation of the value of money. Altho the money in our pockets has by no means been entirely conserved, the entire sum is still in existence. For that part of it which we miss is now in the pocket of the money-changer. We call the money-changer who takes no fees "good," and we are not likely to withhold the opposite adjective from the other fellow.

It is the same in all cases in which one form of energy is converted into another form for human purposes. The process must always be accompanied by the payment of a fee, part of the energy taking a different course from the one desired and passing off into heat. Now, heat cannot be transmuted perfectly into other forms, and never can be transmuted at all unless there is a difference in temperature. It is not the place here to enter more thoroly into the position occupied by the heat form of energy. It is sufficient to point out that heat plays a rôle similar to that of chips, filings, and the like in other kinds of work. The chips of stone that the sculptor chisels from his block are stone, just as the block itself or the statue into which the artist shapes it is stone. But they can no longer serve as material for making a statue. They represent the *waste*. In like manner the heat arising from friction represents the chips or the waste incident to the production of certain desired forms of energy out of raw energy. Heat, too, is energy, but of all the energies it is the poorest, hence the cheapest, or least valuable. Heat, especially heat the temperature of which is equal to or but slightly higher than its surroundings, is found in such great abundance that it possesses no particular value, and is therefore nothing but an unwelcome or an indifferent by-product.

We must distinguish between two different causes of imperfection to which the low degree of efficiency in the transformation of one energy into another may be due. One of the causes lies in the very nature of things, as expressed by natural laws. Natural laws tell us the highest quantity of the desired energy we can obtain under given circumstances and the size of the fee we shall be obliged to pay under any circumstances. In the case of heat in particular, the transformation of which into mechanical or any other energy is especially imperfect and encumbered with the payment of an especially high fee, we have quite an accurate formula by which, under given circumstances, we can calculate how much heat at the utmost can be converted into the other form. This theoretical ratio of change, then, represents the extreme limit which the actual execution of any such change can approach. It is our practical ideal.

If we examine real machines from this point of view we find they are for the most part still quite far from this

theoretical limit value. And here comes the second cause of defective efficiency, namely, the practical imperfection of all machines, natural as well as artificial. Contrary to the prevailing notion, artificial machines are as a rule much better utilizers of energy than the natural ones. While, however, the first cause of loss of energy lies in the nature of things and there is no way to overcome it, the second cause lies in our own hands. It is a measure of our stupidity or lack of skill, and there has been a steady improvement in efficiency in so far as it is related to the second cause. We need only compare a primitive sledge for the transport of large stones as represented on Egyptian monuments with a modern freight car on rails to realize the improved efficiency of so simple a machine in the course of thousands of years. In the same sense all other machines have been improved, and new ones have been continually invented for the purpose of effecting changes of energy which until recently could be accomplished in only a very imperfect manner. The application of electricity to human purposes is not yet a century old, and yet it has brought about a radical change in our very mode of existence.

It may therefore be said that the progress of technical science is characterized by the fact: first, that more and more energy is utilized for human purposes, and secondly, that the transformation of the raw energies into useful forms of energy is attended by ever-increasing efficiency. The degree of efficiency is a very good measure of culture in this field, for we call every machine and every process better which yields a larger amount of useful energy for an equal amount of raw energy, that is, which works with less waste.

Now, in considering the question how far the progress of technical science in this sense may be deemed an advance toward higher things, we may be inclined to regard the technical matters explained above as something low, infected as some of us may still be with the ancient world's contempt for work. Let me mention a fact which alone is sufficient to give us pause. It is known that Aristotle considered slavery absolutely essential for all times. The economic organization of the Greeks and Romans was based upon the system of slavery. It was slavery that gave the great thinkers of antiquity their leisure and enabled them to devote their time to the pursuit of science. Aristotle could not imagine who would do the rough work if not the slaves. He had especially in mind the supply of raw energy for such simple things as grinding corn and the like, which were still done by hand. By the introduction of animals for work, and later of inorganic energies, like the wind and water, it became possible even a thousand years ago to solve the problem of slavery in a practical way in so far as there was no longer any need of human power for such work. This one example shows what a highly humanizing effect technical knowledge has. It frees man from the most unintellectual, hence the most inhuman, form of work. Without this technical progress we should still be having slaves and we should be removed by a whole world from the social consciousness of a truly modern man. And all morality and ethics would have been utterly powerless to produce a change, for it is only when our stomachs are provided for that we can philosophize.

On the other hand we see men now doing more and more of the sort of work that machines are unable to do in the multiplicity of tasks before us. While the symbol of the older humanity was man and woman digging the earth in the sweat of their brows, the symbol of modern humanity is the man at the switchboard or the propeller guiding with slight muscular exertion but with constant expenditure of mental work, huge masses of energy toward purposeful activity. This elevation of man from a working beast on a level with the ox to a higher being having free sway over endless quantities of energy is an ethical gain which we owe exclusively to technical progress.

In applying the standard of efficiency we not only find that there are ethical values in technology—still by no means as highly esteemed as it should be—but we also find that in the provinces commonly regarded as loftier, and actually loftier, the same criterion of efficiency holds good. Jesus could not say anything higher of himself than that he brought peace to mankind. Unfortunately history showed later that the re-

sult was often enough the very reverse. We have in the meantime grown much more susceptible to the ethical value of peace than nations of former times. If today we are striving for universal peace with ever-increasing success, which even the skepticism of the present chancellor cannot deny, the potent factor that makes for the success of this movement is not the Christian commandment of peace. The Church as such does almost nothing for the development of this idea. It is the recognition of what a tremendous waste of energy not only war itself is but even the maintenance of armed peace. And if we are coming to see more distinctly that the scientific investigator is the only one to whom we can successfully direct the prayer, "Deliver us from evil," then we shall also come to recognize that the concept under which all such negative and positive work is to be united is given in the viewpoint of efficiency.

Let us take the most abstract of all the sciences, philosophy, and the most abstract branch of philosophy, logic. You ask, What can they have to do with the transformation of energy and the improvement of efficiency? Logic teaches to avoid errors in thinking. Let us suppose that the problem of logic has been solved so far that only a very small number of people still make mistakes in thinking. We scarcely venture to imagine what an immense waste of energy would be saved if the preponderating mass of humanity thought correctly. It is equally staggering to conceive what the effect would be if all men acted well and nobly. All the energies now expended upon justice and punishment, upon government and the police would suddenly be released and made available for nobler purposes.

Thus we see that improved efficiency plays an extremely important role in all fields of culture. It is impossible in this brief sketch to give even a slight conception of the vast range and profound depths of this idea. In applying it to one subject after the other thruout the sphere of human interest, we gradually realize that we have actually found a fundamental principle for the totality of human action. Not only the human but the cosmic is governed in the same way by this law of nature. It is necessary, therefore, to express in one brief phrase the aggregate of thoughts that cluster about the relations here set forth. Since the phrase should especially characterize its ethical side, I will call it the energetic imperative. And this energetic imperative which governs our whole life from technics to ethics means: "Waste no energy."

LEIPZIG, GERMANY.

# A Life Sonnet

BY MARION PELTON GUILD

LONG have I loved the sonnet's challenge rare:
"Thus, and thus only, shall thy pace be set,
At every turn new barriers shall be met.
With scrupulous allegiance shall thou bear
The handicap of ancient rule; yet spare
Thy labor if an instant thou forget
The service of that one fair thought, which yet
Must shine clear-cut, the goal of all thy care."

Lo, in this human test undreamed, unsought,
Its note of joy still quivering into grief,
Life calls for poet craft more keen and fine:
To meet each strait demand the past hath wrought,
Yet firmly weave our sonnet clear and brief
Till every strain reveal the Thought Divine.

MILTON, MASS.

# Literature

## A Great American Story Teller

THE publishers inform us that Mr. Merwin has worked upon this memoir during six years. That is believable, altho some of Mr. Merwin's limitations as biographer are suggested by two of his own phrases. On one page he writes: "Mr. Pemberton [his predecessor] hints at more serious troubles which afflicted Bret Harte's last years." Most conscientious biographers would, if they set any store by such "hints," run them to earth, but there is no evidence that Mr. Merwin even made the attempt. Again, "the very absence of information about Bret Harte makes misconstruction easy," Mr. Merwin frankly avows; and it must be confessed that he does little to attack the source of error. This is an old-fashioned type of biography, not documented, but plentifully provided with critical chapters on the writer's heroines, style, and ethics. These are intelligently executed, tho we should have welcomed evidences of genuine research. Printed matter has, indeed, been pretty thoroly reviewed, and it is also to be confessed that Mr. Merwin's volume differs from some American biographies in taking account of its hero's environment, making always interesting, yet disproportionately numerous and extended digressions. Still, such a chapter as that on the California Pioneers helps to establish the contention that Bret Harte was not guilty of "perverse romanticism"—Professor Royce's phrase. Perverse, no; but we are happy to concede that he was a romanticist. As Mr. Merwin says:

"Diaries, letters and narratives written by Pioneers themselves, and, most important of all, the daily newspapers published in San Francisco and elsewhere from 1849 to 1855, fully corroborate Bret Harte's assertion that he described only what actually occurred. 'The author has frequently been asked,' he wrote, 'if such and such incidents were real—if he had ever met such and such characters. To this he must return the one answer, that in only a single instance was he conscious of drawing purely from his imagination and fancy for a character and a logical succession of incidents drawn therefrom. A few weeks after his story was published, he received a letter, authentically signed, *correcting some of the minor details of his facts*, and enclosing as corroborative evidence a slip from an old newspaper.'"

As for the romancer's methods of composition, the present biographer quotes Charles Warren Stoddard:

"One day I found him pacing the floor of his office in the United States Mint [at San Francisco]; he was knitting his brows. . . . He was watching and waiting for a word, the right word, the one word of all others to fit into a line of recently written prose. I suggested one; it would not answer; it must be a word of two syllables, or the natural rhythm of the sentence would suffer."

He was, withal, without affectation. "These fellows see a heap of things in my stories than I never put there," he said, after reading a batch of laudatory notices clipped from English newspapers. Bret Harte, in one of his Scottish stories, says: "The Consul, more *perceptive* than analytical, found her [Mrs. Deeside] a puzzle." Bret Harte was that consul. But what magnificent perceptions!

*THE LIFE OF BRET HARTE. With Some Account of the California Pioneers. *By Henry Childs Merwin.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. Pp. 362. $3.

## A Tory History of England

THE announcement that Rudyard Kipling was engaged upon a history of England aroused considerable interest but not much surprise. "Puck of Pook's Hill" was virtually a history of England, told in a series of flashlight scenes from different periods of the past. This was certainly more interesting and perhaps more instructive than the continuous history which he has now produced in collaboration with Prof. C. R. L. Fletcher.* Nevertheless the authors of this volume have accomplished their purpose, which was to teach patriotism, as they understand it, to the rising generation by a readable narrative of how their country came to be. They have

*A HISTORY OF ENGLAND. *By C. R. L. Fletcher and Rudyard Kipling.* New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.80.

disregarded most of the rules which the modern school of "scientific" historians maintains, but they have not disregarded the constitution of the adolescent mind. They know that young people are more interested in the individual man than the average man, and in wars than statistics. The volume contains more opinions than dates and more illustrations than maps. The narrative has but few dry pages, and the color plates are gorgeous enough for anybody.

Consequently there is no question about its popularity. Nothing like it has appeared since Dickens's "Child's History of England," which enraptured an earlier generation and has not yet lost its attractiveness. This volume has the same engaging qualities as Dickens's history. It has also much the same faults, and in addition a graver fault of its own, that is, it is on the wrong side. It is as strongly Tory as Dickens's history was Whig.

Matthew Arnold was once told that he was getting to be as dogmatic as Carlyle. "Yes," he replied, "but you forget this obvious difference: Carlyle was dogmatic and wrong, whereas I am dogmatic and right." Messrs. Kipling and Fletcher are, in our opinion, dogmatic and wrong. They regard democracy as "still on trial." They speak contemptuously of republics and "their imaginary 'natural rights' of everybody to have an equal share in government." They urge on every possible occasion the importance of universal military training and a big navy. Martial prowess quite overshadows the modester virtues. But we must credit them with one pacifistic concession, apropos of the French and Scottish wars of the fifteenth century: "Too much fighting is as bad for men as too little." They are insidiously inimical toward Germany: "England should always beware of the northeast wind. It blows her no good."

These lessons are enforced with jingo jingles, some of them as clever verse as any that Kipling has written. Some of them, on the other hand, are such as we could have written ourselves, or anybody else, but which we would not have accepted for publication, or anybody else. The volume opens with the tale of the Thames, geology and paleontology ingeniously versified:

"I walk my beat before London Town,
Five hours up and seven down.
Up I go and I end my run
At Tide-end-town, which is Teddington."

The volume closes on a strong major chord with the inspiring poem, "The Glory of the Garden." Every child will have the substance of the Magna Carta fixt in his mind when he has read "The Reeds of Runnymede," and he will forever feel England's need for a navy once he has heard the answer to his question, "Oh, where are you going to, all you Big Steamers?" In "My Father's Chair" Kipling has put the Tory theory of government into four unforgetable quatrains, of which we must quote two:

"There are four good legs to my Father's chair—
Priest and People and Lords and Crown.
I sit on all of 'em fair and square,
And that is the reason it don't break down.
I won't trust one leg, nor two, nor three,
To carry my weight as I sit me down:
I want all four of 'em under me—
Priest and People and Lords and Crown."

## Political Representation

Political writers usually deal only incidentally with the principles of representation; it is a somewhat abstruse topic, dry almost in proportion to its importance. In the midst of our agitation on methods of government come two really significant books devoted to it.

The first, by Dr. Reed[1], is confined to a historical survey of the territorial divisions in all of the United States for whatever purpose, elections, taxation, education, militia, local option, improvement, mining, conservation and what not. It shows a sort of evolution, and occasional clogging by tradition. Dr. Reed's study has not led him toward revolution, but toward reform, and his studies warrant attention to his conclusions, which are stated in brief summaries at the close of the different chapters. He calls for fewer Senators and Representatives and so greater honor in their election, and he thinks the term of the latter should

[1] The Territorial Basis of Government under the State Constitutions. Local Divisions and Rules for Legislative Apportionment. By Alfred Zantzinger Reed, Ph.D. New York: Columbia University. 1919.

be direct enough to make them represent current popular views, and he shows little faith in direct legislation as advocated to-day. The book is a demonstration of the need for "that being whom we all abuse and all utilize—the professional politician, who gives his whole life to the work"; he only has a working conception of the co-ordination of the political divisions and sub-divisions of a state.

Quite another phase of representation is considered by Mr. Humphreys[2]: that is, who is and who should be represented by successful candidates? He stands for minority, that is, proportional, representation. Many will disagree with him, but his analysis of election systems, not only in England but the world over, must be considered, for it is wrought out with judgment after careful study, and enforced by illustrations from "real life." Japan, Sweden, Finland, the United States and other countries give example of wise and unwise methods. The list system and the alternate vote method, the two ways of reaching proportional representation, are adequately and lucidly discussed.

**Sixes and Sevens.** By O. Henry. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20.

According to an anecdote printed in one of the monthly magazines, a college student who once posed as the author of "O. Henry's" work wrote to him, upon being exposed, expressing remorse. The impostor said that he began it all in jest, and was unable to extricate himself. The romancer's reply was as follows:

"Of course, I know it was only a prank. Come down to New York some time and we'll do the town together. It was generous of you to stand for some of that stuff."

Some of the "stuff" in the present volume it would indeed have been generous to "stand for." When the publishers say that *Sixes and Sevens* is "material worthy of permanent addition to his nine published volumes" they are guilty of—shall we say, inveterate optimism? Only a few of the twenty-five tales collected here have the ring of O. Henry at his best or near-best. For O. Henry was the most original genius among American storytellers since Bret Harte, and these chips from the workshop are, in nine cases out of ten, only such stuff as magazines are made of.

**The American Dramatist.** By Montrose J. Moses. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.50.

This is a useful book, for it covers a new field, a field that many do not knew exists, for the playwright, in this country, whatever may be his deserts, is not known to so wide a circle as his European confrère. Plays are not commonly published in America unless they are failures, and of those who see them on the stage very few take the trouble to find out to whom they are indebted for the evening's entertainment by reading the author's name in small caps. on their programs. Mr. Moses has been for years a close student of the contemporary drama and has published volumes on "Famous Actor Families of America," Ibsen, Maeterlinck, "Everyman" and the Passion Play. In this volume he has critical sketches of Bronson Howard, James A. Herne, David Belasco, Percy Mackaye, Clyde Fitch, Augustus Thomas, and William Gillette, as well as special chapters on such topics as the melodrama, the kinetoscope theater, "Dramatizing Poetic Drama," a national theater, the open air play, etc., some of which have appeared in THE INDEPENDENT. Mr. Moses never forgets a good bibliography and index.

**The Making of Scotland.** Lectures on the War of Independence Delivered in the University of Glasgow. By the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart. New York: The Macmillan Company. Pp. xiv, 242. $1.50.

Sir Herbert Maxwell makes no appeal to students of Scottish history in publishing his Glasgow University lectures for 1910, for the volume makes its appearance without an index, and, beyond the mention of half a dozen authorities in his brief preface, with no bibliography or list of sources. It is, therefore, unnecessary to give a critical estimate of the book as an addition to the history of Scotland in the thirteenth and

[2] PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION: A STUDY IN METHODS OF ELECTION. By *John H. Humphreys*. London: Methuen & Co. 5 shillings net.

fourteenth centuries. As an interesting and entertaining narrative of the heroic achievements of Wallace and Bruce, and a vivid picture of border warfare between the English and the Lowland Scots, Sir H. Maxwell's little book may well find a wide circle of readers; and undoubtedly the book helps to an understanding of Scottish nationality, and also of the long continued poverty and backwardness of Northern Britain. Perhaps the greatest contribution that Sir Herbert Maxwell makes in this volume is his elucidation of the reasons for the continuance for three centuries of what was practically civil war. He describes it as the chief sport of the nobility in which they stood to lose if they were beaten or taken prisoners; but in which their lives were usually quite safe, and if they were successful and took their opponents captive, the prize was great. It was only the peasantry that suffered, and the peasants mattered little more to these feudal lords than do the hunted deer or pheasants to their descendants of modern times.

"In mediæval warfare, before the invention of gunpowder, the common soldiers and the farmers and peasants who followed their lords to the field counted only as pawns in the game. The object was to kill as many of them as possible, prisoners being costly and troublesome. But the barons, knights and esquires were regarded very differently. They rode into battle with charmed lives, and it was only in exceptional disasters, such as Bannockburn on the one side, or Flodden on the other, that any large numbers were slain. The great object was to take these gentlemen of coat-armor prisoners, and hold them to ransom. A landed proprietor's farms might be burned and the live-stock driven off; his armed tenants might be unable to pay any rent; but let him have the good fortune to capture some person of distinction on the other side, and he would recoup himself for all loss. That, as well as the love of adventure, was what kept the game of war so long alive between the two nations, who in subsequent history has shown are well able to dwell together in amity. It was a huge gambling transaction, with all the excitement of high play, plus that of brigandage and military glory. But you will see how cruelly it pressed on the peasantry who had nothing to gain but all to lose. Gunpowder, which at last seemed likely to make war more horrible than before, and cruelly to multiply the sufferings of the peasantry, it was only rendered battle less bloody, but it cured the barons and knights of their intense passion for war, because a bullet was as likely to find a billet in the carcase of a noble as in that of a churl."

**The Belmont Book.** By Vados. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Arnold Bennett, who contributes the introduction to this volume, is so clever a person that the reviewer fought shy of him until he had read the book for himself. The reviewer was afraid that otherwise he would want simply to quote a few lines of Mr. Bennett; better lines than any of his own. And even after reading the book, the reviewer finds himself quoting Mr. Bennett's assurance that *The Belmont Book* is not a nature book—but a human nature book; and his information that the author is a novelist who lives in Paris, who knows the best-informed journalists and most influential politicians and best-gowned women; and who, withal, besides knowing what the cut of skirts will be three months hence, "is also aware of what the work-girls think and say," being acquainted with the ideals of the bourgeois, "and of her concierge, and of the flower-seller." We are persuaded that "Vados" is a delightful woman, not so much from what Mr. Bennett tells (and doesn't tell) about her as from the book which she herself writes about the Norman town she names Belmont. As Mr. Bennett says again, her book resembles "The Anatomy of Melancholy" "in treating of everything, including even melancholy"—altho that is not often the motive. The writer's natural humor is assisted by a plentiful knowledge of proverbial wit and countryside humor. She herself seems to be an Englishwoman with an American husband; but the most remarkable thing about her is her universal and unaffected sympathy and understanding. Easter —Our Neighbors—Drouet Lengloiz —Summer—The Herb Garden—The Gentlemen Glassmakers—Harvest—Saint Hubert—La Toussaint: this partial list of chapter headings can scarcely suggest the subject matter of a most informal volume, belonging to no particular genre. The reader will learn here more than a little of French village and rural life, and one's predominant impression is bound to be one of keen pleasure. *The Belmont Book* is altogether delightful; we don't in the least care who wrote it and so modestly conceals her identity.

**The Psychology of Religious Experience.** By Edward Scribner Ames, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Philosophy in the University of Chicago. Boston: The Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.50.

If religion is less an intellectual formulation and apprehension of creeds and schemes of salvation than an attitude of mind, a life of faith and service, then a psychological investigation of religious phenomena which will reveal the ideas, training and environment necessary to stimulate and nourish that life, is far more profitable than philosophical speculation as to the eternal validity of doctrines or traditions which have served religion in the past. It is this practical value of the subject, together with a conviction that religion is an essential product of the human mind, a necessary development in the struggle for adjustment and adaptation to environment, that allures modern psychology more and more into the field of religious consciousness. Professor Ames treats the subject "from the standpoint of functional psychology," employing the historic and genetic method. This plan affords an opportunity for explaining many religious phenomena in other than intellectual terms and relating them to fundamental human instincts and impulses, but it also eliminates all supernatural elements and subjects religion entirely to the laws of evolution. The importance of primitive forms and ceremonies the author finds in their suggestiveness for interpreting the more complex manifestations, and in the light they throw on the origin and development of religion in the race. He identifies religious consciousness "with the consciousness of the greatest values of life," and traces the persistence and growth of religion in both the race and the individual to its perpetual spring in life's changing activities and interests. Whenever profound changes in the social or individual organism occur, corresponding religious changes must follow. This result clears the way for what will prove to be for most readers the best part of this book, the study of normal religious development in childhood and youth, culminating in "spontaneous awakening" or "normal conversion" during the adolescent period. These chapters are very illuminating and full of suggestion in both what they sanction and what they condemn. Professor Ames has made a substantial contribution to the work so well begun a decade ago by Coe and Starbuck, and his broad, scientific treatment of the subject places the study on a firm basis. The wide survey of the book and the bold standpoint assumed have no doubt led to some errors in detail and some questionable conclusions and definitions, but they have also given weight and clarity to the views exprest. As a whole the book is of unusual value and must influence the practical work of religious instruction and training. No intelligent student or teacher of religion can afford to neglect it.

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**Essays in Modern Theology and Related Subjects.** Gathered and Published as a Testimonial to Charles Augustus Briggs, D. D., D. Litt., on the Completion of His Seventieth Year, January 15, 1911, by a Few of His Pupils, Colleagues and Friends. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

Few American scholars have done so much solid and effective work for the advancement of biblical and theological studies as Prof. C. A. Briggs, of Union Theological Seminary. Scarcely a worker of distinction in these fields but is his debtor in more ways than one, for besides his large personal contributions, it was he who bore the brunt of the struggle for freedom in these lines of investigation. This testimonial from more than twenty of his former pupils and his fellow workers to the high esteem in which they hold Professor Briggs comes to him while still a vigorous worker and writer. The extended bibliography of his principal writings which concludes the volume shows the wide range of interest and great industry which have characterized this leader in biblical study. Each contributing essayist is a specialist in the field of his investigation and a diversity of subjects is covered. "Babylonian Eschatology," by Dr. Langdon; "Greek and Hittite Gods," by Dr. Ward of THE INDEPENDENT; "Calvin's Theory of the Church," by Professor McGiffert, and "The Theory of Pleasure," by Professor Gardiner, will suggest the variety of topics discussed outside of the strictly biblical studies. The

book is a splendid tribute to Professor Briggs, and furnishes ample evidence of the broad and careful scholarship which characterizes the American theological students and workers of the present.

**In the Time of the Pharaohs.** By Alexandre Moret. Translated by Mme. Moret. With 16 Plates and a Map. 12mo, pp. xi, 304. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

The author is Professor of Egyptology in l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes, Paris, and is an author of repute on the subject. The present volume is the latest of many attempts to give glimpses into the life and habits of the ancient Egyptians. So much that is new has been discovered from year to year that the latest book, if by a competent scholar, is the best. We have here not a history, not a treatise on religion or architecture, but selected chapters in the great book of Egyptology. The six chapters treat of the restoration of Egyptian temples, Pharaonic diplomacy, Egypt before the Pyramids, and in the Pyramid-building age, the Book of the Dead and the Egyptian Magic. One who reads these chapters will get a clear and correct view of this fascinating subject and wish to learn more. The plates add much to the interest of the volume and are well chosen.

## Literary Notes

....A worthy constituent of Macmillan's "Friendly Library" is the new volume compiled by Temple Scott, *The Friendship of Books* ($1.25). An excellent feature is the index of authors represented, with the titles of their works.

....An interesting article on "The European Problem Play," by Prof. H. L. Le Daum, with numerous bibliographical footnotes, is to be found in the October number of the *Quarterly Journal of the University of North Dakota* (University, N. D.).

....In his new novel, *Rebellion*, Joseph Medill Patterson argues against the Catholic theory of indissoluble marriage, with great accuracy of detail and similitude to life, but with no great literary skill (Duffy & Britton Co., $1.50).

Belle Moses is the author of a volume *Charles Dickens and His Girl Heroines* (Appleton, $1.50). Chapter two tells of "The Real David Copperfield" and there is offered thruout the volume a good deal of biographical material very pleasantly handled.

....The Putnams publish in a handsome volume a record of the lives, achievements and genealogy of the early Irish settlers in Onondaga County, New York, and the outlying regions. (*Pioneer Irish of Onondaga: About 1776-1847.* By Theresa Bannan, M. D. $2.)

....Ministers in churches of the Reformed and Congregational orders will find a helpful and suggestive book in *Public Worship for Non-Liturgical Churches* (Doran: 75 cents), written by Prof. A. S. Hoyt of Auburn, who points out the growing importance of the worship side of the public service which he contends has too often been slighted in the past.

....Samuel G. Camp in his little book *The Fine Art of Fishing* (New York: Outing Publishing Company: $1) tells us that "it is not all of fishing to fish," which is a wise observation. The author is an optimist and in presenting a large amount of useful information he also conveys to the reader the charm of the fisherman's outdoor life. The text is profusely illustrated with the author's own photographs.

....For some years Rev. David Smith, D. D., now professor of theology in Magee College, Londonderry, has written a "correspondence" column in the *British Weekly*, wherein he has answered from week to week letters of inquiry concerning religious subjects. Dr. Smith has made a selection from this correspondence and published it under the title of *Christian Counsel* (Doran: $1.50). The contents are arranged topically, and the counsel, which is directed to both ministers and laymen, is rich in wisdom, and rarely fails to hit the mark.

....A new edition of *Americana*, "An American Encyclopedia for Americans," is announced for publication by Brentano's on December 1. The encyclopedia represents the collaboration of some two thousand editors and contributors, the editor-in-chief being Frederick Converse Beach, of the *Scientific American*. An interesting comparison between the book-making methods of yesterday and today is afforded by the sight of the earlier edition and the new one, side by side. Each volume of the former is two and three-quarter inches thick, against one inch in the latter, which is printed on India paper. Thus the volumes of the old edition weigh six and one-half pounds each; those of the new issue, two and one-half pounds. But in contents, too, there is a marked improvement. Tho the twenty volumes of *Americana* contain a great deal of information concerning things non-American, the emphasis is suggested by the following figures: Vincennes, Sieur de, re-

...Indiana, one and a quarter pages; Vincennes ... Vincennes, Indiana, one quarter page.

William Blake's *Marriage of Heaven and Hell* comes to us in a new edition, with an introduction by Francis Griffin Stokes. The little book was printed at the Florence Press, London, on Aldwych paper, from type that is effective in combination without eccentricity. At least one innovation in composition is to be commended, and the type is itself so excellent that we hope later volumes from this press will show more generous spacing of sentences, and of the running head. There are here none of the author's drawings, wherein "are mingled the beautiful, the grotesque, and the terrible," but The Voice of the Devil, the Memorable Fancies and the Proverbs of Hell are all present, and no omissions. (Dutton; $1.25.)

....The approaching visit to this country of the distinguished Belgian scholar, Franz Cumont, to deliver at our universities courses of lectures on the relation of Oriental to classical religions, gives interest to an admirable volume of his, *The Oriental Religions in Roman Paganism,* issued by the Open Court Publishing Company. It includes courses of lectures before the Collège de France and the Hibbert Trust and is of the first authority. M. Cumont has been best known by his great work on the "Mysteries of Mithra," and this volume has a larger scope, covering as well the worship in the Roman Empire of Isis and the Great Mother. It is a most important period in its relation to the preparation for the conquest of Christianity over the old faiths. ($2.)

....Among the many publications relating to Sunday school work three deserve special mention. The first of these is the excellent little book on *The Evolution of the Sunday School* (Pilgrim Press; 75 cents) by Henry F. Cope, general secretary of the Religious Education Association. It contains a compact, readable story of the whole Sunday school movement. To the Constructive Bible Studies, published by the University of Chicago Miss Georgia L. Chamberlain contributes her sympathetic study of *The Hebrew Prophets* ($1). The work is adapted to the needs of pupils of about the third year in academies or high schools, but it will be found valuable for more mature classes as well. In *The Bible and Modern Life* (Funk & Wagnalls; $1) Mr. Clayton S. Cooper suggests various types of Bible study in harmony with modern thought and needs, and shows how these have been made interesting in many places.

## Pebbles

So many jokes are invented that it is a wonder that there are only a few good ones.—*Atchison Globe.*

THANKS

The *New York Tribune* published a news item from Stamford, Conn., describing the escape from its kennel of a chow dog which, having taken refuge in the woods near Sound Beach, was mistaken for a bear. The Paris *Herald* reprinted the story, to which the Berlin *Post* adds:

"The excitement caused by the report that a black bear was prowling about the outskirts of the city caused much excitement, and this demonstrates that big game is not so plentiful near the larger cities of America as it is supposed to be by some Europeans."




WILL THE POWERS INTERVENE?
A cartoon by McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

ACCORDING to the London *Globe,* two Germans were halted at the French frontier by the customs officers. "We have each to declare three bottles of red wine," said one of the Germans to the *douaniers.* "How much to pay?"

"Where are the bottles?" asked the customs man.

"They are within!" laughed the Teuton, making a gesture.

The French *douanier,* unruffled, took down his tariff book and read, or pretended to read. Wines imported in bottles pay so much, wines imported in barrels pay so much, and wines *en peaux d'âne* pay no duty. "You can pass, gentlemen."

# The Independent

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## The Greater Democracy of California

THE California election of Tuesday, October 10, will be a memorable one in the political history of the United States. Never before has so large a body of voters passed specifically upon so many measures of such great importance. There were twenty-three amendments presented to the people at that time and every one of them carried. It must not be inferred from this that the voters were willing to accept blindly anything which went by the name of "progressive legislation." They did not run down the column and mechanically mark crosses after every "yes" as voters sometimes mark party nominees. Each amendment had a separate and discriminating vote which shows even in the total returns. The majorities ranged from over 100,000 for the recall to less than 3,000 for woman suffrage.

The amendments are most varied in character; some involving the fundamental principles of government on which only the people as a whole were competent to decide; others, dealing with comparatively trivial matters, come more properly within the scope of the State Legislature. But for the most part they form a consistent body of legislation, unified by a single purpose, that of increasing the power of popular government and removing the influences which have perverted it. Five of the amendments deal with railroads, which have always exerted in California a dangerous power in financial and political matters. This group of amendments gives the State Railroad Commission of five members power to fix rates, prevent discrimination and regulate not only railroads but other public service corporations such as gas, telephone, street car and electric plants. Six amendments are devoted to municipalities; both extending the power of city governments and making them more responsive to the popular will, enabling them to establish and operate public utilities, and authorizing counties to obtain charters like the cities. Six amendments deal with the courts; prohibiting an appellate court from overturning the verdict in a criminal case on a technicality, authorizing the establishment of inferior courts in places of justices of the peace, making the clerk of the Supreme Court appointive instead of elective, permitting the impeachment of appellate judges, and providing for the recall of all judges like other State officers. Other amendments provide for inspection of weights and measures; for employers' liability legislation; for the extension of the tenure of office of civil service employees beyond four years; for the retention of text-books for four years; for the exemption of $1,000 worth of property in the case of army and navy veterans; for a split session of the Legislature, with a recess of thirty days for the consideration of the measures introduced, after which no new bills can be presented except by a three-fourths vote; for the initiative, referendum and recall; and for the enfranchisement of women.

Now in all this legislation, startling as it seems to the conservative East, there is really very little that is altogether new and untried. It is radical indeed, but not at all revolutionary. Even those who think that California has gone too far

must recognize that it has simply gone on farther in the same direction as all America has been going for the last 124 years. It was obviously the intent of the fathers of the Constitution that the people should not concern themselves directly with government. But it has been the intent of the people ever since to take the business into their own hands. The people have long ago established the right to elect a President instead of entrusting that duty to the free volition of the electoral college. The machinery for the election of senators indirectly is likewise largely superseded and will soon be discarded. Judges are now elected in many States and so are subject to recall at stated intervals. Representatives in State legislatures and in Congress are often very specifically instructed by their constituents how they shall vote, and the referendum is tacitly in use everywhere in the form of constitutional amendments. In the newer Western States there is no distinction in character between constitutional and statutory legislation, and the California amendment only carries this to its logical conclusion in practically abolishing the distinction by making it optional with those who petition for a law whether it shall be voted upon directly by the people or first be submitted to the Legislature. The recall as applied to the judiciary is a novelty and one which we view with apprehension, but the strong popular demand for it is obviously due to the prevalent feeling that the courts have not been confined to purely judicial functions but have become a part of the legislative machinery.

Equal suffrage cannot be regarded as an experiment, for it has been in quiet and successful operation in Wyoming for forty-one years and has gradually extended over the adjoining States of Utah, Colorado, Idaho and Washington. Equality now reigns over a territory of 600,000 square miles and a population of over 5,000,000. This ought to be a sufficiently large test of it to demonstrate to the incredulous men of the East and South that it is safe to entrust the ballot to the hands of their mothers, sisters and wives.

In short, the California election is simply an effort to re-establish a pure democracy. It is a return to the cornerstone of our political system, the old New England town meeting. It has been held that a pure democracy, that is, direct legislation by the mass of the people, was limited to a community whose voters could assemble in a single hall and within reach of one man's voice. That was true so long as the means of intercommunication remained in a primitive state as in ancient Greece and colonial New England. But print and mail and telegraph and telephone and rapid transit have extended the range of intercommunication so it is easier for the people of northern and southern California, tho they be nearly 800 miles apart, to counsel together and arrive at a common understanding than it used to be for Massachusetts farmers of the same town and only eight miles apart. An American State, no matter how large, now forms a true community and so may, if it chooses, govern itself directly. California chooses.

## A Chinese Republic

CAN it be that the ancient, fossilized Chinese Empire is to become a republic? We were amazed when Persia threw away its Shah and declared the republic, and we are still amazed that it continues, notwithstanding the machinations of Russia on the north. We were no less amazed when Turkey, another decayed Moslem nation, put its Sultan in prison and established the form of constitutional freedom, with the old French words of liberty, equality and fraternity, altho with a puppet of a Sultan after the British model. But can it be that the antiquated, indurated Empire of China, pagan China, as we call it, can all at once, in a day, as by a universal impulse of 400,000,000 people, declare itself a republic after the American pattern of Christian civilization? It is too prodigious for faith, and yet that is what seems to be announced, and very likely will be achieved.

Yet why not? Liberty is not Christian; it is human. It is human rights we proclaim when we talk ideally. Where did we get our ideal of liberty? Was it not from the democracy of pagan

Greece in its most glorious period? And did not republican government create its norm in the republic of pagan Rome before it lost its faith, and its pristine glory was marred by the conquest of imperialism? Who knows what grandeur, what power, may be developed, what superior and new civilization, when China awakes fully to consciousness, asserts its Chinese patriotism, and starts on its fresh career, beginning to rise from the stage which we have reached? Men who best know the Chinese declare that theirs is both the most normal and the hardiest humanity, best fitted to win of all races of men.

See what Japan has done in a generation. She has absorbed all of our processes of civilization from the primer to the dreadnought. In that measure of effective civilization which we so often adopt, she has defeated in war the proudest and greatest of the Christian nations of Europe. Why should not China do more than Japan has done? We may admire and we may fear, for we have given China many an insult. Japan keeps her Emperor, and China is likely to have none; what will be the effect on Japan of such an example—Japan only for a dozen years the teacher and model for China? What will be the effect on our own country and the nations of Europe when a republic, mightier and more populous than any of them, enters not only into the rivalry of international commerce and manufacture, but claims all the rights of equal international courtesy? These are parlous questions which it is time for statesmen to study.

Fortunately for the United States, we have, in our relations with China, good deeds to our credit as well as bad to our discredit. We have not, like Japan and all the great nations of Europe, robbed her of her territory and seized her ports, sure to be recovered again when she is ready to demand them by major force. We have sent to China our teachers and given our colleges. We only among the nations have refused to receive exorbitant damages for losses in the Boxer rebellion, and we are now educating by the hundreds her future statesmen and pioneers of industry and civilization. In this revolution our missionaries are protected with the utmost care, for this is not, like other rebellions, a war against foreigners and against reform, but in support of reform and against their own imperial Manchu government.

One must ask how it is that so mighty a rebellion, likely to be a constitutional revolution, has broken out so suddenly all over the country. It could not have happened forty years ago in the localized Taeping rebellion, nor later in the Boxer revolt. But now China has entered already on a new era. She has railroads and telegraphs and hundreds of newspapers. Intelligence goes everywhere. The people are awakened. They are concerning themselves as never before in the interests of their whole nation. They know immediately in Yun-nan or Sze-chuen what is going on in Pe-chi-li, and how their rulers in Peking are bargaining with foreign contractors. They will build their own railroads. They want to be burdened by no foreign loans. It is an utterly new China that has awakened from long sleep, roused by Western learning of mission schools, alarmed by the sudden apparition of despised Japan, indignant at the meddling robberies of more civilized nations, and resolved henceforth, under its new-created sense of patriotism, to create its own career and rule its own destinies.

And China can do it. The whole world is being reformed, reorganized, rehabilitated. A new world era is opening. Possibly this revolution may fail, but the successful revolution is not far off; we are seeing a nation born in a day.

## Mr. Bryan's Inconsistency

At the banquet in Lincoln, Neb., Mr. Bryan sat at President Taft's right hand, welcomed him to the city, took him by the hand and proposed a toast in his honor. Then the President, kind-hearted, desiring to commend this distinguished citizen of Lincoln, said he believed an important part of the pending peace treaties with Great Britain and France—that part which provides for a joint commission of inquiry—had been inserted at the suggestion of Mr. Bryan.

Immediately after this expression of the President's good will Mr. Bryan

wrote and published a bitter attack upon Mr. Taft and the Supreme Court, in the following words:

> Mr. Bryan challenges him [the President] to make public the written and verbal recommendations upon which he appointed Justice White to the position of Chief Justice, and the recommendations, written and verbal, on which he appointed the Justices whom he has placed on the supreme bench. Did he know how they stood on the Trust question, or was it purely accidental that all of his appointees took the Trust side of the question? He signed a publicity bill that requires publicity as to campaign contributions. Why not have a little publicity as to the influences that control the appointment of United States judges?"

It will be seen that this is virtually a charge that Mr. Taft "packed" the Supreme Court in the interest of the Trusts, being under the influence of those who represent these organizations. Did Mr. Bryan have this charge in mind when he took Mr. Taft by the hand at Lincoln? If he believed the President was guilty of packing the Supreme Court for the Trusts, how could he have clasped in a friendly way the hand that wrote the appointments? How could he have sat at the President's right hand and welcomed him to Lincoln? He has since repeated the charge, asserting that "the chain of circumstantial evidence" concerning the appointment of Governor Hughes is "sufficient to convict in a criminal court." In his address at Pocatello, Idaho, Mr. Taft resented Mr. Bryan's attack upon the court "with deep indignation."

Mr. Bryan, of course, found it convenient to overlook the fact that all of the President's appointees voted for the conviction and condemnation of the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trusts, and that the "rule of reason" enabled the court to condemn several subsidiary corporations which the lower court's judgment had permitted to escape. How many men are there in Mr. Bryan's own party who can be made to believe that President Taft has deliberately and corruptly sold the Supreme Court to the Trusts? Why did Mr. Bryan, apparently believing the charge to be true, take Mr. Taft's hand, bespatter him with praise and propose a toast in his honor? Possibly some one will "challenge" him to answer this question.

## The Elimination of the Flag

THESE are hard times for Old Glory. On both sides the northern boundary it is getting knocked out. In this country the Daughters of the Revolution are crusading against its use on handkerchiefs, napkins, tablecloths, dishes and other utensils. This shows how much more patriotic they are than their duly attested ancestors, who delighted in having their country's emblem stamped, embroidered, painted or carved on almost everything that they used or wore.

In Canada the anti-flag movement has gone further. Under the influence of the jingo spirit which overthrew reciprocity the Canadians are striving to banish altogether from sight the detestable Stars and Stripes. They are not annoyed nowadays by its appearance on the covers of magazines, because our patriotic societies have attended to that matter for them by prohibiting its use in this way. It was formerly the custom—and we must confess to have been guilty of it more than once—for magazines as well as buildings to decorate their façades on the Glorious Fourth with the American flag, but since several prominent periodicals have had their editions held up by law on that account the practice has been discontinued. But the Canadians object to the display of our flag even in places where, if anywhere, it would seem to be appropriate, that is, in the historic scenes of moving picture shows. The Over-Seas Club of Toronto has held a mass meeting demanding expurgation of the American flag from all the films. The managers yielded and have notified the American film manufacturers to substitute the Union Jack for the Stars and Stripes in all pictures henceforth, tho they are not sure the Yankee manufacturers will consent to do this in the plays of the Spanish-American and Civil Wars. Now it seems to us that this will lead to a lot of trouble. To have Colonel Roosevelt charging up San Juan Hill and Dewey bombarding Manila under the Union Jack is certainly misleading. If these films are preserved in a museum they may some day be brought forward in support of British claims to Cuba and the Philippines by right of visible conquest. In the case of the Civil War the

confusion would be no less, for the British flag should be on the other side, if on either, since Great Britain supported the rebels with men and money, ships and shouting. And think how it would look in revolutionary scenes. We should see—after the dramatic manner of the moving pictures—Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown hauling down the British flag with his own hands and then General Washington hoisting in its place its twin brother. The English have always preferred to regard the revolution as a civil war, and now they would make it appear so. It seems to us that the name of the Over-Seas Club has been exaggerated in the dispatch. It should rather be the Half-Seas-Over Club.

## Progress in Spelling Reform

Our readers are well aware of the need of spelling reform. They remember the toil they expended in learning to spell a language which has no settled rules, and in their elder days the necessity of going to a dictionary to make sure whether the word is *weird* or *wierd*. They know that their children waste in their school age one or two years in learning to spell, so that they are much behind the children of similar opportunities who have the advantage of phonetic writing. They know what difficulties foreigners have, not in learning to talk, but in learning to write our shockingly spelt language. They also know that the scholars of the country and the teachers as a class greatly desire a reform; that, thru the beneficence of Mr. Carnegie, societies have been formed in this country and in England to promote a system of simplified spelling, and that a certain number of journals, like The Independent, and of publishers, such as Funk-Wagnalls Company and Henry Holt & Co., have made a beginning in the adoption of a few simplified spellings.

It is somewhat important, altho not vitally so, that the American Simplified Spelling Board and the English Simplified Spelling Society should work on precisely the same lines and make the same recommendations. Yet all discussion is good, in order to awaken a somewhat sleepy public; and whatever changes are recommended the two societies cannot but agree on many which are patent. If one society takes a more radical position than the other its effort to persuade the public will have to begin with the less radical on which both are agreed.

There has been such a difference of policy between these two societies. The English society, whose leading officers have been much devoted to the teaching of phonetics in schools, have prest the most radical reform possible without the addition of new letters. Their proposed reform would cover all words, and give to each sound one separate letter or combination of letters. Thus the long vowels, which are the most difficult problem, they designate by adding a second vowel, thus *ai* for *a* in *babe*, *aa* for *a* in *father*, *ee* for long *e*, *ie* for long *i*, and *oe* for long *o*, but *u* doubled, *uu* for *u* in *brood*, and *yu* for *u* in *due*. This, of course, makes a complete change in the looks of a printed page. Take the following example:

"Sum dai, I beleev, English iz destind tu becum the werld langwij, the veehicl ov understanding amung naishonz. But its riez tu this pozishon, az wel az its prezent yusfulnes, iz obviusly hinderd bie the abserd speling, which pruuvz such an obstacl tu our oen children, eeven thoez ov naitivborn pairents."

The American Simplified Spelling Board has been far less radical, seeking what seemed feasible, and looking to a gradual approach to phoneticism. They have sought to reduce the glaring complexities after the prevalent English analogy, and to drop, as far as possible, useless letters. If less radical their method has seemed to them more practical and more likely to secure public favor.

It was desirable that representatives of the two societies should meet in London in September and compare their views with the hope of harmony. It was agreed at this meeting that a considerable simplification of English spelling can be effected by (1) dropping clearly superfluous letters; (2) substituting a single letter in its familiar use for a more or less cumbrous combination of letters having the same sound; (3) bringing eccentric spellings under a prevailing rule of analogy. These reforms would not greatly disturb the looks of a printed

page, and would be of much value. But it was agreed that these reforms would not meet the whole difficulty, especially in the long vowels, as to whose notation agreement has not been reached, the English society desiring absolute uniformity, as in the example given above, while the American representatives are not prepared for complete phoneticism. While no full agreement was reached, the English society, as a result of this conference, agreed to accept for provisional use the dropping of silent letters when it does not involve a change of pronunciation, as *dout* for *doubt*, *definit* for *definite;* also in the case of a doubled consonant drop one if no confusion would result, as *batl* for *battle; t* for *ed* in certain preterits, as *prest* for *pressed;* and, finally, substitute *f* for *ph.* These are among the recommendations which the Americans had accepted, and the consent to accept such provisional and partial reforms proves the coming together of the two societies.

We hope the British Simplified Spelling Society will be able to go on with its work on this basis, emphasizing the importance of finally reaching a pure phonetic system, but also aiding a more gradual present reform. Absolute phoneticism is the ideal ultimate aim, with one character for one sound, but this is in the distance, and it will require a new and enlarged alphabet, or a number of diacritic signs. The adoption of such an alphabet, however, must provide for sounds like the French nasals, the German and Arabic gutturals, and the Chinese tones, and can be prepared only by an international commission. This work is needed; why could not some society, or the Carnegie Institution, take it up?

## Flying

In a recent number of The Independent Mr. Grahame-White states that flying with the aeroplane, while easy to learn, is never safe. He tells us that a very great deal of skill is required to pilot a machine when the wind is gusty. "Then an aero swings and rolls about in the air, sometimes in a very alarming way. Incessant watchfulness is necessary to keep it upon an even keel; and none but experienced flyers care to ascend unless the weather conditions are good." It is, however, in the contingency of being compelled to descend that the hight of danger is met, and we are told that "to keep one's head at such a moment," when the motor fails the pilot, and make a safe descent, "means the exercise of a great deal of skill; and this only comes by experience." Evidently there is no chance for getting experience but by dangerous exposure. We note two cases within the State of New York during the last month, when aviators have been jeered by the crowds for not flying during unstable weather. In both cases the aviators rose into the air only to be dashed down to death. If any can see in the present stage of this art anything very hopeful, beyond the excitement of unusual motion and the conquering of certain difficulties, we should be glad to hear from them.

It is very clear that aviation has not reached as yet any practical stage of development, where it can serve us in the ordinary affairs of everyday life. It is so encompassed with danger that it cannot even touch the problems of transit or travel and the carriage of goods. It has increased the number of those who are willing to venture life for a sensation. We imagine that Lord Byron would be delighted to be with us just now, for he cried out in despair for "one new sensation." With Count Zeppelin, Lord Byron might be happy for two hours, and if his airship came down with a crash the two might rise from the wreck thoroly happy. We do not see, however, any particular advantage in increasing the number of those who are willing to risk life and limb without a higher motive.

What we want to solve is not the relative advantages of monoplanes and biplanes, or any other such profundity of a mechanical sort. Structures costing a large amount of money, and involving a large amount of risk for themselves and danger to their occupants, are of no special importance to the people. Mr. Atwood certainly achieved a triumph in flying from St. Louis to New York, but that was all. The people are not going to travel in that way, and we cannot see that there was a slightest gain in any direction to be credited to this achieve-

ment. Mr. Atwood announced that he would at once withdraw from aviation as something too unsafe. Count it all up and no one yet has helped us to fly. We have not gained one point in the art of popular aviation—that is, safely and surely navigating the air.

The birds have got the start of us; they have grown wings. We are handicapped along that line by the fact that from the very point where the birds' wings grow we have already grown arms. The whole mammal kingdom has, in one way or another, used up that special part of the skeleton where the wing structure is joined; used it up with legs or arms; and the fish has used it with fins. So far as we know the fish are satisfied in the water, and the birds are satisfied in the air, but the arm bearer has become dissatisfied on the land. He finds that he can use his arms fairly well for fins in the water, but not for wings to divide the air. Why not? Are we sure that the cannot work out the problem in that direction? Is a device absolutely hopeless, by which a man can lift himself in the air, and with which he can convey himself safely from place to place? A Frenchman promises us that before another year is out he will have something of this sort ready, and that he will fly at will where his interests direct him. Mr. Wright is working up some such idea in North Carolina. We should like nothing better than to write it down, that whoever has marketing to do may hitch himself up and alight with his basket at the door of some store, built not on the dusty street for the convenient access of horses, but in the midst of a lovely garden or grove.

It needs no wild stretch of the imagination to foresee an entirely new sort of city construction. The present arrangement was devised, not to accommodate human beings, but to accommodate horses; man has only a narrow sidewalk. Before the Civil War many of the Southern cities did not have even this sidewalk. The horseman rode to the store door, struck it with the handle of his riding whip, and called for what he wanted. Will we some day get so far out of the horse age that we can have all the street to ourselves, and can get rid of animals and their filth altogether? Can we break up the rows of houses; plant our stores as we may also our homes, isolated, in groves or orchards? The ideal is at least pleasant to anticipate. It would make a revolution, socially as well as architecturally, and we cannot see that it would do us any harm from the standpoint of art or of comfort.

**Governor Wilson and the President**

When Governor Woodrow Wilson says, as he did last week, that "the President of the United States gives out one utterance one day and then the next day takes it back and apologizes for it" (referring to what the President has said about enforcing the Anti-Trust law), he is not just to Mr. Taft. The record of the latter's public addresses does not warrant this assertion. If the Governor will read the published reports of those speeches he will see his error. Mr. Taft has been sufficiently definite in setting forth his policy as to the execution of the law. It is true, however, that business suffers by reason of uncertainty as to enforcement of the statute. But this is due to the possible scope of the policy of Mr. Taft and his Attorney-General, rather than to any inconsistency in their utterances. If all incorporated consolidations in the making of which competition among the constituent parts was ended must be torn to pieces simply because the original competition ought to be restored, and if Mr. Wickersham has a list of "about one hundred" consolidations doomed to be dissolved, hundreds of thousands of shareholders and many managers of great companies are made cautious and subjected to restraint by anxiety. If such ending of competition, and not injustice in formation and management, is to be the offense which demands prosecution, business will be affected unfavorably for some time to come. Governor Wilson should define his own attitude toward this question, which presents some difficulties.

**What Is a Mob?**

We regret that Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland should have spoken of the initiative, referendum and recall as "mob law" and "mob-

contrary. If by a mob is meant a sudden rush of people fired by frenzy to do an unlawful act, there is no mob law in the case, as Senator Bourne has remarked. The initiative and referendum do not act suddenly, for there is not less than four months of discussion before a vote can be taken. In the case of recall this measure cannot be invoked until at least 25 per cent. of the voters have individually signed petitions for it. This takes weeks and involves great publicity; and the recall election does not take place till twenty days after the petition has been filed. All this is the very reverse of the mob frenzy. Or if by the mob is meant the common people—and we cannot see what else it can mean—it is unfortunate that such a slur should be cast on the great mass of the citizens. It indicates too much of the aristocratic feeling, as if popular sovereignty were not quite safe, and the people cannot be trusted. Of course the people can make mistakes and often have; but their chosen leaders have made quite as many. Oregon has now had nine years of experience in these reforms, and its campaigns have never been so free from fraud, nor its government so free from graft. Fortunately Church dignitaries, even the wisest and best, can only give advice on political matters like the rest of us, and have no authority.

**Justice Harlan**

Justice Harlan was a Kentuckian of the finest of that fine stock. He was a thoro lawyer, and yet he was not a mere textual lawyer, of whom we have too many, who study the words of law so closely that they forget its purpose of justice. It was said of a famous Vermont Senator, when he first was sent to Washington, that he was so sharp-sighted that he could see a fly on a barn door a mile off, and yet not see the door. That was not like Justice Harlan. He was very independent and at times when some principle of liberty was involved would give the sole dissenting opinion. He was a man of deep religious convictions, conducted a Bible class in a Presbyterian church, and at one time thought of resigning from the Supreme bench to devote himself to the interests of the foreign missions of his Church. One of his sons is a clergyman, and has been much interested in the establishment of a university in Washington which should especially appeal to young men preparing for the diplomatic and consular service of the country. For nearly thirty-four years Justice Harlan has served in the Supreme Court, having been appointed by President Hayes. It is remarkable that President Taft in the three years of his term should have had the appointment of a majority of the members of the court.

**Socialism in Higher Education**

It is interesting to observe how Socialism finds a home in our higher institutions of learning. The Intercollegiate Socialist Society has chapters in twenty-nine institutions, including Harvard, Yale, Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Chicago, Stanford, and many State universities. There are chapters even at Union and Meadville theological seminaries. The president is J. G. Phelps Stokes, and the first vice-president is Upton Sinclair. The "Annual Statement" gives the names of over twenty professors in colleges and theological seminaries who have given the society financial support. Among these institutions we notice Union Thelogical Seminary, the General Theological Seminary, the Meadville and the Pacific Theological seminaries, also Harvard, Princeton, Chicago, Cornell, Trinity, Rochester, Dartmouth and Wellesley. Naturally, not one of these institutions which have chapters or supporters in their faculty is Catholic, for in that Church Socialism has been banned. One speaker sent by the society has spoken before nearly five thousand students in eighteen institutions.

**The Crackling of Thorns**

As a specimen of the curiosities of a sort of theological abuse not now generally regarded as proper, we may give the following from an editorial in a St. Louis religious journal:

"Protestantism is simply ruffianism organized into religion. The first Reformer, Martin Luther, was the vilest blackguard of all time, in comparison with whom the Greek Thersites was a polished gentleman. All his associates in the sacrilege of sanctuaries and sacking of religious houses were almost to a man men of the lowest characters and beast-

liest morals. . . . The older heretics got ashamed of it [the slanders against the Church] and themselves long ago, but the remnants of the historic filth after the mess had been carted away in the night, was gathered up by the two most recent sects, the Baptists and the Methodists, and they are today sole dealers in the filth and manufacturers of the scent that is now suffocating and sickening the decent world."

Now, we do not suppose the priestly editor believes all that or feels all that venom. It is simply his sort of reckless fun. He is just cavorting about, in no such bad humor as he assumes, and while shaking our heads, we laugh a surprised laugh, as he wanted us to.

**Primitive Mind-Cure**

One gets an idea of the antiquity of the mind-cure in the old Babylonian incantations addrest to a disease under the impersonation of an evil spirit. Here is an example given by Professor Jastrow in his "Religious Belief in Babylonia and Assyria":

"Away, away, far away, far away!
For shame, for shame, fly away, fly away!
Round about face, away, far away!
Out of my body, away!
Out of my body, far away!
Out of my body, for shame!
Out of my body, fly away!
Out of my body, face about!
Out of my body go away!
Into my body do not return!
To my body do not approach!
My body do not oppress!"

Such repeated and imperative impulsions on the mind as these could not have failed to accomplish many miraculous cures; and they were, as in the more modern "Christian Science" cures, and those of the "Emmanuel" movement, accompanied and guided by religion.

**Spotless Town**

New Britain puts it in this way: "Are you helping the Spotless Town crusade?" Then there is a "Spotless Town League," hundreds of boys and girls wearing a blue and white membership button, and each one committed to the cleaning up of his own premises. This movement originated as a church affair, and it has spread all over the State of Connecticut. What is asked for is: Take away the ashes and dirt heaps from the back yards and send them to a dumping ground where they can enter into the composition of good soil. Please clean out your cellars, your stables and your sheds, at the same time whitewashing and sometimes spraying with kerosene your fences and henhouses and cellar walls. Burn the rubbish that will burn or will not make compost, saving the garbage for the cows and hogs. Do not mix ashes or any similar stuff with the garbage and so spoil it for the cow. Do not throw old paper and banana skins into the street, but burn the paper and remember that horses enjoy the banana waste. After you have cleaned up a dirty spot plant something beautiful in it. Never forget that rotting garbage makes bad air, that bad air does not feed weak bodies, and that weak bodies make big doctor bills. Old tin cans hold water enough to breed mosquitoes, and dirty yards and stables cause flies, sickness and death. In other words, make decency and cleanliness and wholesomeness a town affair, and put yourself well in line with the public welfare as well as your own happiness and health. Clean up for the sake of your neighbors. This town pride, which we are glad to see growing, is the beginning of that sort of public spirit which builds wise states and nations of the right sort.

The Church of England, which talks of shortening the text of the Ten Commandments, and making other needed amendments in its ritual, is now confronted with the question how to give "earth to earth, dust to dust" in the case, now becoming frequent, of cremation. The Convocation of Canterbury has been considering a resolution which recommends that the second part of the Burial Service be said in the crematorium, and that as the body passes out of sight into the furnace these words be uttered:

"We therefore commit his body to the fire to be dissolved, looking for the resurrection of the body and the life of the world to come."

This does not please all, as some would use the old familiar words over the ashes when they are buried, while there are those who think that cremation is unchristian and denies the resurrection of the body. The Bishop of Oxford does not regard it as "characteristic of a Christian practice." Nevertheless it is a growing practice.

Readers of Mr. Moses's article on teaching American drama in last week's issue will be interested to know that for the second time the Craig prize for an original drama written at Harvard or Radcliffe has been awarded to a woman. Last year the winning play was acted for many weeks at the Castle Square Theater, in Boston. Academic instruction in the drama does not produce a purely academic theater, it would seem; and women as well as men can profit by it. Women have produced none of the great classical dramas, but of the Irish playwrights of whom one hears so much nowadays one of the most liberally applauded is Lady Gregory, while another lady, Miss Horniman, is the good angel of the repertory theater in England as well as in Ireland.

Among the Indian princes the Gaekwar of Baroda has been known as especially enlightened and progressive, so that it has been a great disappointment that he has consented to the marriage of his daughter as the second wife of the Maharajah Scindia. Inasmuch as at the time of the marriage King George V and his Queen would be passing thru Baroda on the way to be acclaimed Emperor and Empress of India at Delhi, they would be expected to grace the wedding with their presence, which might not be agreeable to them. We are glad to learn that the awkwardness has been recognized and the date of the marriage has been changed.

We hope it is true that the Cuban Government is seriously considering a discontinuance of the national lottery gamble. It should not have had a beginning. An addition of $3,300,000 to the island's revenue has been obtained at the cost of demoralization and misery. There is plenty of evidence that Cuba's laborers and their families have suffered greatly by reason of the trade in tickets. A respectable government should not resort to such a device for increasing its income.

During Mr. Taft's tour thru the country, neither his interests nor those of his party have been promoted by not wholly undeserved public criticism of certain members of his official family. And now the load which he and his party must carry is made heavier by Vice-President Sherman's attack upon the policy of conservation. Mr. Sherman knows, of course, that he can find very little support among thoughtful men of either party for his doctrine that each generation should utilize natural products with a view to its own interests alone, and let the succeeding generation look out for itself.

A curious interference on the part of the honey bee in our economic questions has occurred in the tobacco raising sections of the country. They are gathering nectar from the tobacco blossoms, and some of the apiarists complain that the honey is flavored in a way that is not either delightful or wholesome. Apple honey has a touch of the apple aroma, and orange honey is decidedly flavored from the orange blossom. The tobacco plant has the same power to affect the nectar which it yields. Will this honey have somewhat of the tobacco effect on those who use it?

A report from London that Great Britain and Germany are negotiating for an agreement looking to the reduction of armaments looks almost too good to be true. The two nations have been trying for years to excel each the other in military preparations, and ill-will has been constantly fostered between the two over the matter, until, in Germany at least, the financial burden has become almost too heavy to be borne. It is said that Germany initiated the negotiations, and we may be sure that Great Britain would gladly reciprocate.

It looks very much as if in Chester County and the town of Coatesville no one could be convicted for murder. It is doubly and trebly disgraceful for Pennsylvania if in that old free State a negro can be taken from the power of the authorities and burned to death and hundreds know who incited the crime, and yet nobody punished for it. Some half dozen have already been acquitted.

Now, wouldn't it be a joke if China got woman suffrage before New York?

# Insurance

## Loss of Life in Shipwrecks

While the loss of life in shipwrecks seems to most people a matter of the distant past, the aggregate number of lives lost on the ocean is still large. A record of the last twenty years made by an English expert shows that there were 3,980 wrecks and casualties to ships belonging to the United Kingdom, which were attended with fatal results to 22,937 persons, of whom 18,660 were members of the crews and 4,277 were passengers, pilots or other persons. The average annual loss of life during the twenty years was 1,147 persons, consisting of 933 crew and 214 passengers. Compared with this average the figures for 1909-10 show a total decrease of 197, the number of seamen lost being less by 243, while the number of passengers was higher by 46. The number of seamen lost in sailing vessels in 1909-10 was 214 and of passengers 14, against averages of 519 seamen and 23 passengers for the past twenty years. The number of seamen lost in steamships in 1909-10 was 476 and of passengers 246, against averages of 414 seamen and 191 passengers for the past twenty years. These figures are interesting, among other reasons, in showing the larger loss of life among the crews than among the passengers of vessels.

The board of directors of the Ætna Accident and Liability Company of Hartford has voted to recommend to the stockholders that the capital stock and surplus of the company each be increased to $1,000,000. It is planned to issue 5,000 shares of new stock at $200 per share, $100 of this amount to go to capital stock and the other $100 to surplus account. This plan involves placing an assessment of $50 per share on its first 5,000 shares of capital stock, the assessment to be credited to surplus account. With a capital stock of $1,000,000 and a surplus of $1,000,000, the Ætna Accident and Liability Company will be one of the strongest companies engaged in the miscellaneous casualty business.

The Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York report 21 boiler explosions in the last month, 78 elevator accidents and 9 bursting flywheels. Most of the elevator accidents enumerated were of people falling down the shaft or being caught between the car and building. While a considerable proportion were due to carelessness, a large number were from causes beyond control and illustrate the necessity of every man being amply protected against an unexpected accident.

Insurance against risk of capture at sea has been taken on British ships carrying coal to Turkey, as it was thought they might be seized by the Italian fleet on the ground that the coal was intended for the Turkish navy. The rates were by no means heavy. An official of Lloyds said that the greatest concern arose from the fact that the ships were navigating in places without the aid of the coast lights, which had been put out since the commencement of hostilities.

A representative of the Prudential Insurance Company, of Newark, was on hand at Austin, Pa., soon after the flood to represent the company. Acting under special instructions claims were paid without the customary doctor's certificate, where identification was reasonably certain. The Prudential had about 500 policies in force in Austin, which is equal to about one-quarter of the population. The fire insurance loss on account of the disaster will be small.

The Bohemian violinist, Jan Kubelik, has arrived in America for a tour. His press agent announces that his fingers have been insured for $225,000 in a number of foreign casualty companies.

# Financial

## The Year's Crops

The Government's crop report for October, issued on the 9th, was accompanied by preliminary estimates of the quantities to be harvested. A slight betterment of condition was shown for corn, and a much larger gain for potatoes and tobacco. The corn crop, however, will fall 360,000,000 bushels below last year's; the comparative loss of potatoes will be 60,000,000 bushels, or nearly 18 per cent., and improvement of the condition of tobacco in one month from 71.1 to 80.5 does not prevent a loss of 269,000,000 pounds, or 27 per cent. But this year's tobacco acreage is only 72 per cent. of last year's. There is a good crop of flaxseed to make up for last year's shortage, but the estimate for oats shows a loss of 253,000,000 bushels, or 22 per cent.; there is only a two-thirds crop of hay, and the yield of wheat is less by 40,000,000 bushels than last year's, which was very near to the five years' average. The figures are given below:

| | Indicated in 1911 | Harvest in 1910 |
|---|---|---|
| Corn | 2,759,348,000 | 3,125,713,000 |
| Spring wheat | 200,367,000 | 231,399,000 |
| Winter wheat | 455,149,000 | 464,044,000 |
| Total wheat | 655,516,000 | 695,443,000 |
| Oats | 873,641,000 | 1,126,705,000 |
| Barley | 145,951,000 | 162,227,000 |
| Rye | 30,677,000 | 33,039,000 |
| Buckwheat | 15,699,000 | 17,239,000 |
| Flaxseed | 24,405,000 | 14,116,000 |
| Rice | 22,582,000 | 24,510,000 |
| Potatoes | 278,551,000 | 338,811,000 |
| Hay, tons | 46,969,000 | 60,978,000 |
| Tobacco, lbs. | 715,543,000 | 984,349,000 |

From a later report we learn that Canada's wheat crop this year (British Columbia excluded) is 205,000,000 bushels, against last year's 150,000,000, and that Canada's crop of oats has been increased from 323,000,000 bushels in 1910 to 368,000,000 in 1911. In Western and Central Europe, all forage crops have suffered because of almost unprecedented drought. Favorable reports concerning the crops to be harvested in Argentina, Australia and other southern countries in December and January have been received. Argentina has increased her wheat area by 1,586,000 acres, or about 10 per cent., and her oats area by 467,000, or 23 per cent.

Unusually early development of the new cotton crop, large offerings, and an expectation that the yield will exceed 14,000,000 bales, have depressed the price of this staple in all our markets. Last week the price at New York and in the South fell to about 9¼ cents. A month ago it was 3 cents higher. The decline is regarded with much satisfaction by manufacturers of cotton goods.

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....A considerable increase in the prices of canned vegetables and fruits is predicted by Western trade authorities.

....It is estimated that the American people's expenditure in the last ten years for automobiles and the maintenance of them has exceeded $1,000,000,000.

....The Pearson syndicate will invest $3,000,000 in a large wood working plant at El Paso. It owns 3,000,000 acres of timber land in the neighboring Mexican State of Chihuahua.

....The Annapolis Valley in Nova Scotia has this year an apple crop of 1,500,000 barrels, the largest ever known there, and the growers find it very difficult to obtain barrels enough for it.

....For the first three-quarters of the present year the Transvaal's gold output was 6,099,442 ounces, against 7,534,120 for all of 1910, and 7,280,542 for all of 1909. It will be seen that the full year 1911 will establish a new high record.

....The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific railway companies have agreed to purchase 215 acres in St. Boniface, across the river from Winnipeg, and to erect there stockyards, abattoirs and cold storage warehouses, at a cost of $5,000,000.

....According to a recent census report the supply of cotton in this country for the year ending with August was 13,655,479 bales, of which 7,781,414 bales (or 57 per cent.) were exported. About 38 per cent. of the spindles operated are now in cotton-growing States.

# The Independent

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## Survey of the World

**The La Follette Conference**

Two hundred Republican insurgent leaders, representing twenty-eight States, met at Chicago, October 16, and indorsed Robert Marion La Follette, of Wisconsin, for President, to succeed Mr. Taft at the expiration of his first term. They also declared in favor of a direct primary as a means for the expression of the popular will. The La Follette resolution was framed by a subcommittee of five and revised by former Secretary of the Interior Garfield and Representative Lenroot, of Wisconsin. The name of the Wisconsin Senator was frequently spoken by the delegates, and was always cheered. The resolutions were, in part:

"The progressive movement is a struggle to wrest the control of the government from the representatives of special privilege and restore it to the control of the people. The issue is the same in all the States, tho the problem may be presented in different ways.

"In the national field, the control of Government by special privilege is evidenced by the influence and power of the reactionary leaders in both parties in checking or preventing the enactment of progressive policies pledged by the Republican party.

"The present condition of uncertainty in business is intolerable and destructive of industrial prosperity. It is worse than idle to leave the question of whether great business enterprises are legal or not, merely to judicial determination. Industrial corporations should, by affirmative legislative enactment, be given definite rules of conduct by which business shall be made safe and staple, while at the same time the interests of the public should be fully safeguarded. We seek constructive legislation, not destructive litigation.

"The record of Senator La Follette in State and nation makes him a logical candidate for President of the United States. His experience, his character, his courage, his record of constructive legislation and administrative ability meet the requirements for leadership such as present conditions demand."

Next to Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Nebraska sent the largest delegations. Medill McCormick called the meeting to order; George L. Record, of New Jersey, was elected chairman, and Senator Clapp, of Minnesota, was the first speaker.——A branch office of the Washington headquarters of the National Progressive Republican Campaign Committee will be opened at Chicago. A second branch is likely to be established on the Pacific Coast.——The Democratic National Committee will meet in Washington, January 8, to fix a time and place for holding the Democratic National Convention. This will be a month later than the Republicans will meet for the same purpose, and means that, as usual, the Republican will precede the Democratic convention, which probably will be called for the latter part of June. Chicago is about the only city now under consideration by the members of the Republican committee. There is a spirited contest over the designation of a place for holding the Democratic convention, Baltimore being particularly active, and Kansas City, St. Louis and St. Paul being in the running.

**The President's Progress**

The President's special train, bearing, besides Mr. Taft, a score of California officials and many journalists, narrowly escaped destruction early on the morning of October 16. A Southern Pacific Railroad watchman at Gaviota discovered two men on a non union bridge at that point, and, when threatened by them, fired upon them. Later he discovered eighteen sticks of dynamite under the bridge, and subsequent search disclosed more dynamite and ten feet of fuse. The plan was to destroy the bridge; whether the death of the President was a part of the conspiracy

is not known.——To his original 13,000 mile itinerary Mr. Taft has decided to add some eighteen days of travel. The addition includes a day in Morgantown, W. Va.; four days at Hot Springs, Va., for a rest; two or three days at his home in Cincinnati; a tour thru Kentucky and Tennessee, and probably a stop in Virginia. This will delay the President's return to Washington nearly three weeks, bringing him to the White House about November 10.——The President told an audience at New Castle, Wyo., last week, that the enforcement of the Sherman Anti-Trust law would be continued, "no matter whether we be damned or not."——At El Paso, Tex., to the four visiting Governors from New Mexico, Arizona, Sonora and Chihuahua, Governor Colquitt, of Texas, proposed that the Governors wire President Taft an endorsement of his administration regardless of politics or sectionalism. The proposal was unanimously agreed to.

**Mr. Fisher on Alaska**

The Secretary of the Interior, Mr. W. L. Fisher, has returned from a 7,000-mile journey to and thru Alaska, and has been interviewed at New York. He said that he was convinced that the final solution of Alaska's problems must lie in action by Congress. Legislation to open the way to the proper development of the Territory is needed. The Secretary said, in part:

"The trouble is that matters are now at a deadlock. The extremists of the conservation party prefer to hunt political advantage by more or less patent demagogy and insist that none of the resources of the Territory shall be thrown open to development. The extremists of the other party, the exploiters, want no control by the Government and the indiscriminate grabbing of everything. Neither wing can be made to yield a particle and it is only the moderate partisans who can be brought together on a platform of constructive legislation. . . . My trip showed me some amusing contradictions. I learned that it is the hardy pioneer who sits at a rosewood desk in Chicago, Detroit or Seattle who cries the loudest against what he calls the exploitation of Alaska by wicked capitalists, and it is the man on the ground up there who wants the resources of the country thrown wide open. He knows more than the hardy pioneer in the States, even if his attitude is just as dangerous to the ultimate welfare of the Territory."

Mr. Fisher declined to discuss the Controller Bay question offhand further than to say that the value of the bay as a harbor had been overestimated. The full resources of Alaska remain unknown, he added. So inadequate are transportation facilities in the new country that great wealth which lies in the interior cannot be reached until such time as the extension of the railroads opens the way. The development of all of the mineral properties depends largely upon a cheap and plentiful coal supply, for water power can be counted on only during the warm season. The discovery of fuel oil at Cordova, which can be transported at cheaper rates than coal, promises to solve the problem of fuel for the Copper River and Northern Railroad, the Alaska Steamship Company and the Bonanza concentrator plant, and the field for fuel oil will doubtless be extended. One of Mr. Fisher's greatest surprises was learning something of Alaska's agricultural possibilities.

"People down here," said the Secretary, "have no idea of the fertility of some of the Alaskan lands in the warm belt along the sea, and there is no doubt that in years to come Alaska will be producing much agricultural wealth."

——The southwestern coast of Alaska was visited again last week by an earthquake which interrupted sluicing mining operations and shook up the glaciers. A cable despatch from Cordova says that the shock was less severe than that of September 22, but it lasted several seconds.

**Grafters**

In the Lorimer hearing, John M. Peffers, formerly secretary to Senator Hopkins, testified that he had reason to believe four legislators at least were bribed to vote for Lorimer. One of these was State Senator McCormick, and the alleged amount was $2,500. McCormick subsequently denied the charges, tho he did change over from Hopkins to Lorimer. State Representative Terrill testified that he had been informed that his vote was worth $1,000 to Lorimer. Edward Hines, Chicago lumber magnate, and alleged treasurer of the Lorimer election fund, was called before the Senate sub-committee in executive session. Ex-State Representative Shephard, a Democrat,

testified that he had voted for Lorimer on condition that a certain enemy of his be ousted from his post office; but Mr. Lorimer had not kept his bargain.——The Senatorial inquiry into the re-election of Senator Stephenson continues, the subcommittee meeting at Milwaukee. Testimony has been given to the effect that $110,000 was raised to be used by Robert J. Shields in the interests of Senator Stephenson during the campaign, this amount being in addition to Mr. Stephenson's large payments.——A clerk in the office of the comptroller of Atlantic City, N. J., and a wealthy merchant of that town have been convicted of conspiracy to pervert election laws at the 1909 elections by buying votes. Other cases will now be put on trial.

**The Panama Canal**

Herman Bolton, an American, arrived at Panama from Guayaquil, on the 11th, and died in the Ancon Hospital on the 17th of bubonic plague. All the necessary precautions were taken as to the passengers on the ship and their baggage, and no additional cases are expected. Jamaica has quarantined vessels from Colon.——Owing to Mr. Taft's disapproval, the project of making a great naval station at Colon has been given up. Colonel Goethals has been instructed to build there a shipyard for docking and repairing merchant vessels, with dry docks, machine shops, etc.——The Canal Commission, in its annual report, urges that legislation concerning canal tolls be enacted without delay, as foreign shipping interests should have at least eighteen months' notice about the rates, which will affect plans for enlarging trade fleets. The commission says ships will pass thru the canal by January 1, 1914, and possibly six months earlier. It recommends that the Government, while supplying coal and oil for its own ships, shall also sell to other ships, and even dock and repair them.——Several steamship companies are enlarging their fleets because of the approaching completion of the canal. The American-Hawaiian Company, now using eighteen ships, has ordered four large freighters for service, by way of the canal, between New York and Honolulu. The Pacific Mail, Ward, Clyde and Mallory lines are to have new ships. The new Atlantic & Pacific Company expects to build fifteen. In Stockholm a company has been formed to build ships for a line to San Francisco, intending to carry California fruit to Sweden. A London company will have a fleet of refrigerating carriers for the Pacific Coast trade. A shipping authority says that fifty new ships will surely be constructed and that orders for fifty more are in sight.——After the close of the annual meeting of the American Bankers' Association in New Orleans, next month, there will be an excursion of bankers to the Canal Zone, and four steamships have been chartered for it.——It is reported that German capitalists are considering negotiations with Costa Rica and Nicaragua for the construction of a canal on the Nicaragua route, but with a cut from the lake to the Pacific at the Sapoa River, in Costa Rica, some distance south of the line originally chosen.

**Cuba and Porto Rico**

At a mass meeting in Havana, the Cuban Veterans' Association angrily protested against the appointment to office, by President Gomez, of Spaniards who fought against the revolutionists. The veterans complained of the presence of Señor Chalons and Señor Martinez-Ortiz in the Cabinet, and threatened to lynch every Spanish officeholder in the country. A thousand of them, led by General Loynaz del Castillo and Colonel Aranda, marched to the palace, presented resolutions of protest and repeated the threats. President Gomez declined to be guided by the complainants. Two days later, on the 21st, Señor Chalons, Secretary of Public Works, tendered his resignation, but the President refused to accept it. A majority of the army officers and of the police are members of the Veterans' Association.——It is reported that not long before the destruction of the "Maine," an officer of the Dittmar Powder Company, in this country, sold to an agent of General Weyler 5,000 pounds of dynamite, 250 exploders, a large quantity of insulated wire and a battery which could be used in exploding a mine; also, that a part of the wire was recently discovered in the vicinity of the wreck. The story is told with

only details and names, but full confirmation is lacking.

**The Philippine Islands**

At the opening of the session of the Philippine Assembly, on the 16th, the delegates declared that they intended to lay aside politics and to make work for independence secondary to a movement for industrial development.——At the Lake Mohonk Conference, on the 20th, Dr. Heiser, the Philippine Director of Health, spoke at length of the efforts of our Government to promote sanitation and reduce the death rate in the islands. At the beginning more than 6,000,000 Filipinos were vaccinated. In Manila and the neighboring districts, where formerly the annual number of deaths from smallpox was about 6,000, there was not one death from this disease last year. Manila's supply of polluted water has been displaced by a pure supply from an uninhabited watershed, and sewers have been built. There has been reform in the methods of burying the dead. Great advances have been made in prison sanitation, and the death rate in prisons has been reduced to a normal percentage. Under Spanish rule nearly all of the 5,000 lepers were at large; 4,000 of them are now collected in an island colony. Hygiene is taught in 3,500 public schools. Edward S. Bruce, of Manila, said only 10 per cent. of the people were fitted for self-government.

**The Situation in Mexico**

José Pino Suarez was elected Vice-President. In a nearly complete list of electoral votes he had 8,238, De la Barra 4,956, and Dr. Francisco Gomez 2,606. It is expected that Suarez will not enter the Cabinet, but will continue to be Governor of Yucatan. The inauguration will take place on or about November 15, and immediately thereafter De la Barra will go to Europe. The new Government will encourage the States to promote the construction of railways thru undeveloped parts of the country. Jalisco is guaranteeing the bonds of a French company for a line of 250 miles from Guadalajara to the Pacific. An English syndicate will build a road from Zacatecas to the Bolanos mining district. The National Railways Company is making five branches, in all about 350 miles. Madero's attitude toward the Pearson oil concessions and monopolistic combinations is defined in a letter:

"Replying to your letter relative to the petroleum interest of our country, my recent declarations to Lord Cowdray were limited to an assurance that if said concessions had been granted in conformity with the law, and if the concessionnaire had complied with all the obligations thereof, the new Government would respect them. I added that I would oppose the formation in Mexico of all kinds of monopolies or combinations tending to limit competition in trade."

Madero, on the 21st, was cheered as he addressed the prisoners in the penitentiary at Monterey, where, a little more than a year ago, he was imprisoned in a cell for opposing the rule of Diaz. The Government, upon statements made by Madero and others, paid the expenses of the revolution. Señor Granados, Minister of the Interior, and Ernesto Madero, Minister of Finance, reported to Congress that $320,000 had been paid, the leading items being as follows: Arms and ammunition, $154,000; lawyers' fees, $53,000; railroad fares, $56,000; revolutionary juntas or agencies at Washington, San Antonio and El Paso, $39,000; newspapers, $12,000.——Hostilities continue in the extreme southern States of Chiapas and Yucatan. In a battle at Chiapache more than 100 were killed by the Federal troops; at Copaonala the Federals captured the town after a five hours' fight; at Concordia they took the town and then destroyed it by fire. There were reports that the revolts in the south were in the interest of Reyes, and that he had the aid of President Cabrera, of Guatemala, who was supplying rifles. Arms had been landed, it was said, on the Yucatan coast. A small uprising in Tabasco was also ascribed to the influence of Reyes. He said he was only a spectator, adding that the discontent was due to lack of liberty at the election. Zapata's army in Morelos has not been subdued. A story was published that in a battle on the 16th, 7 miles from Cuernavaca, his forces were cut to pieces and 200 of his men killed, the Federal loss exceeding 100. But a later official report showed that Zapata lost only twenty-one men, and that the Federal casualties were inconsiderable.

**Central and South America**

There is reported to be much unrest in Guatemala, because of the broad concessions recently granted to Americans, who have obtained exclusive privileges for mining and exploration in all parts of the country.——From Cuba comes a story that Zelaya, the deposed President of Nicaragua, has sent arms to Ecuador, where they are to remain until he shall need them in a movement against the Nicaraguan Government; also, that he has the aid of those whose concessions (granted by himself) have been annulled by Nicaragua's present rulers.——To the increased price of coffee is ascribed the presence at Cornell University of fifteen young men from Brazil. Last year there were only two. Nearly all of these young men, sons of coffee planters, are taking the course in engineering.——There is some speculation at Lima about the fact that 12,000 Chilean troops and 18,000 soldiers of Bolivia's army are at the same time practising maneuvers on land adjacent to Peru's frontier.——It is reported in Buenos Ayres that an American corporation intends to buy the entire Argentine crop of linseed, and has already bought one-sixth of it, or 100,000 tons. ——A recent municipal census shows that Buenos Ayres has a population of 1,314,163, being the largest of the Latin-American cities. Our consul-general there says that 4,836 ships entered that port last year, and that only three of them were ships of the United States.

**Canada**

The Canadian census figures are a great disappointment to patriots. The total population, 7,081,869, is a million under what was expected. In 1901 the population was 5,371,315. The population of certain cities and their gains are as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Montreal | 466,197 | 198,467 |
| Quebec | 78,067 | 9,227 |
| Toronto | 256,240 | 167,206 |
| Winnipeg | 136,430 | 93,090 |
| Vancouver | 106,333 | 73,323 |
| Victoria | 31,660 | 10,084 |
| Edmonton | 24,372 | 22,256 |
| Regina | 30,210 | 27,761 |
| Saskatoon | 12,002 | 11,839 |
| Moose Jaw | 13,824 | 11,766 |
| Ottawa | 86,340 | 41,112 |

The parliamentary representation of the West will now be increased; that of the East reduced. The basis of representation will henceforth be one seat to 30,000 population, instead of 25,000. Even so, 11 new seats will be added, bringing the membership of the Dominion Parliament up to 232.

**British Labor Problems**

The Royal Commission which was appointed in August to recommend reforms in the arbitration laws has made its report. The great railroad strike was ended, or at least suspended, by the promise of the appointment of the commission, which has ever since been occupied by taking evidence. The report of the commission, however, altho unanimous and signed by Arthur Henderson, ex-chairman of the Parliamentary Labor party, and John Burnett, labor representative of the Board of Trade, is so far from meeting the demands of the men that instead of pacifying them it may serve as the signal for another and more serious strike. The aim of the railroad strike of last summer, in so far as it had a definite aim, was to compel the companies to conduct all negotiations with their employees thru the officials of the trades unions, but on this point the commission has come to the conclusion "that with their great responsibilities the companies cannot and should not be expected to permit any intervention between them and their men on the subjects of discipline and management." The men are, however, permitted to appoint a "secretary-advocate" to represent them upon the conciliation boards, and he may be a union officer. It is proposed that the new scheme remain in force until January 6, 1914. All questions affecting the hours of work, wages and conditions of service that cannot be settled by negotiation shall be referred to a sectional board of conciliation, whose decisions are to be final and remain in force for a year. The central boards, the appeal to which was the chief cause of delay under the old scheme, are to be abolished. Differences as to the interpretation of the settlements are to be decided by the chairman of the board. Questions as to the interpretation of the plan are to be settled by the Board of Trade. The conciliation boards may select their own chairman, but if they

cannot agree the Board of Trade is to appoint one from a panel prepared for that purpose. The report condemns strikes until all available conciliation machinery is proved futile and recommends that the strikers shall not be permitted to incite or coerce the men who wish to remain at work by threats or any form of intimidation. The officials of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants declare that the report will not meet the approval of the railway men.——Mr. Lloyd-George will have difficulty in being able to carry out his promise that the Insurance Bill will be passed before the end of the year. Vigorous protests have been made against the bill by the physicians, friendly societies and other classes. The scope of the bill is so great, since it provides for the insurance against sickness and disability of about 14,700,000 working men and women, and the interests involved are so diverse that altho all parties agree to the principle of the bill it will be difficult to harmonize them on details. The second section of the bill, insuring workingmen against unemployment, provides still more contentious material. But Mr. Ramsey MacDonald, leader of the Laborites in the House of Commons, has pledged the support of his party to the bill, and it is likely to be passed in some form or other. It is assumed that the leaders of the Government and Opposition have agreed that no political crisis shall be precipitated during the King's absence in India.——The energetic protest made by the aged Lord Halsbury against the acquiescence of the leaders to the passage of the Parliamentary Bill has resulted in the organization of a Halsbury Club, composed of Unionist members from both Houses of Parliament,

"for the purpose of concentrating the energy and securing the cooperation of all their fellow-citizens who intend to restore a free Constitution to the United Kingdom and insist on the revival and maintenance of principles which they hold to be vital to national and imperial existence."

**The Occupation of Tripoli**

The Italians are meeting with a more stubborn resistance from the smaller towns on the Tripolitan coast than from the capital. Khoms (Lebda), a town of 3,500 people, about sixty miles east of the city of Tripoli, surrendered after a few shots, but in the capture of Derna and Bengazi in Cyreniaca, or Barca, further to the eastward, the Italian troops suffered serious losses, the extent of which, however, has not been officially disclosed. Derna, which was captured in 1805 by the American General William Eaton in his attempt to overthrow the Pasha of Tripoli, is now a town of only about 4,000 inhabitants. Early in the week an Italian squadron, composed of five warships, three destroyers and a transport carrying a battalion of infantry, appeared and drew up in a semicircle before the town. When summoned to surrender the Turkish commander refused and demanded, on his part, the withdrawal of the Italian squadron. A deputation of Arabs from Derna, however, went on board the flagship to beg the Vice-Admiral not to bombard the town. They professed friendship for the Italians, and said that the Turkish garrison consisted of only a hundred men with two guns. The battleship "Napoli" opened the bombardment with a few shells, destroying the earthworks along the shore. At noon the cruiser "Pisa" destroyed the barracks and then lowered a pinnace for the purpose of making a landing, but this was fired upon by the Turks. Then the whole squadron opened fire on the fortifications, and in the afternoon the bombardment was repeated. Nine pinnaces were then sent ashore under fire of the Turks, who did not cease their resistance until the magazine was blown up. In the attack on Bengazi, a town of about 20,000 inhabitants, four battleships, four cruisers, three destroyers and two flotillas of torpedo boats took part. The Turkish commander having refused to surrender when the squadron arrived on October 18, the bombardment began at six o'clock in the morning and continued until dark. Late in the afternoon a detachment of sailors and soldiers effected a landing on the beach in the face of a sharp rifle fire. They held their position until reinforcements had raised their number to 4,000, then carried by night assault the barracks in the village of Sidi Hassein. On the following day Bengazi was occupied. In this case the Arabs joined with the Turks in the defense.——The new Grand

Vizier, Said Pasha, in his address to the Turkish Parliament, said that the replies received from the Powers in regard to mediation were more favorable than was generally believed, as would be seen later. The Government had abstained from reprisals against the Italians in Turkey, because it wished a heavy indemnity, such as France had to pay to Germany. The policy of the Government was to combine passive resistance with diplomatic efforts. He opposed the cession of Tripoli for a monetary consideration. On hearing his statement the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 125 to 60 exprest its confidence in the Government to safeguard effectively the sovereign rights of the Sultan in Tripoli and the integrity of the Empire. It was moved by the Tripolitan Deputies that the Chamber impeach the ex-Vizier, Hakki Pasha, and his Cabinet for having weakened the garrison at Tripoli by the removal of men and arms. It is persistently asserted and repeatedly denied that Turkey is to be admitted to the Triple Alliance on terms of equality with Germany, Austria and Italy. It is also rumored that Italy intends to occupy Lesbos and other islands in the Ægean Sea unless Turkey promptly consents to the annexation of Tripoli.

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**The Chinese Rebellion**

The revolutionists have held their own during the week and seem to be gaining in popularity in the country generally. They have complete possession of the three cities at the junction of the Yang-tse River with the Han River, Wu-chang, Han-kow and Han-yang. Altogether, these cities have a population of about a million and a half and form the most important commercial and manufacturing center of the Chinese Empire. The Yang-tse at this point is 1,400 feet wide, and being more than 40 feet deep, is navigable for the largest ocean vessels. The city of I-chang, about 400 miles further up the Yang-tse, and Chang-sha, to the southward, have declared for the revolution, and risings in the cities on the lower Yang-tse are likely to occur shortly. But so far the successes of the revolutionists have been confined to the immediate vicinity of Wu-chang. The fighting near Han-kow on the 17th and 18th, which was reported from Peking as a Government victory, turns out to have been quite the reverse. The insurgent forces did indeed withdraw on the first day after a short conflict, but this was because of a failure of their supply of ammunition. The next morning they again crossed the river with 5,000 men, but found the imperialist camp deserted, for the troops had retreated seven miles further up the railroad to the north. The imperialist naval force in the river, consisting of three cruisers, three gunboats and three torpedo boats, took part in the engagement, but their aim was so poor that they did no damage except to set fire to buildings with their shells. Afterward Admiral Sah withdrew his vessels several miles down the river, out of danger, because, it is said, he feared that the crews would mutiny and go over to the revolutionists. A Red Cross corps was extemporized by foreign nurses and physicians, and many of the wounded cared for in the mission hospitals. The river station fell into the hands of revolutionists, and they apparently control the southern section of the Peking and Han-kow Railroad as far north as the mountains which form the boundary between the Ho-nan and Hu-peh provinces. If they can hold the passes thru this range the imperialist troops from Peking will find it difficult to enter the Yang-tse Valley. The Minister of War, General Yin Chang, has established his headquarters at Sin-yang-chow, north of the mountains, about 100 miles from Han-kow, and is reported to have 20,000 troops under his command. He is not, however, attempting an advance upon the enemy, and Yuan Shi-kai, to whom has been entrusted the task of putting down the rebellion, calls him "boastful and incapable." Yuan Shi-kai is understood to have accepted the position of Viceroy of Hu-peh and Hu-nan, the revolted provinces, on condition that he be allowed to organize his own army of 10,000 men, and that $2,000,000 be appropriated for his use; also that he be empowered to offer constitutional concessions to the rebels. He is said to

force the opening of parliament next year instead of in 1913, as promised, and the appointment of a responsible Cabinet composed exclusively of Chinese instead of Manchus. Yuan Shi-kai, however, appears reluctant to take an active part against the revolutionists, excusing himself on the ground that he is still suffering from the rheumatism which the edict of 1908 gave as the reason for his dismissal from the post of commander-in-chief. Every day it has been reported from Peking that he was about to start for the front, but he has not yet done so.——The Senate, or preliminary national assembly, met on October 22, and took a decided stand in opposition to the imperial Government. Resolutions will be introduced calling for the dismissal of Sheng-Hsuan-huai, Minister of Posts and Communications, who negotiated the foreign loans for railroads, and demanding the release of the president and vice-president of the Provincial Assembly in Sze-chuan, who were imprisoned by the Viceroy because of their opposition to foreign railroad construction. The Government asked for a loan of $3,000,000 for military purposes from the English, German, French and American capitalists who were to furnish the $50,000,000 railroad loan, but they refused to provide the money. A request has also been sent to the Powers that the imperial Government be allowed to suspend the monthly payments of the Boxer indemnity of $333,000,000 during the disorders. Government bank notes are either refused or accepted at a discount of 20 per cent. or more. Runs are made upon native and foreign banks, and many failures are reported. There are twelve vessels of the American navy, under the command of Rear-Admiral Murdock, in the Yang-tse River or at Shanghai—three cruisers, two destroyers, five gunboats, one transport and one collier.



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AMERICANS DEPARTING FROM THE HAN-KOW RAILROAD STATION NOW IN THE HANDS OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS

# The Social Value of the Telephone

BY HERBERT N. CASSON

[Our readers will remember Mr. Casson, who has been a frequent contributor to THE INDEPENDENT in recent years. Since writing the history of the steel business, he has made a special study of the telephone.—EDITOR.]

WHAT we might call the telephonization of city life, for lack of a simpler word, has remarkably altered our manner of living from what it was in the days of Abraham Lincoln. It has enabled us to be more social and co-operative. It has literally abolished the isolation of the separate family. It has become so truly an organ of the social body that we now enter into contracts by telephone, give evidence, try lawsuits, make speeches, propose marriage, confer degrees, appeal to voters, and do almost everything else that is a matter of speech.

In stores and hotels this wire traffic has grown to an almost bewildering extent. The one hundred largest hotels in New York City have 21,000 telephones —nearly as many as the continent of Africa and more than the kingdom of Spain. In an average year they send 6,000,000 messages. The Waldorf-Astoria alone tops all residential buildings with 1,120 telephones and 500,000 calls a year; while merely the Christmas Eve orders that flash into Marshall Field's store, or John Wanamaker's, have risen as high as 3,000.

Whether the telephone concentrates population or scatters it is a question that has not yet been examined. It is certainly true that it has made the skyscraper possible, and thus helped to create an absolutely new type of city, that was never imagined even in the fairy tales of ancient nations. The skyscraper is ten years younger than the telephone. It is now generally admitted to be the ideal building for business offices. It is one of the few types of architecture that may fairly be called American. And its efficiency is largely, if not mainly, due to the fact that its inhabitants may run errands by telephone as well as by elevator.

There seems to be no activity which is not being made more convenient by the telephone. It is used to call the duck-shooters in Western Canada when a flock of birds has arrived, and to direct the movements of the Dragon in Wagner's grand opera "Siegfried." At the last Yale-Harvard football game it conveyed the almost instantaneous news to 50,000 people in various parts of New England. At the Vanderbilt Cup race its wires girdled the track and reported every gain or mishap of the racing autos. And at such extensive pageants as that of the Quebec Tercentenary, in 1908, where 4,000 actors came and went upon a 10-acre stage, every order was given by a telephone.

Public officials, even in the United States, have been slow to change from the old-fashioned and more dignified use of written documents and uniformed messengers; but in the last ten years there has been a sweeping revolution in this respect. Government by telephone! This is the new idea that has already arrived in the more efficient departments of the Federal service. And as for the present Congress, that body has gone so far as to plan for a special system of its own, in both Houses, so that all official announcements may be heard by wire.

Garfield was the first among American Presidents to possess a telephone. An exhibition instrument was placed in his house, without cost, in 1878, while he was still a member of Congress. Neither Cleveland nor Harrison, for temperamental reasons, used the magic wire very often. In their time, there was one lonely, idle telephone in the White House, used by the servants several times a week. But with McKinley came a new order of things. To him a telephone was more than a necessity. It was a pastime—an exhilarating sport. He was the one President who really reveled in the comforts of telephony. In

1895 he had sat in his Canton home and heard the cheers of the Chicago Convention. Later he sat there and ran the first Presidential telephone campaign—talked to his managers in thirty-eight States. Thus he came to regard the telephone with a higher degree of appreciation than any of his predecessors, and eulogized it on many public occasions. "It is bringing us all closer together," was his favorite phrase.

To Roosevelt the telephone was mainly for emergencies. He used it to the full during the Chicago Convention of 1907 and the Peace Conference at Portsmouth. But with Taft the telephone became again the common avenue of conversation. He introduced at least one new telephonic custom—a long distance talk with his family every evening when he is away from home. Instead of the solitary telephone of Cleveland-Harrison days, the White House has now a branch exchange of its own—"Main 6,"—with a sheaf of wires that branch out into every room as well as to the nearest central.

Next to public officials, bankers were perhaps the last to accept the facilities of the telephone. They were slow to abandon the old fallacy that no business can be done without a written record. James Stillman, of New York, was first among bankers to foresee the telephone era. As early as 1875, while Bell was teaching his infant telephone to talk, Stillman risked $2,000 in a scheme to establish a crude dial system of wire communication, which later grew into New York's first telephone exchange. At the present time the banker who works closest to his telephone is probably George W. Perkins, of the J. P. Morgan group of bankers. "He is the only man," says Morgan, "who can raise twenty millions in twenty minutes." The Perkins plan of rapid transit telephony is to prepare a list of names, from ten to thirty, and to flash from one to another as fast as the operator can ring




IN STORES THE TELEPHONE SERVICE IS BEWILDERINGLY COMPLETE

them up. Recently one of the other members of the Morgan bank proposed to enlarge its telephone equipment. "What will we gain by more wires?" asked the operator. "If we were to put in a 600-pair cable, Mr. Perkins would keep it busy."

The most brilliant feat of the telephone in the financial world was done during the panic of 1907. At the hight of the storm, on a Saturday evening, the New York bankers met in an almost desperate conference. They decided, as an emergency measure of self-protection, not to ship cash to Western banks. At midnight they telephoned this decision to the bankers of Chicago and St. Louis. These men, in turn, conferred by telephone, and on Sunday afternoon called up the bankers of neighboring States. And so the news went from 'phone to 'phone, until by Monday morning all bankers and chief depositors were aware of the situation, and prepared for the team play that prevented any general disaster.

As for stockbrokers of the Wall Street species, they transact practically all of their business by telephone. In their Stock Exchange stand 641 booths, each one the terminus of a private wire. A firm of brokers will count it an ordinary year's talking to send 50,000 messages, and there is one firm which last year sent twice as many. Of all brokers, the one who finally accomplished most by telephony was unquestionably E. H. Harriman. In the mansion that he built at Arden there were a hundred telephones, with sixty of them linked to the long-distance lines. What the brush is to the artist, what the chisel is to the sculptor, the telephone was to Harriman. He built his fortune with it. It was in his library—his bathroom—his private car—his camp in the Oregon wilderness. No transaction was too large or too involved to be settled over its wires. He saved the credit of the Erie by telephone—lent it $5,000,000 as he lay at home on a sick bed. "He is a slave to the telephone," wrote a magazine editor. "Nonsense," replied Harriman; "it is a slave to me."

The telephone arrived in time to prevent big corporations from being unwieldy and aristocratic. The foreman



WITH MR. TAFT THE TELEPHONE IS THE COMMON AVENUE OF CONVERSATION

of a Pittsburgh coal company may now stand in his subterranean office and talk to the president of the Steel Trust, who sits on the twenty-first floor of a New York skyscraper. The long-distance talks, especially, have grown to be indispensable to the corporations whose plants are scattered and geographically misplaced—to the mills of New England, for instance, that use the cotton of the South and sell so much of their product to the Middle West. To the companies that sell perishable commodities, an instantaneous conversation with a buyer in a distant city has often saved a carload or a cargo. Such caterers as the meat packers, who were among the first to realize what Bell had made possible, have greatly accelerated the wheels of their business by inter-city conversations. For ten years or longer the Cudahys have talked every business morning between Omaha and Boston, via 1,570 miles of wire.

In the refining of oil, the Standard Oil Company alone, at its New York office, sends 230,000 messages a year. In the making of steel, a chemical analysis is

made of each caldron of molten pig iron when it starts on its way to be refined, and this analysis is sent by telephone to the steelmaker, so that he will know exactly how each pottul is to be handled. In the floating of logs down rivers, instead of having relays of shouters to prevent the logs from jamming, there is now a wire along the bank, with a telephone linked on at every point of danger. In the rearing of skyscrapers it is now usual to have a temporary wire strung vertically, so that the architect may stand on the ground and confer with a foreman who sits astride of a naked girder 300 feet up in the air.

The first steamship line to use the telephone was the Clyde, which had a wire from their dock to the office in 1877; and the first railway was the Pennsylvania, which two years later was persuaded by Professor Bell himself to give it a trial in Altoona. Since then this railroad has become the chief beneficiary of the art of telephony. It has 175 exchanges, 400 operators, 13,000 telephones and 20,000 miles of wire—a more ample system than the city of New York had in 1896.

In the operation of trains the railroads have waited thirty years before they dared to trust the telephone, just as they waited fifteen years before they dared to trust the telegraph. In 1883 a few railways used the telephone in a small way, but in 1907, when a law was passed that made telegraphers highly expensive, there was a general swing to the telephone. Several dozen roads have now put it in use, some employing it as an associate of the Morse method and others as a complete substitute. It has already been found to be the quickest way of dispatching trains. It will do in five minutes what the telegraph did in ten. And it has enabled railroads to hire more suitable men for the smaller offices.

In news gathering, too, much more than in railroading, the day of the telephone has arrived. The Boston *Globe* was the first paper to receive news by telephone. Later came the Washington *Star*, which had a wire strung to the Capitol, and thereby gained an hour over



IN THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE THERE ARE OVER SIX HUNDRED PRIVATE WIRES



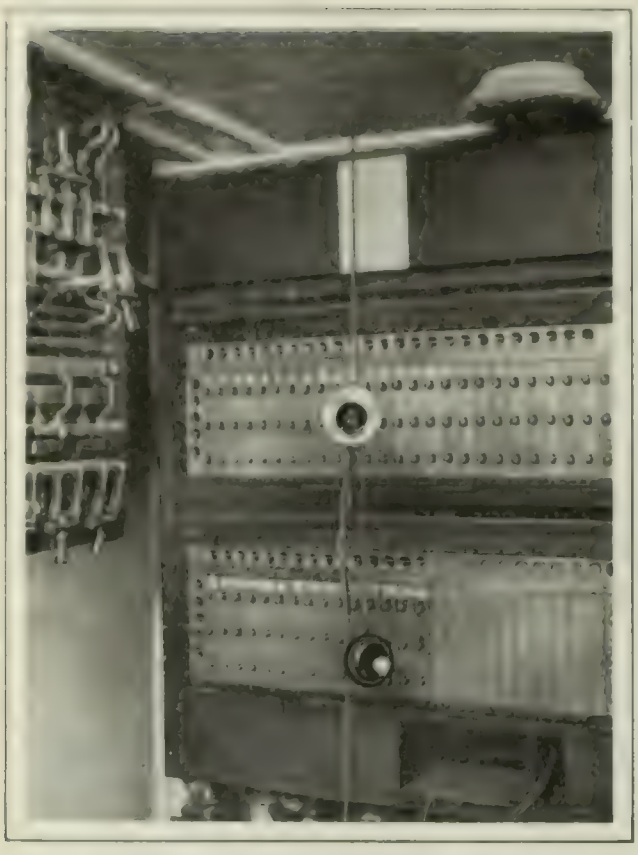
THE TELEPHONE ON A PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED TRAIN

its competitors. Today the evening papers receive most of their news over the wire. This has resulted in a specialization of reporters—one man runs for the news and another man writes it. Some of the runners never come to the office. They receive their assignments by telephone and their salary by mail. There are even a few who are allowed to telephone their news directly to a swift linotype operator, who clicks it into type on his machine without the scratch of pencil. This, of course, is the ideal method of news-gathering, which is rarely possible.

A paper of the first class, such as the New York *World*, has now an outfit of twenty trunk lines and eighty telephones. Its outgoing calls are 200,000 a year and its incoming calls 300,000, which means that for every morning, evening and Sunday edition there has been an average of 750 messages. The ordinary newspaper in a small town cannot afford such a service, but recently the United Press has originated a co-operative method. It telephones the news over one wire to ten or twelve papers at the same time. In ten minutes a thousand words can in this way be flung out to a dozen towns, as quickly as by telegraph and much more cheaply.

But it is in a dangerous crisis, when safety seems to hang upon a second, that the telephone is at its best. It is the instrument of emergencies—a sort of ubiquitous watchman. When a girl operator in the exchange hears a cry for help—"Quick! The hospital!" "The fire department!" "The police!" she seldom waits to hear the number. She knows it. She is trained to save half seconds. And it is at such moments, if ever, that the users of a telephone can appreciate its insurance value. No doubt, if a King Richard III were worsted on a modern battlefield, his instinctive cry would be—"My kingdom for a telephone!"

When instant action is needed in the city of New York, a general alarm can in five minutes be sent by the police



THE WARSHIP, TOO, HAS ITS CENTRAL
Aboard U. S. S. "Rhode Island"

wires over its whole vast area of 300 square miles. When, recently, a gas main broke in Brooklyn, sixty girls were at once called to the centrals in that part of the city to warn the 10,000 families who had been placed in danger. When the ill-fated "General Slocum" caught fire, a mechanic in a factory on the waterfront saw the blaze and had the presence of mind to telephone the newspapers, the hospitals and the police. When a small child is lost, or a convict has escaped from prison, or the forest is on fire, or some menace from the weather is at hand, the telephone gives the news. In one tragic case, the operator in Folsom, N. M., refused to quit her post until she had warned her people of a flood that had broken loose in the hills above the village. Because of her courage nearly all were saved, tho she herself was drowned at the switchboard.

If the disaster cannot be prevented, it is the telephone, usually, that brings first aid to the injured. After the destruction of San Francisco, Governor Guild, of Massachusetts, sent an appeal for the stricken city to the 354 mayors of his State, and by the courtesy of the Bell company, which carried the messages free, they were delivered to the last and furthermost mayors in less than five hours. After the destruction of Messina, an order for enough lumber to build 10,000 new houses was cabled to New York and telephoned to Western lumbermen. So quickly was this order filled that on the twelfth day after the arrival of the cablegram, the ships were on their way to Messina with the lumber. After the Kansas City flood of 1903, when the drenched city was without railways or street cars or electric lights, it was the telephone that held the city together and brought help to the danger spots. And after the Baltimore fire, the telephone exchange was the last to quit and the first to recover. Its girls sat on their stools at the switchboard until the window panes were broken by the heat. Then they pulled the covers over the board and walked out. Two hours later the building was in ashes. Three hours later another building was rented on the unburned rim of the city and the wire chiefs were at work. In one day there was a system of wires for the use of the city officials. In two days these were linked to long-distance wires; and in eleven days a 2,000-line switchboard was in full working trim. This feat still stands as the record in rebuilding.

In the supreme emergency of war, the telephone is as indispensable, very nearly, as the cannon. This, at least, is the belief of the Japanese, who handled their armies by telephone when they drove back the Russians. Each body of Japanese troops moved forward like a silkworm, leaving behind it a glistening strand of red copper wire. At the decisive battle of Mukden, the silkworm army, with a million legs, crept against the Russian hosts in a vast crescent, a hundred miles from end to end. By means of this glistening red wire, the various batteries and regiments were organized into fifteen divisions. Each group of three divisions was wired to a general, and the five generals were wired to the great Oyama himself, who sat ten miles back of the firing line and sent his orders. Whenever a regiment lunged forward, one of the soldiers carried a telephone set. If they held their posi-

tion, two other soldiers ran up with a spool of wire. In this way and under fire of the Russian cannon, 150 miles of wire were strung across the battlefield. As the Japanese said, it was this "flying telephone" that enabled Oyama to manipulate his forces as handily as tho he were playing a game of chess. It was in this war, too, that the Mikado's soldiers strung the costliest of all telephone lines, at 203 Metre Hill. When the wire had been basted up this hill to the summit, the fortress of Port Arthur lay at their mercy. But the climb had cost them 24,000 lives..

Of the seven million telephones in the United States, about two million are in farmhouses. Every fourth American farmer is in telephonic touch with his neighbors and the market. Iowa leads among the farming States. Not to have a telephone, in Iowa, is to belong to what a Londoner would call the "submerged tenth" of the population. Second in line comes Illinois, with Kansas, Nebraska and Indiana following closely behind; and at the foot of the list, in the matter of farm telephones, are Connecticut and Louisiana.

The first farmer who discovered the value of the telephone was the market gardener. Next came the bonanza farmer of the Red River Valley—such a man, for instance, as Oliver Dalrymple, of North Dakota, who found that by the aid of the telephone he could plant and harvest 30,000 acres of wheat in a single season. Then, not more than half a dozen years ago, there arose a veritable *Telephone Crusade* among the farmers of the Middle West. Cheap telephones, that were fairly good, had by this time been made possible by the improvements of the Bell engineers; and stories of what could be done by telephone became the favorite gossip of the



THE SWITCHBOARD AT THE NEW YORK POLICE HEADQUARTERS

day. One farmer had kept his barn from being burned down by telephoning for his neighbors. Another had cleared $600 of extra profit on the sale of his cattle by telephoning to the best market. A third had rescued a flock of sheep by sending quick news of an approaching blizzard. A fourth had saved his son's life by getting an instantaneous message to the doctor, and so on.

How the telephone saved a $3,000,000 fruit crop in Colorado, in 1909, is the story that is oftenest told in the West. Until that year, the frosts in the spring nipped the buds. No farmer could be sure of his harvest. But in 1909 the fruit-growers bought smudge-pots — 300,000 or more. These were placed in the orchards, ready to be lit at a moment's notice. Next, an alliance was made with the United States Weather Bureau, so that whenever the Frost King came down from the north, a warning could be telephoned to the farmers. Just when Colorado was pink with apple blossoms, the first warning came: "Get ready to light up your smudge-pots in half an hour." Then the farmers telephoned to the nearest towns: "Frost is coming; come and help us in the orchards." Hundreds of men rushed out into the country on horseback and in wagons. In half an hour the last warning came: "Light up; the thermometer registers 29." The smudge pot artillery was set ablaze and kept blazing until the news came that the icy forces had retreated. And in this way every Colorado farmer who had a telephone saved his fruit.

New York City.

# Queen's Lace

BY ELEANOR DUNCAN WOOD

Adown the shining meadows
They twain have wandered wide,
And she plucked the vagrant blossoms
That nodded at her side,
And in her eyes was laughter,
And on her lips was pride.

"Nay, nay, my lowly lover,
A village maid I be,
But the scepter of a lordly land
Is humbly proffered me,
And the filmy laces of a queen
Shall deck me royally."

Low sank his head in dolor.
He had nor lands, nor gold,
But strong brown hands to serve and guard
And a steadfast heart to hold,
And—ah, the witchery of her smile
Had made him overbold

The flowers swayed to meet her,
The fair sky bent above.
Low came her voice, and sweeter
Than call of mating dove.
And on her lips was laughter,
But in her eyes was love.

"My scepter is the golden rod,
Look up, beloved, and see,
And the Queen's lace blossoms on my
breast
Deck me right royally;
For the kingdom of your faithful heart
Is realm enough for me."

Maysville, Ky.

# Trustees and Professors

BY THADDEUS P. THOMAS, Ph.D.

[In our issue of September 28, 1911, we printed an article by Professor Thomas, entitled "Some Rights of College Students." This second article is a logical sequel. The author is Professor of Economics and Sociology at Goucher College.—EDITOR.]

"*NO professors admitted without muzzles!*" This is the notice which might be posted in front of a number of our colleges and universities. That number was increased during the past year. Every college that has adopted the muzzle policy has made its professors either subservient cowards if they have remained, or martyrs to the cause of free speech, if they have been forced to resign.

Why call them martyrs? Because a person who "suffers for a principle" is a martyr, tho it must be confessed that these modern martyrdoms, which involve, at their worst, only semi-starvation, are gentle and bloodless affairs compared with those which used to redden the sands of the arena. This modern gentleness is fortunate for the martyr but unfortunate for the truth. When persecution was public and violent, the blood of the martyrs was the seed of the Church. Truth, crushed to earth, will rise again, if it is publicly crushed. But truth, secretly chloroformed, has a harder time of it. A decade or two ago, before the gentler methods of martyrdom had reached their present high degree of efficiency, professors were gotten rid of almost openly. And in backward States, like Florida, where such dead issues as slavery and secession are considered vital topics of the day, the old-fashioned, awkward, public methods are still used to secure uniformity of opinion on these topics. But the up-to-date martyrdom is a marvel of clandestine dexterity. Subtle but irresistible influences are manipulated so as to make the professor move in a seemingly voluntary manner from the professorial chair to the door and thence into the street, never to return. He can guess why, but he can prove nothing.

Do the facts get into the papers? It can usually be so managed that they do not; but if they do, the great, honest, sleepy-headed public is likely to yawn and say, "Another teacher has lost his job, but why should it concern me?" And it is true that the purely personal sufferings of a professor ought not to be a matter of more concern than the equal sufferings of a janitor or a street-cleaner. The fate of the professor is relatively unimportant, even to the professor, if he has the spirit which a number of them have displayed. What is the fate of the truth? That is the important question. What happens if the professors who retain their positions cease to teach advanced social doctrines for fear of the trustees? It is the object of this article to state the rights of trustees, then that of professors, and, finally, to indicate that the teaching of those social truths which some men are desperately eager to suppress is a matter which concerns every member of society, from the smart set to the slums.

The trustees have a right, in the first place, to require the professor to give the students an opportunity to study both sides of social questions and to form and express their own opinions. Students can no more attain judicial-mindedness by proxy than they can attain muscular development by proxy. Let the children of the capitalist and of the trade unionist first study the question, then speak their minds, and learn by actual practice the lesson of toleration, if they are capable of learning it. And let the professor practise toleration toward those students who antagonize his views. He can show high devotion to freedom of speech by allowing it to be used against himself, when he could keep a monopoly of it. Professor Ross, himself a martyr to the cause of free speech, has exprest this noble ideal: "The genuine teacher wants fellows, not disciples, and his happiest hour is when

he finds the cub he has trained is now able to hold him at bay."

Again, the trustees have a right to require the professor to devote most of his time in the classroom to the generally accepted facts and principles of his specialty. As an example of the way in which this right of the trustees may be violated, let us imagine the case of a professor of economics who believes in the Single Tax. Now perhaps the majority of economists recognize that there is much truth in this idea. But if this particular professor believes that the Single Tax doctrine is the central truth in economics, that private property in land is morally wrong, that no other taxes than land taxes are ever justifiable, and if he devotes the greater portion of the time allotted for the teaching of all branches of economics to the exploitation of his favorite doctrine, so that a true view of the science is lost by distorted perspective, and the professor's platform becomes a vantage ground for the promulgation of an exclusive hobby, would not the trustees feel justified in thinking that the professor is obtaining his salary under false pretenses? He certainly has a right to express views in the classroom at variance with those of the majority of economists, but he has no right to teach such views as the science of economics.

Again, the trustees have a right to expect that the professor shall remember, in public utterance outside of the classroom, that he is not only a citizen, but a part of an institution whose good name he can injure by careless and reckless statements. These statements may have wide circulation, not because they come from Mr. Smith, but from *Professor* Smith, who holds the chair of economics in the State university, and it is the importance of the chair rather than his own importance which attracts attention. Now, it is impossible to draw a definite boundary line between the rights of Mr. Smith, the man, and Professor Smith, the economist, but the trustees have a right to expect that the latter shall bear in mind that he is to some extent the custodian of the good name of the university. Consequently his freedom of speech is not absolute.

And what are the rights of the professors? The first of these is the right to freedom of speech inside of the classroom. The professor who has granted freedom of speech to the students could, in the majority of cases, successfully claim it for himself. If the trustees should hold views which are at variance with those of the professor, he could say, "The students have been required to read the best arguments on your side of the question as well as on the other side. What more can you reasonably ask? When I express my own opinion I am only exercising the same privilege that belongs to the humblest and most ignorant student in my class." If the professor, from pocketbook considerations, hesitates to claim this privilege, he should be despised as a coward. If the trustees dismiss the professor for claiming the same right that he freely accords to the student, they should be denounced as tyrants. The fact that they are within their legal rights does not excuse them for wilfully trampling on the moral rights of others.

Another right of the professor is the right to freedom of speech outside of the classroom. This right is limited, as has already been said, by the fact that he is partly responsible for the good name of the educational institution which he represents. But that does not alter his right to state, in a dignified manner, his views on public questions. There has been great fear that professors by their speeches or articles may diminish the number of gifts to educational institutions. No one is more interested in the financial welfare of such institutions than the professor, but must the desire for gifts from the wrong sort of rich men lead him to sacrifice his freedom of speech and lose all influence because of a general suspicion that he dare not bear witness to the truth? What is the sense in allowing institutions for teaching the truth to suppress the truth in order to secure funds for teaching the truth? Such institutions are betraying the very cause for which they came into existence. They have entered upon the career of the hypocrite and impostor, with consequences which at first are as invisible as when bankers become dishonest, but which eventually are as widespread.

The moral credit of the nation is chiefly controlled by three classes—ministers, editors and teachers—and as long as these are not suspected of moral bankruptcy we may avert a crisis. We cannot believe that those who profess to devote themselves to the supremacy of conscience and the spread of knowledge and wisdom have secretly adopted the contemptible motto, "Money is the principal thing, therefore get money." But what will be the consequence if one by one professors conclude to throttle the truth in order to keep their salaries, and editors suppress the facts in order not to lose the advertisements, and ministers silence their consciences rather than miss large donations? Moral standards will be lowered while ill-gotten wealth will be piled higher, class hatred will increase while the means of allaying it will diminish, the once trusted molders of public opinion will be discredited for having become the hated hirelings of the predatory rich, and the masses will be ready to listen to revolutionary agitators, with their desperate remedies. The only preventive of revolution is reform. The only cure for class hatred is justice. Against every form of economic injustice it is the duty of the professor of economics to protest: while continuing to hold his chair, if he may—or after having vacated it, if he must. According to the best of his ability he must distinguish truth from error and error from guilt, and then denounce the guilt unsparingly and controvert the error without intolerance and proclaim the truth fearlessly. He must emulate the grimly practical idealism of a certain New England editor who has adopted this motto, "With a mission and without a muzzle."

BALTIMORE, MD.

# The Race Problem in Arizona

BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, LL.D.

A FEW weeks ago, in response to a request from the white citizens and colored citizens of that city, I delivered an Emancipation address at Phœnix, the capital of the new state of Arizona. The interesting thing about this celebration to me was the number of different races and different types of people who took part in it. Any one who has traveled thru this desert country with its red mountains and yellow plains, has been imprest with the violent contrasts in the colors of the landscape. For my part, I was even more imprest with the variety and contrasts in the colors of the different elements of the population. I met there not only black men and white men, but yellow men and red men, with all the varying shades between them.

Phœnix seems to be a sort of melting pot for all the races of the earth. In this southwestern country the tides of immigration from Europe and Asia, from North and South, meet and intermingle. It seemed to me, while I was there that I met white people and black people from every state of the Union and from some parts of Canada as well. In fact, I am perfectly safe in saying, I never had an opportunity before, in so short a space of time, to meet, touch elbows and talk with so many kinds of white people, and so many kinds of colored people, as I did in Arizona.

All these people seemed to be taking part, directly or indirectly, in the three-day celebration of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. When I reached the city I found all the principal streets decorated with flags and patriotic emblems. Excursion trains were bringing in from many parts of the new state people to participate in the celebration. In the procession which escorted me from the hotel to the park where I was to speak, there were two colored bands; one of them was made up of Indian students from the United States Industrial School for Indians at Phœnix, and the

other was made up of local talent among the colored people of the city. Part of the program of the celebration was a series of three baseball games between a Negro and Mexican team. During the time I was there I had an opportunity to witness a foot race, in which an Indian, a white man and a Mexican participated. A Negro was the timekeeper. Among the speakers on the program were the Secretary of the Territory, whom the people now refer to as "Governor," George E. Young; Dr. J. Harvey Deere, pastor of the First Baptist Church, and Dr. W. B. Ball, head of the Negro college in Seguin, Tex. Besides myself, Dr. Ball was the only other colored man on the program.

The exercises were held in a great tent which had been erected at East Lake Park. When it came time for me to deliver my address, I was surprised to find that my old friend, Rev. Sam Small, whom I had known when he was editor of the Atlanta *Constitution*, and as an evangelistic preacher thruout the South, had been chosen to introduce me to the audience. I mention thees facts merely to illustrate and emphasize the number and different types of people who took part in this unique celebration. I want to speak, however, less about the Emancipation celebration than about what I was able to learn of the relation which exists among the different racial elements which make up the population of this cosmopolitan city and state.

Every one in Phœnix, I discovered, has come from somewhere else, except the Indians. The result is, you find people from all parts of the country in the most unexpected places. The little hotel at which I stopped, for example, was conducted by an American white woman from the state of Idaho. When, shortly after my arrival, I asked to have some breakfast sent up to my room, I found that I was being served by a Chinaman from a Chinese restaurant. I had heard of Chinese restaurants before, but I confess I was surprised to find a Chinaman was running a restaurant in such close connection with the hotel in which I was stopping. As a matter of fact, as I was afterward informed, there are only two restaurants in this city of 20,000 inhabitants which are not in control of Chinese. One of these is conducted by an American white man and the other by an American Negro.

The Chinese have control of nearly all the truck gardens in the suburbs of the city, and wagons driven by Chinese drivers supply the hotels and most of the homes. I confess it looked very strange to me to see a Chinaman squatting on the front seat of a vegetable wagon, driving a horse. Before I came to Arizona I had seen pictures of Chinamen drawing two-wheel carts, and I had seen other Chinamen carrying bundles on their heads, but I had never before seen a Chinaman driving a real live horse.

Meeting for the first time, in a position where one race either is, or soon will be, crowding the other in the labor market, I was eager to learn how the two races felt toward one another. I rather expected that I would find sometimes a jealousy existing between the black man and the yellow man.

While I was in Phœnix I met a colored man who had daily business dealings with the Chinese. With the purpose of getting his opinion of his yellow neighbor, I asked him if the Chinese were good business men.

"Yes, sir," he replied. "The Chinaman is the truest counter and the quickest I ever saw." With that he went on to explain to me the method by which Chinese computations are made. It seems that the Chinese merchants employ a little frame with beads strung upon it, something like that which we are accustomed to use in the kindergarten, to make their computations.

"The Chinaman just pushes these beads back and forth across that frame," my friend continued, "makes some curious mark on a slate, and tells you quicker than you can think just what you owe him. He tells you right, too."

From these remarks and from other things which I heard I came to the conclusion that, as far as concerned the black man and the yellow man, they were getting along pretty well together.

I learned another interesting fact in regard to the Chinese while I was in Arizona. In the city of Phœnix there is, as in many other cities in the West, a region that is inhabited almost entirely by Chinese and is called Chinatown. In Phœ-

nix, however, "Chinatown" has a mayor. He is called "Mayor Dick," and he seems to be the supreme authority in Chinatown. Whenever a Chinaman is arrested for a small crime of any kind—anything less than a felony, in fact—it has become customary for the police authorities to turn the man and his crime over to "Mayor Dick." They have found that they could get substantial justice more surely and more conveniently in that way than they could by dragging the culprit into the ordinary police courts and going through the ordinary processes. The reason for this seems to be that the Chinaman has very little understanding of and apparently very little confidence in the American methods of administering justice. And so the Chinaman in Phœnix, even tho he is not a citizen, gets in this indirect way a certain amount of self-government.

During the few days that I was in the city, altho I was very much hurried, I took occasion to go down to Chinatown and visit "Mayor Dick." He was a little, dried up, yellow man, who spoke very broken English. He seemed, however, to have a pretty clear understanding of American customs and manners. When I asked him how he came to be called "Mayor," he said in a quite matter of fact tone: "Well, you see, I am here thirty year. I know American custom. When Chinaboy get in trouble he come to see me. When policemen get in trouble with Chinaboy, both come to me. I know how to make it all right. So the newspapers say I am Mayor of Chinatown. Yes."

"Mayor Dick" told me that the number of people in Chinatown is gradually decreasing. Some years ago there were as many as 400 Chinamen in the city. Now there are not more than 200. The reason is that every Chinaman must some time go back to China. He is never more than a sojourner in America. If he does not go back alive, he goes back in his coffin. Once out of the country, unless he has a certificate showing that he is a merchant, he is not permitted to return. If the same is true of other cities as is true of Phœnix, the Chinese population of the United States should be gradually declining.

Now the thing that imprest me in this connection, in regard to the Chinaman, was the extent to which he is an alien in this country. I doubt whether any other portion of the population remains so thoroly foreign as is true of the Chinaman.

Sometimes people in this country speak of the Negro as an alien race, and frequently the suggestion is made that the country would be better off if the black man could somehow or other be shipped back to his fatherland in Africa. No one has yet suggested, however, that the Negro, while still living in the midst of the white civilization, was so much of a foreigner that he could not be tried by the same law and in the same courts and according to the same moral and political standards as the white man. In the first place, the life of the Negro is so interwoven with all the interests, traditions, hopes and aspirations of the white man that it will be impossible to separate them in the way I have suggested, even were it desirable. In the second place, no matter how much he may fall below the standard of the white man, the Negro has and desires no other law and no other standards than those which the white man has taught him to love and revere. However different the Negro may be in the color of his skin, he is not an alien in this country, and has no interests and no ambition which, in the last analysis, are not identical or in harmony with those of the white people by whom he is surrounded.

Another race which is just now making its appearance in Arizona is the Japanese. Like the Chinese, the Japanese frequently take up the business of truck gardening in the suburbs of the cities. The first place, however, in which they find entrance into American life seems to be as house servants, waiters in the hotels, and cooks in private families. The Japanese have not yet made their appearance in large numbers, and perhaps when they do come and begin to take the place of the colored people in hotels and in other places, the Negroes will lose some of the admiration which they conceived for the little "Yellow Peril" during the war between Russia and Japan.

Meanwhile, the Negro, in the process of adjustment that seems to be going on

between the races, is getting into other kinds of labor. Several of them own large plantations in the rich soil outside of Phœnix. One of them is engaged in running a hand laundry, in which he employs, however, Mexican women to do the work. Mexican women, I learn, have a great reputation as ironers.

One of the three wholesale fruit merchants in Phœnix is a Negro, another is making money running what is known as a "post" store, on the edge of the Indian reservation a few miles from Phœnix. Another colored man is running a restaurant, in competition with the Chinese, and has succeeded largely, as near as I could learn, from the fact that he was able to furnish what the Chinese were not able to do, namely, "home cooking." He calls his restaurant the Home Kitchen. A considerable number of colored men have made money in real estate. Negroes have pretty near a monopoly of the barber business in this city. There are five colored barber shops in Phœnix; one of them is to be located in the magnificent new Adams Hotel, which is now in the course of erection.

What is even more important to my mind than the successes of the few individuals that I have named is the general disposition among the leaders of the Negro people to consider seriously the needs of their little community and take measures to protect themselves against the danger which is likely to come to them from that drifting class, who are a greater menace in the case of colored people than that of any other race in this country.

Another class of people with whom the Negro is coming into contact, not only in Arizona, but all along the southern border, is the Mexican. The greater portion of the common labor—that is to say, work in the streets and on the farms—is performed by Mexicans. The Mexican is a valuable farm laborer in this part of the country, because he understands irrigation. The Mexicans are also the most numerous of the different colored peoples in Arizona and are performing in this part of the country much the same tasks that the masses of the colored people are performing in other parts of the South. I saw hundreds of them at work in the streets and on buildings in course of construction while I was in Phœnix.

As a rule, people do not speak very respectfully of the Mexicans. As a class, they are regarded as unprogressive, unsteady and unthrifty. The Mexican seems to have two great difficulties. In the first place, he does not have the same ambition to get education as is true, for example, of the Negro; and in the second place, it is said that he spends almost all of his surplus for drink. Unlike the Japanese and Chinese, but in that respect like the Negroes, the Mexicans are, for the most part, citizens of the country in which they live. One of the questions which is troubling the new State of Arizona is what to do with them as voters. Heretofore, an attempt has been made to disfranchise them by means of an educational qualification, coupled with a provision requiring them to interpret a certain portion of the Constitution. At the time I was there, however, I noticed that both political parties were actively organizing "Spanish-American" clubs. Ordinarily a Mexican is known along the border as a 'cholo" or greaser. But as soon as he becomes desirable as a voter he receives another name; he is called then a Spanish-American, just as the Negro, wherever he is a voter, is likely to be referred to as an Afro-American.

At the present time, the Indian is a mere spectator. I saw hundreds of them standing about on street corners in their picturesque Indian or half-civilized costumes, idly watching the strange spectacle of the new civilization which is pouring into this new country, changing its physical character and sweeping away all that remains of the primitive life and civilization.

I have tried in what I have already written to suggest something of the already complicated racial relations which I found in Arizona, and to indicate in a general way the manner in which these different races are learning to adjust themselves to the new conditions and to each other. As a matter of fact, I believe it will be found in this state that there are a greater variety of races and people who are struggling up out of a primitive and backward condition than

in any other part of the United States. In spite of this fact there is, so far as I could learn, no place in the Southwest, except perhaps New Mexico, where there is so little friction between the races and so much confidence, hope and good will among all classes, as is true in Arizona and in Phœnix. This may be due to the fact that these different races are represented as yet in such comparatively small numbers. Altogether, I do not believe that the colored people, including those other persons classed as foreigners, of which latter there are very few in Arizona, represent more than 30 per cent. of the population. There are, for example, Mexicans to the number of 13 per cent. of the whole population; 11 per cent. of the population are Indians.

My own opinion is, however, that the reason for the present conditions of harmony and progress existing in Arizona is that thus far, in this new country, each race has been given all the opportunities that have been granted to the others. Each race has been allowed to find for itself its position and place in the life of the community, and work out its salvation in its own way. In a general way, it is true that each one of the colored races has found out the thing that it could do best, and is doing its part, whether small or great, to build up the community and develop the resources of the country.

Arizona has, in one respect, all the advantages of the new country. It is not troubled by tradition. It has no past to live down. Its people have no fear of doing or attempting to do something that was not done or attempted in some other time or in some other place. I would not have people believe that there is not racial prejudice in Arizona, as elsewhere in this country; but as yet such prejudice as exists has not fixt itself in institutions, and the result is that black man, yellow man and red man have in Arizona an opportunity which, if they use it properly, will keep that state a free country, in the broadest sense of that word, for all time to come.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.

# The Sun Suitor

BY COLETTA RYAN

I CALLED upon the sun this happy day.
A genial heart was he. "Stay on, oh, stay,"
He said, "enjoy the glory of the golden ray
That urges you to happy song,
To laughter, love and life. I long
For guests like you who sparkle thru
The shadows that they may be true.
Come tarry by the stream
That we may do and dream."
How brilliantly he blazed!
The while he gently grazed
My spirit with his heart's warm light.
"Oh, sun," I said, "I am not bright,
I'm only full of good intent—
A soul of glowing sentiment
Inspired to be intelligent.
My wit and will
Would mount life's hill
To sing your praise
And walk your ways
Enamored of your golden rays."
He blithely blest the softening air
And fell to gleaming o'er my hair.
Oh, happy day of days!
"Be mine," he said. "No," answered I.
"I would live single till I die.
What witty woman ever can
Desert her heaven for a man
Whose sole profession is to shine?"
He answered, "But you will be mine!"
And I confess, without a sigh,
Day chaperoned so carelessly,
That he insisted. We were wed.
'Twas called a marriage of the head,
And if I hold the lure of light
A shining song, a spirit bright,
It is because my lord the sun,
And heaven, and earth, and I are one.
And all the years will find us true
Forever reigning just for you!

BOSTON, MASS.



# A New Method of Making Character

BY WYLLYS REDE, D.D.

Author of "Striving for the Mastery," Etc.

TEN years ago a man was observed tramping the streets of our great cities. His movements were peculiar. He scanned closely every group of people and noted every incident of street life. He explored neglected alleys. He penetrated homes and apartments. He invaded school houses. He haunted playgrounds. He frequented athletic contests, which seemed to have a peculiar fascination for him. His interest in the doings of human-kind, and especially of the genus boy, was of the liveliest character. This man was not a detective, nor a Japanese spy, nor O. Henry in search of material for stories, nor a mere lazy loafer idling away his time. He was driven by the compelling power of a high purpose. There was a sane and sensible method in his apparent madness. He was collecting materials for use in perfecting a great invention which he had made and which was destined to influence the lives of multitudes of American citizens.

This man, Milton Fairchild by name, was an earnest student of child-life for a purpose. Since his graduation from Oberlin College, of which his uncle was president, he had felt increasingly the necessity of training all young Americans in the fundamental principles of honor, thrift, kindliness, and all the good old-fashioned virtues which go to make manly and womanly character. The problem was how to do this effectively. No satisfactory system of moral education had ever been evolved. This work was being sadly neglected by most schools and even by the churches. The methods of teaching arithmetic, geography and history had received ample attention and had been vastly improved. But no practical plans for teaching ethical truths to children had been matured and put into effect. It will be conceded that a knowledge of the elements of practical morality is of more vital importance than an acquaintance with these sciences. The formulation, therefore, of a method by which the children of the nation can be taught the sound principles of moral conduct which have been adopted by men and women of intelligence and common sense is vastly more important than the working out of a new method of instruction in mathematics or geography. It is a matter upon which the safety, honor and welfare of our whole American people depend. These considerations had impelled Mr. Fairchild to undertake the task of working out a method of teaching morals and to make it his life-work.

It was evident that there was no inherent lack of interest in moral questions. They are the most fascinating topics in the world. Every great drama hinges upon them; every successful play and novel gains its chief interest from them. Conversation in any group of intelligent men or women reaches its highest point of interest when they are discussing the right and wrong of the conduct of some of their friends and neighbors. It is just so with children. Mr. Fairchild was impressed, during his study of child-life in the streets, with the

keen interest which they took in settling the merits of controversies which arose there. He overheard heated arguments between gamins, who would hardly have been suspected of such interests, as to the right and wrong of fights which had raged among their comrades. Often these discussions reached a high plane and were marked by earnest efforts to determine the right.

At last it came to Mr. Fairchild that if the interesting experiences of every-day life in which moral problems are involved could be vividly brought before the child-mind, its lively interest might be aroused and opportunities secured for exerting a deep and permanent influence. If, for instance, a series of pictures, showing the progress of a street fight among boys, could be shown, it would command the attention of every real boy and raise the moral problems involved in boys' fights. If, while attention was focused upon these, some judicious adviser were at hand to argue out with the child the points involved, he could be assisted in working them out for himself and forming right convictions. Or if some act of questionable morality were vividly pictured, the pro and con could be convincingly set forth. An heroic deed from real life would make a powerful appeal and awaken a desire to emulate it. This method had been used to some extent in illustrated story books, but not in such a systematic and life-like way as to realize its latent possibilities.

Now came the stroke of inventive genius which struck out a new line of approach to the child-mind and solved the problem of moral education. Why not use the camera and the stereopticon? Why not go right out into the streets, the playgrounds, the school houses and the homes and photograph child-life as it is in all its rich variety of experience? Why not show these pictures life-size, with a stereopticon, and thus bring home to children with life-like reality and vivid intensity the problems of conduct involved in these experiences? Then, while their minds are occupied with them, why not seize the precious opportunity to help the children to reason out in a natural and sensible way the great problems of life? If these things were well done the result could not fail to be excellent. "Seeing is believing." Such visual instruction would come home to young minds with convincing reality. It would make an impression such as could never be produced by drilling into them dry moral precepts, however excellent. Mr. Fairchild had the discernment to see that here was not merely a means of amusement, but an educational agency of the utmost importance, which would find its highest usefulness in the domain of morals. If by its use the great problems and principles of moral conduct could be got into concrete form, so that they could be seen with lifelike reality, they might be brought home with tremendous force. To meet these demands Mr. Fairchild made his famous camera and entered upon a still hunt for pictures which led him thru most of our American cities and finally abroad. He photographed everything of significance which offered itself. The result is the most unique collection of photographs in existence, illustrating various phases (but by no means all varieties) of child-life. The best of these he sifted out and prepared



MILTON FAIRCHILD
Director



A THRIFTY AND A HAPPY HOME

for use in the stereopticon. To provide verbal instruction to accompany these was a task requiring the well-digested wisdom of many minds. Mr. Fairchild, therefore, undertook to organize an advisory board of men and women in different walks of life, including a large proportion of experts in pedagogy, who should co-operate with him in the preparation of a series of Illustrated Lessons in Morals. This Moral Education Board has grown gradually until it now numbers one hundred and sixty-seven members and includes many of the most emi-

nent leaders in American social, educational, and religious life.

With the assistance of these advisers Mr. Fairchild began the preparation of his Illustrated Lessons. The first was entitled, "What Men Think About Boys' Fights," a topic which is vital to boys. Every healthy boy finds the problem of fighting forced upon him. He wonders what he really ought to do. It is not fair to the boy to let him go unenlightened on this question, which is just as vital to him as an aggravated assault and battery would be to his father. This Lesson is designed to reason boys into a gentleman's way of thinking about fighting and to inculcate manly honor and self-restraint. By 1905 a second Lesson was ready with the title "The True Sportsman." This was for older boys and was planned to enunciate and illustrate the eight great laws of sport by which the conduct of all true sportsmen is controlled. In 1907 came a third Lesson, "What I Am Going to Do When I Am Grown Up," intended for boys and girls of grammar school age. This is a problem about which children have day dreams and sometimes lie awake nights. Each of them has some cherished ambition. These childish ambitions ought to be conserved and directed. This Lesson strives to give the children a wider outlook and to bring to them the teachings of mature experience. It is of absorbing interest to every child.

These Lessons and the new ideas which they embody attracted wide attention among educators and found influential friends. Mr. Bernard N. Baker, a prominent business man of Baltimore, has devoted a fund of ten thousand dollars to the development of this work and has given it the benefit of his experience and sagacious judgment. His estimate of the value of this discovery has been endorsed by a large proportion of the leading lights in business, educational, and religious life. No such body of competent and representative judges has ever before given its sanction to any method of teaching morals. Many of the most influential men in the educational world have been outspoken in their approval. Here are a few out of the large number of favorable opinions which have been expressed. Dr. Edward A. Ross, Professor of Sociology in Wisconsin University, says: "Such graphic moral instruction is a new thing in the world. It is a great invention, like wireless telegraphy or the aeroplane." Ex-President Eliot, of Harvard, considers "the Illustrated Lessons in Morals admirably adapted for conveying to the children of public and private schools by the thousands the essentials of good manners, right feelings and cooperative justice." Professor John Dewey, of Columbia University, pronounces this "a practical, sound, and reasonable scheme of moral instruction." President Henry Churchill King, of Oberlin College, says he "cannot think that they could be given before any school without decided gain in the morals of the student body." To Professor Nathaniel Butler, of Chicago University, "the method of presenting concrete situations involving moral judgments in pictures, accompanied by the graphic matter of the lesson, seems the most effective agent for moral teaching that could be devised." Dean Griffin, of Johns Hopkins University, "can hardly imagine a child so stupid or careless as not to be reached by this ingenious method of teaching." Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks, of Cornell, believes that "if these practical lessons can be very generally used they will promote ethical culture to a noteworthy degree." Such strong expressions from the most competent judges would seem sufficient to convince even the most skeptical that a way to teach morals has been found.

The question is now squarely before the American people. Will they make the most of this discovery? Will the schools adopt this method of instruction? It has already been used to a greater or less extent in the schools of many of our large cities, such as San Francisco, St. Paul, Cleveland, Detroit, New Orleans, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, New York and Boston. The Lessons were given last winter in fifty-five of the public schools of Chicago to 30,000 pupils and are to become a permanent feature. They are not intended to crowd out any studies from the school curriculum, but simply to supplement and reinforce it. Will the churches and Sunday schools make use of them? The



BERNARD N. BAKER
Treasurer

Lessons, as thus far prepared, are admirably adapted to their needs. They do not deal with doctrinal questions, but concern themselves entirely with the plain practical virtues upon which all Christians are agreed. They will harmonize perfectly with the regular courses of instruction which are already in use and will recommend themselves to all religious bodies. The emphasis which they lay upon the serious side of life during the week will favorably dispose the child toward religious instruction on Sunday.

Two new Illustrated Lessons have recently been completed, making five in all. One of these is on the timely and important topic, "Personal and National Thrift." In it the spendthrift, the tramp, the loafer, and the gambler are pictured in their true light and the results of their conduct are shown. Personal thrift is set forth as a protection against distress, an essential in earning a living and the basis of achievement. National thrift, or, in other words, conservation of resources, is recommended upon the same grounds and with many interesting suggestions how it should be practised. The other Lesson is entitled "The Gentleman." It is a powerful appeal to every boy to strive to attain the spirit and manners of a gentleman. Such principles as these are laid down and strikingly illustrated.

Respect the aged.
Respect the fears of those who love you.
Respect experience.
Respect authority.
Regard the rights of others.
Be quick to do a kindness.
Be thoughtful for the happiness of friends.
Ask pardon for blunders or injustice.
Confess injury done and rectify it if possible.
Never defend yourself nor others with a lie.
Guard the honor of your institutions.
Win out in a gentleman's way.
To win by fraud is quite beneath contempt.
Retain your self-respect; hold the respect of friends; win the confidence and goodwill of acquaintances.

The effort in this and all the Lessons is not to introduce revolutionary theories, nor give any "new commandment," but to teach the old, old morality which has been supreme for many generations and upon which all people of intelligence can agree.

The National Institution for Moral Instruction was incorporated in March, 1911, and includes among its directors many of our leading educators and people of public spirit. Its aim is to prepare sixty Illustrated Lessons, carefully graded, to suit the needs of all ages and classes of children. Here are some of the subjects proposed:

"Forming your Habits."
"On your Honor."
"Law and Order and International Peace."
"The Ethics of the Professions and of Business."
"The Law of the Schoolroom."
"Respect your Elders."
"What Belongs to Me and What Does Not."
"The Treatment of Animals."
"Father and Mother."

A new Lesson is being prepared upon the subject, "A Gentleman's Treatment of Women." All future lessons will be prepared by trained specialists, working under the advice and direction of the National Institution. They will be kept up to date by the addition of new mate-

rial and adapted for use in different localities, if necessary.

The basis upon which the work is now being carried on is as follows: The National Institution for Moral Instruction is ready to send out from its headquarters, 507 N. Charles street, Baltimore, or from its distribution centers in New York, Chicago, Knoxville, Tenn., and Berkeley, Cal., a set of one hundred slides for the stereopticon and a printed Lesson to accompany them for use in any school or church, for a nominal rental. Or it will send one of its experienced "special instructors," of whom it has a goodly number ready for work in their own neighborhoods, to give the Lessons wherever desired at a moderate expense. New special instructors will be appointed and trained up until, if possible, there are one or more in every city and educational center. Thus the way is open for the use of this important discovery in every church and school. It has the approval of practical men of affairs and of the educational world. It meets one of the greatest needs of our day. The growth of our great cities, with their overcrowding and their multiplied and alluring opportunities for vice and crime; the herding together of hordes of young men and women in our great commercial and industrial centers with but little wholesome restraint; the rapid decadence of home life, home influence, and home religion, with all the chastening and uplifting influence which they exerted a generation or two ago; the absence of religious teaching from our public schools and the failure of the Church to reach more than a bare majority of the children of today—these considerations make the moral problem a most anxious one. Unless we can meet these conditions and solve the problem which they present by providing sound and sensible moral instruction for the young and driving it home to their hearts, the outlook is alarming. If this new method can interest children, if it has any special adaptation to their needs, and if after a fair trial it is found to meet them, it is a discovery of the utmost importance and ought to come into immediate and general use.

BALTIMORE, MD.



# The Sun and I

BY J. T. SUNDERLAND

THE sun pours light on the sea,
  The sun sheds life o'er the land;
The sun stoops down from his glorious heaven
  And holds the world in his hand.

But sun! I pity you so!
  For you are only a clod;
You feel no deathless Soul of fire,
  You know no Loving God!

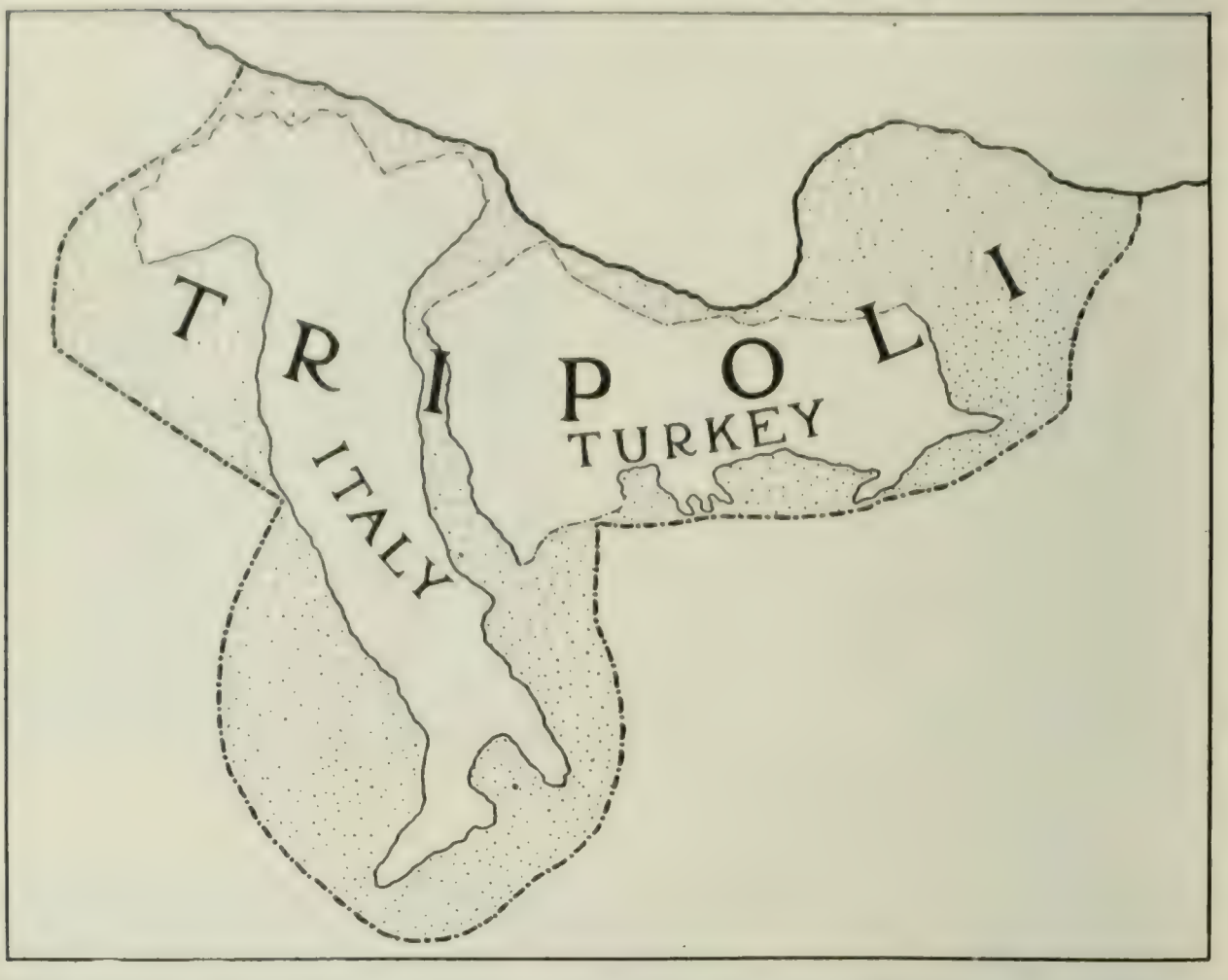
Poor sun! I look to a day
  When all your life shall have fled;
But God and I shall live and love
  When you are black and dead.

DETROIT, MICH.

# Italy and Turkey

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY, PhD.

Associate Professor of Political Economy in Yale University.




BOTH Italy and European Turkey could be set down in Tripoli without covering half of its territory. The area of Tripoli is over 1,000,000 square kilometers, while that of Italy is less than 290,000 and that of European Turkey under 170,000. The area of the Turkish Empire is nearly twice as large as that of Tripoli, but this includes the Turkish possessions in Asia Minor, Armenia, Syria, Mesopotamia and Arabia.

A comparison of certain statistics for Italy and the Turkish Empire may have some interest today:

| | Italy. | Turkey. |
|---|---|---|
| Population, 1910 | 34.6 millions | 24.0 millions |
| Population, per sq. kilometer | 121 | 8 |
| Exports, 1910 | $156 millions | $90 millions |
| Government income, 1910 | $498 millions | $120 millions |
| Imports, 1910 | $649 millions | $145 millions |
| Exports, 1910 | $156 millions | $90 millions |
| Railways | 17,025 kilometers | 6,556 kilometers |
| Army, peace footing | 282,000 | 220,000 |
| Naval power in guns | 1,688 | 675 |

Italy is densely populated and the natural rate of increase of the population is very high. As an outlet for congestion the Italians have been emigrating to North and South America in large numbers during the last two decades. A large proportion of these emigrants have been permanently lost to Italy. In Tripoli she sees a country with a cultivable area greater than that of Germany at the present time and with less than one person per square kilometer. This offers an opportunity for Italy to secure a colonial possession which will take care of her surplus population for a long time. Whatever motives may have conspired to make Italy take this aggressive action, the possibilities offered by Tripoli for colonization must not be overlooked. From a comparison of the Italian and Turkish resources it would appear that Italy can enforce her demands, if unhindered by other European nations.

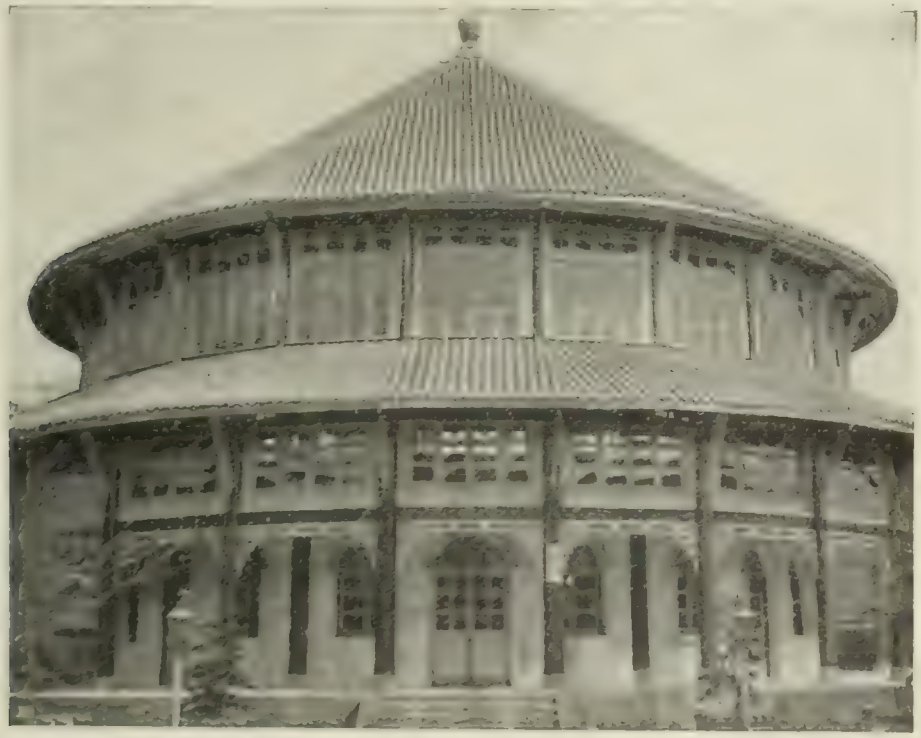
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

# Literature

## The Understanding of China

LAST month the news came to us, "Insurrection in Cheng-tu." This month we read, "Insurrection in Wu-chang." What mean these names to us? Very little if we are dependent upon the ordinary travel books; a great deal if we have at hand Dr. Geil's new volume on capitals and he knows how to bring out their individuality and to remove that impression of sameness that Chinese places and faces make upon us.

Let us turn to the chapter on Wu-chang, which has just come into the limelight as the center of the rebellion against the Manchu dynasty. The papers tell us that the insurgent leaders are



THE STARTING POINT OF THE CHINESE REBELLION

The Provincial Assembly of Sze-chuan, meeting in this hall at Cheng-tu, adopted resolutions opposing the plans of the Peking Government for the construction of railroads with foreign capital. The president and other officials of the Assembly were leaders in the insurrection resulting from this movement which is now spreading to other provinces and threatens the Manchu dynasty. From Geil's "Eighteen Capitals of China" (Lippincott)

*Eighteen Capitals of China*,[1] for the author has a lively enough style to make even a dry subject interesting, and what subject is drier than Chinese geography. He picks up and weaves into his description any glittering curiosity that he happens upon—legend, poem, science, anecdote—and adds the crowning touch by a Chinese proverb on the top of every other page. His frequent use of the Chinese characters in quotations and titles gives the reader the pleasant illusion of almost understanding the language. He has visited all the provincial

issuing paper money and planning to construct their own railroads. But Dr. Geil shows us that none of these things are new. Wu-chang was a capital two thousand years before the Manchus established their empire at Peking—and has not forgotten it. The students there have for years been filled with the reformatory spirit, as the author shows by quotations from their graduation theses. And when Chang was viceroy there he tried to build a railroad with Chinese capital, and issued bales of paper money and tons of cheap "cash." This brought Gresham's inexorable law into play, and the bad money, as usual, drove out the

[1] Eighteen Capitals of China. By William Edgar Geil. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $5

good. But Viceroy Chang had other superstitions besides a belief in hat money, as the following anecdote shows:

"Wu-chang is cut in two by the great Serpent Hill, running due east and west and dividing it into two fairly equal halves. A new road was blasted across the ridge for wheeled traffic; but when the viceroy took up his residence, he suffered from an obstinate carbuncle on his neck. The Chinese doctors declared that it was because this carriage road had cut down into the serpent's neck and was hurting his backbone. The viceroy hastily enlisted all available men and had the new cut filled in at a cost of six hundred taels; then the serpent let his neck heal."

In this connection we must refer again to another book by the same publishers, altho we reviewed it last year, *China Under the Empress Dowager*,[2] because it gives the most complete and authoritative account of recent history of the empire and of the antecedents of men who, like Yuan Shi-kai, are now taking part in the tremendous events of which we daily read. The time has come when we must know something more about China whether we want to or not, something more than that the Chinese eat with chopsticks and wear white for mourning. These two volumes will give the general reader the information he needs, and will interest him as well.

For a wider and deeper historical background to current events the reader will find useful Hannah's *Eastern Asia*.[3] It covers a field different from any other work, since it includes in a single volume the ancient and modern history of China, Japan, Korea and India, as well as of the smaller islands and dominions, on which it is often difficult to get information. Necessarily the book is written in a compact and desiccated style, but it is none the less valuable for reference.

## Is the Life of Jesus History or Myth?

An American mathematician has fired the imagination of a German teacher of philosophy and all theological Germany has arisen to put out the conflagration. The plan of operation seems to be to deluge the exposed places with books, pamphlets and journalistic articles in order to snuff out the danger before it develops further force. It is difficult for the practical American to understand the excitement that the Christ-Myth controversy has produced in the "Fatherland" or get the point of view which has led to so strenuous and aggressive a denial of the historical character of Jesus. More than fifty years ago Bruno Bauer contended that the picture of Jesus given in the Gospels was the imaginary creation of the earliest evangelists, and from Bauer's time until the close of the nineteenth century there were echoes of his claim in Germany, Holland and France. In 1902 a new impetus to the notion was given by the publication of Kalthoff's "Christus-problem," in which he set forth the theory that Christianity was the result of a social movement among the lower classes of the Roman empire and Christ was the ideal created rather than the creator of the Christian ideal. About the same time there appeared two works in English by J. M. Robertson on "Christianity and Mythology," and "Pagan Christs," which attracted some attention in Germany. These discussions were largely reinforced in 1906 when Jensen published his learned volume of more than a thousand pages on "Das Gilgamesch-Epos," in which he accounted for many of the Old Testament patriarchs and prophets, and Jesus and Paul in the New Testament, on the basis of Babylonian myths. In the same year some essays of William Benjamin Smith, Professor of Mathematics in Tulane University, were translated into the German tongue and published. The book was entitled *Der vorchristliche Jesus*,[1] and the author attempted to show from various expressions in the New Testament and contemporary literature that Christianity arose out of a pre-Christian Jesus-cult which was widespread in the Asiatic and Greek world about the beginning of our era. With the exception of the efforts of Kalthoff, who because of his social theories and passion obtained a generous hearing, none of these works made any great impression on the learned world or on the reading public. So matters stood when some of these books, in particular those of Robertson

[1] Der Vorchristliche Jesus. *Von William Benjamin Smith.* Giessen: Alfred Töpelmann. 4 M.

[2] China under the Empress Dowager. Being the history of the life and times of Tzu Hsi, compiled from state papers and the private diary of the comptroller of her household. *By J. O. P. Bland and E. Backhouse.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott. $4.

[3] Eastern Asia. A History. *By Ian C. Hannah.* New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.50.

and Smith, came to the notice of Arthur Drews, a Professor of Philosophy in the Hochschule of Karlsruhe, and he became the prophet of the new idea. Drews is a monist and had in the year in which Smith's book appeared written a work on the monistic view of religion. He felt that the one great obstacle which blocked the way to a reception of his philosophy of religion was the historical Redeemer in Christianity. With great avidity therefore he seized upon the possibility of removing that obstruction thru following the lead of Jensen, Smith and others. His "Christusmythe," now translated into English from the third revised and enlarged edition,[2] was the result of his first attempt to drive the foe of his new religion from the field. The book's popularity and influence have been due partly to its clear, vivid and often passionate literary style, much of which has been lost in the new English edition. It is full of striking phrases and shows the author's great powers of imagination on almost every page. Thru it runs a popular appeal backed by a religious enthusiasm bordering close upon fanaticism. These qualities must attract readers, but they often lead the author into excesses either in polemics or in the interpretation of his facts. Drews seems to base his denial of the historical character of Jesus on the lack of non-Christian evidence for the life of such a person, on his contention that the earliest Christian sources regard Jesus as a God and not a man, and on the further claim that the most satisfactory explanation of the rise of Christianity and the early Christian writings can be given, if the element of a personal founder be omitted. This last point is largely affected by the supposed prevalence in Asia Minor of the pre-Christian Jesus-cult, compounded of traits taken from many Oriental, Greek and Hebrew sources. Out of the cult Christianity is supposed to have sprung, carrying over into its rejuvenated existence all sorts of myths and gnostic elements, which could only be maintained against the pressure of the new religion's foes by the invention of the historical and human character of Jesus. In constructing and pursuing these lines of argument Drews becomes involved in so many contradictions and makes such impossible deductions that, did his book not reveal great learning and sincerity, no one would take him seriously. The author's dexterity in identifying unlike names is astonishing. "Elijah (Eli-scha) and Jeho-schua (Joshua, Jesus) agree in their names." *Agnus dei,* Lamb of God, is merely *Agni deus,* the Hindu god of fire. Moses of course is not a historical person but Mên, the Moon-God of Asia Minor, and Elijah again is really the Greek ἥλιος. (Evidently Drews did not know that the latter ground had been pre-empted by Professor Cheyne, who has held that *Elijah* is a corruption of *Baal-Yerahme'el!*). Under the name of John the Baptist is concealed "the Babylonian Water God, Oannes (Ea)." The identification of myths is no less astonishing. According to Drews, Joshua crossing the Jordan, Jesus going up to Jerusalem, and Jason seeking the golden fleece are all variants of the same myth, and refer originally to the annual journey of the sun thru the signs of the Zodiac. "He must increase but I must decrease" is "a speech which probably at first referred to the summer solstice, when the sun, having reached the highest point in its course, enters the winter hemisphere and loses strength day by day." This manipulation of curious conjectures as facts is well illustrated in the discussion of the cross in the Old Testament. Not a scintilla of real evidence is furnished by the author's guesses in regard to the sign on the doorposts at the time of the passover, the position of Moses with Aaron and Hur staying up his hands, not to mention the entirely foreign passage cited in Isaiah, yet a few pages further on we read: "In the Old Testament also, as was shown above, we meet the cross!" These are by no means isolated or unusual examples, but characteristic features of Drews's method. Such feats of the imagination and vaulting of philological barriers may be interesting, but will not appear convincing. The author fails fundamentally in the lack of a true feeling for the historical development of the Christology of the New Testament

[2] The Christ Myth. By Arthur Drews, Ph.D. Professor of Philosophy in the Technical High School, Karlsruhe. Translated from the Third Edition (Revised and Enlarged). By C. Delisle Burns, M.A. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. 1910.

is revealed by careful historical and literary study, and in exaggerating the evidence for a pre-Christian Jesus-cult. If any one desires to feel afresh the tremendous hold modern Christianity has on historical reality, he can easily do so by going over a few chapters of Thompson's "Jesus According to St. Mark," and then reading this book, which is loaded with all kinds of learning, written with assurance and the fire of enthusiasm, and inspired by an imagination that is truly wonderful, and which yet utterly fails to impress one as much more than a fancy or a dream.

German criticisms of the Christ-Myth theories have poured in from all sides. Addresses on the subject have been given by pastors and professors in various centers, and the discussions have been published in numerous pamphlets. Zimmern has collected and interpreted the pertinent Babylonian material,[3] and Professor Clemen of Bonn has published his brilliant lectures[4] delivered before the university last winter. The veteran Professor Chwolson,[5] altho past ninety years of age, has come forward with an appreciation of the non-Christian evidence for the historicity of Jesus, and Dr. Bornemann[6] and his co-workers have made an admirable direct and indirect reply to Drews, which has been finely translated into English. On the other hand Drews has taken the platform in his own defense and has continued his crusade by the publication of a second volume,[7] in which he answers his critics in a detailed discussion of the outside evidence as well as the witness of the Gospels concerning Jesus. Not much, however, seems to be added to his previous work, except in matters of a polemic nature. A far more scholarly tho no less enthusiastic contribution to the defense of the mythical interpretation of the Gospels is the new volume by Professor Smith,[8] whose former book gave Drews the basis for his work. Professor Smith is a keen thinker, a skilled apologist, and a scholar familiar with an immense range of literature on the subject. His criticisms of the liberal school of German theology represented by Schmiedel are very forceful and telling. The new reading of the history of the rise of Christianity without the historical Jesus may be found in Lublinski's recently published work,[9] which has the double charm of clarity and poise. While there is no reason to think that the main thesis of these writers will ever be established, some good will doubtless come out of the discussions in the way of showing more clearly the universal elements in Christianity and revealing more fully its relations to the religious thought in the midst of which it was developed.

[3] Zum Streit um die "Christusmythe." Das Babylonische Material in Seinem Hauptpunkten Dargestellt von *Heinrich Zimmern*. Berlin: Reuther & Richard.

[4] Der Geschichtliche Jesus. *Von Prof. D. Carl Clemen*. Verlag von Alfred Töpelmann in Giessen. Preis M. 2.70.

[5] Über die Frage ob Jesus Gelebt Hat. *Von D. Chwolson*. H. Haessel Verlag in Leipzig.

[6] Jesus as Problem, Teacher, Personality and Force. Four Lectures by W. Bernemann, W. Veit, H. Schuster and E. Foerster. Authorized Translation from the German by *George William Gilmore*. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.

[7] Die Christus Mythe. Zweiter Teil. Die Zeugnisse für die Geschichtlichkeit Jesu. Eine Antwort an die Schriftgelehrten mit Besonderer Berücksichtigung der Theologischen Methode *Von Arthur Drews*. Nebst Einem Anhang: Ist Der Vorchristliche Jesus Widerlegt? Eine Auseinandersetzung mit Weinel. *Von W. B. Smith*. Jena: Eugen Diederichs. Geh. M. 6.50.

[8] Ecce Deus. Die Urchristliche Lehre des Rein göttlichen Jesu. *Von William Benjamin Smith*. Jena: Eugen Diederichs. Preis brosch. M. 5, gebunden M. 6.50.

[9] Die Entstehung des Christentums aus der Antiken Kultur. *Von Samuel Lublinski*. Jena: Eugen Diederichs. Geh. M. 4

**California Under Spain and Mexico, 1535-1847.** By Irving Berdine Richman. Boston: Houghton Mifflin & Co. $4.

The historian of the Pacific Slope labors under disadvantages unknown to his fellow-worker on the Atlantic. His materials are nearly all yet in the manuscript in which they were created. In the great Bancroft Library, now belonging to the University of California, many of them are accumulated, and more are being added from time to time. So few workers have handled them, however, that as each comes forth with his sack of grist he may be judged only by the things he carries with him. There are no great series of published records, no voluminous proceedings of historical societies, none of that historical moraine which the glacier of investigation has distributed thruout the East. Moreover, and to his great discouragement, the history of the Pacific Slope has been "spoiled" by the diligence of Mr. Bancroft, whose massive volumes treat no

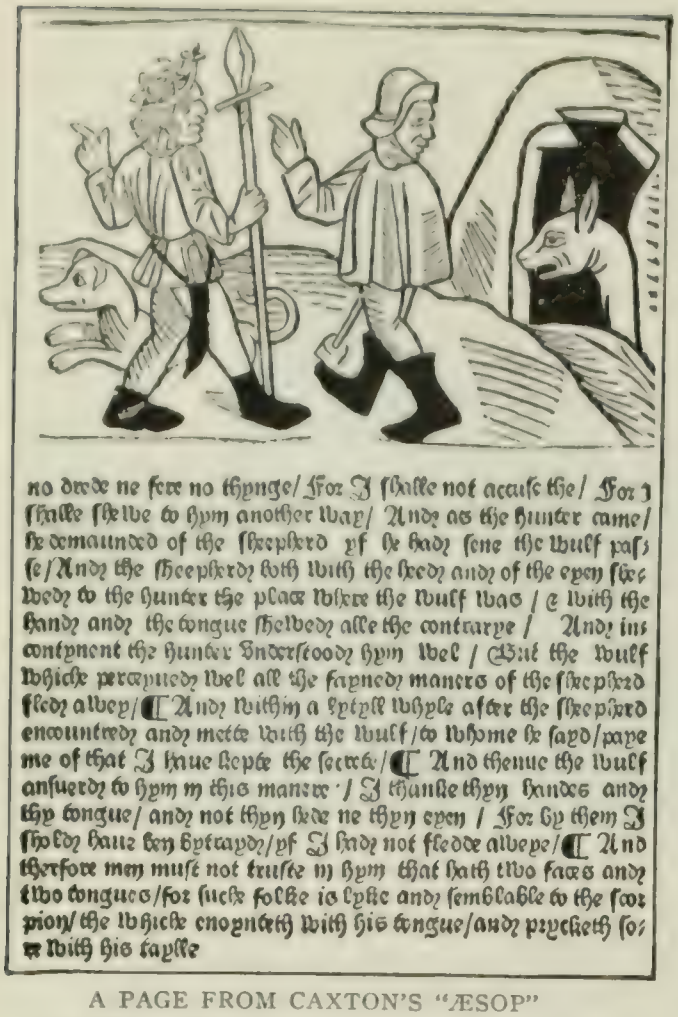


THE HARBOR AT GORINCHEM
Illustration from "The Spell of Holland" (L. C. Page & Co.)

part of the West adequately tho they have destroyed much of the novelty that, but for them, would be attached to the writings of other men. Mr. Richman, an Iowa lawyer, with an enviable standing as a student of history, has undertaken to rewrite the history of that "Old California," which is forever gone. When the Americans came in, hot on the pursuit of gold, the former Spanish civilization faded away, leaving little that was tangible to its successors but its architecture. None would or could think of New England without its Puritan ancestors, but he who should think of the hidalgo as the forebear of the California of today would misunderstand the past as well as the present. From the discovery of Upper California to the American invasion, the author carries an entertaining narrative across three centuries. He has an eye for the picturesque, and a gift for easy-going description. His study of the manuscript sources has evidently been careful; indeed his critical notes are a valuable contribution to our knowledge of his subject. But his work, in the situation in which southwestern history finds itself, invites the question whether he has materially improved on H. H. Bancroft. He says himself, that Bancroft and his clerks used his collection "well-nigh to exhaustion." He has no wide, first-hand acquaintance with the archives of Mexico, or Spain, or England, or Russia which would give him standing in the field which he now exploits, nor does he claim such. His book, until it is supplanted by the work of men who have spent more than "two years' investigation" in California, will stand as a useful and readable narrative of that portion of the history of California which belongs to Spain.

**The Spell of Holland.** By Burton E. Harrison. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $2.50.

From the first page this addition to the Little Pilgrimages series makes good reading. The material is far from fresh, but the manner of dealing with it makes us forget that. Either stay-at-home or intending tourist will enjoy Mr. Harrison's account of his wanderings thru the Netherlands. There are a large number of illustrations from photographs, one of which we reproduce.



no dede ne fere no thynge/ For I ſhalle not accuſe the/ For I ſhalle ſkelpe to hym another day/ And as the hunter came/ he demaunded of the ſheepherd yf he had ſene the wulf paſſe/ And the ſheepherd toth with the hede and of the eyen ſhewed to the hunter the place where the wulf was / & with the hand and the tongue ſhelded alle the contrarye / And in contynent the hunter vnderſtood hym wel / But the wulf whiche perapuedy wel all the fapnedy maners of the ſhepherd fledy alwey/ ¶ And within a lytyll whyle after the ſhepherd encountred and mette with the wulf/ to whome he ſayd/ pape me of that I haue kepte the ſecrete/ ¶ And thenne the wulf anſwerdy to hym in this maner · / I thanke thyn handes and thy tongue/ and not thyn hede ne thyn eyen / For by them I ſholdy haue ben bytrayd/ yf I hady not fledde alwey/ ¶ And therfore men muſt not truſte in hym that hath two faces and two tongues/ for ſuche folke is lyke and ſemblable to the ſcorpion/ the whiche enoynteth with his tongue/ and pryeſteth ſore with his tayle

A PAGE FROM CAXTON'S "ÆSOP"
From "The British Museum" (L. C. Page & Co.)

**The Records of the Federal Convention of 1787.** Edited by Prof. Max Farrand, of Yale University. 3 vols. 600 pp. each. Royal Octavo. New Haven: Yale University Press. $15.

Now when the Constitution is under fire from several different directions and questions of its interpretation are more hotly contested than ever, Yale University has done the country great service in publishing this collection of all the existing material on the convention which originated it. The editor has adopted a chronological order, bringing together the various records of the proceedings of each day, first the official Journal, followed by the notes of Yates, Madison, King and other members of the convention. The sessions of the convention were secret and it was not until thirty years afterward that full accounts of it appeared, and among these there are many discrepancies and contradictions. The third volume contains supplementary material from letters, pamphlets, debates, diaries and notes, throwing light on the actions and motives of the delegates. The work is printed in a style worthy of its importance. No historical library can afford to be with out it.

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**The British Museum: Its History aud Treasures.** A View of the Origins of that Great Institution, Sketch of Its Early Benefactors and Principal Officers, and a Survey of the Priceless Objects Preserved within its walls. By Henry C. Shelley. Pp. 355. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $4.

It is claimed for this illustrated account of a great national institution that it is "the first attempt to combine within the scope of a single volume an ordered history of the museum and a conspectus of its contents." The larger part of the volume is properly devoted to the second of these matters. The British Museum, great tho it is, is by no means overwhelmingly ancient, dating from the later eighteenth century. Mr. Shelley, author of an entertaining book on the "Inns and Taverns of Old London," is just the man to tell entertainingly the story of the collections and their donors, and to give a popular audience some notion of their treasures.

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**Wages in the United States.** By Scott Nearing. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

This is a careful, scientific compilation and analysis of the wage statistics available in the United States, made with a view to determining what are wages. On the whole the conclusions coincide with previous tentative decisions. It appears that three-quarters of the adult males and nineteen-twentieths of the adult females employed east of the Rockies and north of the Mason and Dixon line actually earn less than $600 a year. Three-fifths of the adult females receive less than $325 a year, the wages of women, despite the activities of suffragists and feminists, being pretty universally less than the wages of men. Those high wages about which protectionists and spread-eagle patriots so fondly boast are discoverable only among a small proportion of employees, less than ten per cent. of workmen, and those highly skilled, being paid twenty dollars a week or

more. It appears that wages do not vary much from city to city and State to State in the organized trades, and that the geographical variation is not so marked as is commonly supposed. Tho wages in the South are lower and in the West higher than the average, the differences are not very wide. From occupation to occupation of similar difficulty the variations are more extreme, the element of luck or chance seeming to enter into the question of how much a particular man of given ability will get for his labor. Altogether, the book is valuable for anybody interested in the main question of the day, the labor question.

## Literary Notes

....On the cover of a book called *Human Confessions* one reads the account of it by the publishers:

"Out of the welter of the commonplace here rises the voice of a man who has *something to say*. . . . He writes straight to the vitals of common humanity."

It is impossible for a mere reviewer to compete with writers of such winged words as these. Yet the Rev. Frank Crane's little essays, in spite of the publisher's exaggerated claims for them, are thoroly enjoyable and crisply written. (Chicago: Forbes; $1.)

....*Where the Shamrock Grows* is a pleasant tale of Irish country life, told by George H. Jessop (Baker & Taylor; $1). In spite of one sudden death in the last ten pages, it is not so boisterous as some of its kind, and perhaps that circumstance partly accounts for its being rather more suggestive of reality. There is a certain amount of horsiness—one auction—one villain—an uncle from America—two love affairs: quite ingredients enough to make its reading a pleasant undertaking for a rainy week-end.

..."Next to translations," confesses Professor Gildersleeve in the *Journal of Philology*, "I have learned to abominate historical novels, once the joy of my heart. For me, in my old age, historical novels fall into just two classes. Either I know the period after a fashion and then I am irritated by all manner of trifling incongruities or harassed by importunate questionings, or I don't know the period, and then I am filled with disgust at my own ignorance, a disgust not unaccompanied by a vague suspicion of my authority for the time being."

....A former Rhodes scholar and senior Demy of Magdalen College, now Instructor in English at Yale, is the author of a work entitled "History of English National Drama to the Retirement of Shakespeare." In bibliographies and illustrations as well as in his text the author has brought thoro scholarship and wide reading to bear upon his subject, and we venture to prophesy that these twelve chapters will be found to make an exceptionally useful textbook for college classes in English dramatic history. (*The Tudor Drama* By C. F. Tucker Brooke, B. Litt. Pp. 461. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company $1.50.)

....The Leland Stanford Junior University has established a lectureship, similar to the Ingersoll foundation at Harvard, to be known as the "Raymond F. West Memorial Lectures on Immortality." The first course of lectures was given last winter by Charles Edward Jefferson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, who took for his subject *Why We May Believe in Life After Death.* In spite of many appearances to the contrary, Dr. Jefferson believes that the present age has a deep interest in human destiny. In his restudy of the question he conscientiously presents the arguments against as well as for immortality. The lectures are written in the author's usual clear and appealing style, and are published by the Houghton Mifflin Co. ($1.)

....Our attention is called to two literary expressions of negro ambition and courage. One is *The Crisis,* edited by Prof. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, so well known for his writings which tell us what is in the souls of black folk. The editor is the spokesman of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, of this city, and his magazine has the cooperation of Prof. Kelly Miller and other defenders of racial rights, white and colored. It is illuminative and intelligent. The other is *Ethiopia Unbound,* a volume in the guise of a story which is but a disguise to set forth the way our Christian civilization and our Anglo-Saxon arrogance appear to a black native of the Gold Coast of Africa, who prefers Mohammedanism to Christianity and the native paganism to either—and who looks forward to seeing Africa belong to the Africans rather than to the Europeans who have partitioned it. The book is worth reading.

....From the Macmillan Company we receive *Romeo and Juliet* in a new and most attractive edition, "The Tudor Shakespeare," edited by Professors Neilson and Thorndike. This edition will be published in forty volumes, at 35 cents each, and assigned to various American scholars; among them Professors Cunliffs, Sherman, Alden, Parrott, Baker and Lovett. Many of the names on the editorial list are those of comparatively young men, and of professors in Western or middle Western universities. The frontispiece here is a reproduction of the "Chandos portrait," painted by John Taylor. The best

distinguishing feature of the text is that it is that prepared by Professor Neilson for one of his earlier Shakespeares. There is a brief introduction, and an equally brief body of notes; also an excellent little glossary. The book is durably bound, but is no less adapted to the library of a booklover than to the student's desk.

....Admirers of Prof. Alfred Loisy who have not felt able to invest thirty francs or more in that theologian's two volumes on the Synoptic Gospels will be glad to learn that the distinguished writer has published in a modest volume the introductory chapters of his larger work, for the most part re-written and somewhat extended. In *Jésus et la Tradition évangélique* (Paris: Nourry, 3 fr.) Loisy discusses the rise and historical character of the Gospel tradition as finally embodied in the Synoptics, accepting in the main the extremest view of the German liberal school. He sets in order the few facts which he regards as certain about Jesus' career, although he does not think the materials we have warrant the attempt to write a "life." In the teaching of Jesus the coming kingdom, of which he was to be the head, is, according to Loisy, the theme around which all else centers. In these lines of exposition the author is very radical, almost scouting the idea of the miraculous. He ascribes many and important elements of the Gospels to myth and legend, and puts such an estimate upon Jesus' personality, work and teaching as will seem to most students entirely incompatible with the after events of Christianity.

....The Rev. Cyril W. Emmet, M.A., has written a very scholarly and trenchant criticism of the work of Schweitzer and Loisy on the life of Jesus. The book, entitled *The Eschatological Question in the Gospels* (imported by Scribners; $2.25) contains also some essays not directly related to the subject thus announced, but all dealing with phases of New Testament criticism. The writer belongs to the liberal school of investigators represented in Germany by such men as Harnack and Bousset. Mr. Emmet declares that the eschatological Jesus of Schweitzer is but a one-sided portrait, and, if taken as the whole, presents a character that it would be difficult to admire or love, while he contends that the criticism of Loisy found in his "Les Evangiles Synoptiques" makes it impossible for us to know the historic Jesus at all.

....*Tid-Bits* is sponsor for the latest book-buying yarn. Some one who wanted a copy of "Tales from Shakespeare," by Charles and Mary Lamb, and was in a great hurry, cut the title down and asked the clerk at the book counter of a department store whether she had "Lamb's Tales." With a far-away look she remarked, in a most superior tone: "Lambs' tails? Fur department—third floor."

## Pebbles

THE much annoyed customer departed and the saleswoman approached another customer and began to tell how disagreeable the first had been, and then assuming an air of superiority remarked:

"But I kept perfectly calm, remembering that self-possession was nine points of the law."—*New York Sun*.

"THAT member of Congress says you have voted for him for the last fifteen years."

"That's right," replied Farmer Corntossel.

"You must think a lot of him."

"Well, I dunno. You see, fifteen years ago I had a couple of hoss trades with him, an' since then I've allus felt safer with him spendin' so much of his time in Washington."—*Washington Star*.

AN American was overheard to ask a porter in a Geneva hotel: "Is there a museum in this town?"

"No, sir," said the porter, humiliated by this disgraceful confession.

"Thank God," the young American cried fervently, and shook the astonished man's hand.—"Talk of the Town," by Mrs. John Lane.

"I WAS once entertained at a Paris restaurant famous for its chef," says Mrs. Rorer. "We had such dishes as salmi of becasse, etuve of beef, and aubergine au gratin, and then my host, leaning back with a satisfied smile, handed me the menu and said:

"'And what'll you have next, Mrs. Rorer?'

"'Well,' said I, 'I think we'll have indigestion next.'"—*Philadelphia Record*.

THE supervisor of a school was trying to prove that children are lacking in observation.

To the children he said, "Now, children, tell me a number to put on the board."

Some child said, "Thirty-six." The supervisor wrote sixty-three.

He asked for another number, and seventy-six was given. He wrote sixty-seven.

When a third number was asked, a child who apparently had paid no attention called out:

"Theventy-theven. Change *that*, you thucker!"—*Everybody's*

A CORRESPONDENT of the Philadelphia *Ledger* recalls an epitaph "which may be seen in an old Moravian cemetery in Gloucester County, N. J. It is this:

Remember, friend, as you pass by,
As you are now, so once was I;
As I am now thus you must be,
So be prepared to follow me.

There had been written underneath in pencil, presumably by some wag:

To follow you I'm not content
Till I find out which way you went."

# The Independent

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## The La Follette Conference

WHILE it is true that the recent conference in Chicago of Progressive or Insurgent Republicans represented a considerable number in the party, we presume it is not regarded with alarm by the supporters of Mr. Taft, whose renomination it is the purpose of this movement to prevent. Only two Senators were present; others who had been expected were unable or unwilling to attend. So far as a candidate was concerned, the conference was in the interest of Senator La Follette, and he was formally indorsed for the Republican Presidential nomination in the resolutions which were adopted. These resolutions were set forth as a platform, and it seems to us that they leave much to be desired.

As for the candidate, we must point out that the latest issue of his weekly magazine makes him a rival of Mr. Bryan in abuse of the Supreme Court. Mr. Bryan virtually asserts that President Taft, in his appointments of Justices, has sold this great tribunal to the Trusts. The Wisconsin Senator's magazine, *La Follette's*, for October 14, has on its first page a cartoon, representing the "Courts" as a corpulent laundress at a large tub, washing "Trust cases" with "money worship" soap. Near at hand, in a tilted chair, comfortably smoking his pipe, is a fat man labeled "Special Privilege," and over the cartoon is the following explanatory head line, "His Chief Means of Support." In order that the meaning of all this may be clearly seen, Mr. La Follette has placed under the picture these remarks:

"Gilbert E. Roe, in his articles on 'Our Judicial Oligarchy,' said, 'The twin pillars upon which the whole structure of Special Privilege rests in this country are two decisions of the Supreme Court.' The House of Governors recently voted to protest to the United States Supreme Court against the usurpation of power by minor Federal courts in behalf of Special Privilege. President Taft the other day said: 'I love the judges. I love the courts. What distinguishes this country from any other one is the Supreme Court we have in Washington that often has stood between us and errors that might have been committed that would have been greatly injurious to this country.'"

We notice that Mr. Roe attended the conference and was made chairman of the Finance Committee; also that one of the two Senators present, Mr. Clapp of Minnesota, characterized the President's veto of Arizona's recall for judges as "the blackest chapter in all tyranny outside of the absolute despotism of an unbridled king." Even in Arizona they do not go so far as that, but they may not be so familiar with all of tyranny's dark chapters. We prefer the attitude of Mr. Taft toward the Supreme Court to that of either Mr. Bryan or Mr. La Follette

The platform, as we have said, leaves something to be desired. First, because it completely ignores tariff reform. There is not a word in it about downward or other revision, the bills recently passed, or Mr. Taft's vetoes. And yet the insurgency of Republicans in the Senate had its origin in earnest protest against objectionable provisions of the Payne-Aldrich revision. In that work certain Insurgent or Progressive Senators, foremost of whom was the late Mr. Dolliver, made a fine record. Why is the platform silent as to this subject? Is it because a later record, made with respect to the reciprocity agreement and the bills of the House Democrats, is one

that suggests disagreeable complications? Is it because this later record, made when certain Progressives appeared to be moved by hatred or intense dislike of the President, disclosed much inconsistency and sharp disagreement with their utterances during the memorable tariff debate of 1909? At all events, the omission is quite remarkable. Surely the conference should have exprest in its platform some opinion or purpose with respect to that issue, which probably will lead all others in the coming campaign.

In addition to a recommendation that the choice of Republican voters as to Presidential candidates be ascertained by a direct primary vote, the platform contains the following words relating to the Trust problem:

"The present condition of uncertainty in business is intolerable and destructive of industrial prosperity. It is worse than idle to leave the question of whether great business enterprises are legal or not merely to judicial determination. Industrial corporations should by affirmative legislative enactment be given definite rules of conduct by which business shall be made safe and stable, while at the same time the interests of the public shall be fully safeguarded. We seek constructive legislation, not destructive litigation."

We have recently spoken of the uncertainty by which business is affected, owing to varying interpretations of the Sherman act, and we should have welcomed a clear statement from the conference as to remedies that might be applied. The platform utterance is not sufficiently plain. This is indicated by comments in the daily press. For example, one paper that opposes the prosecution of Trust combinations calls this utterance "thoroly sane"; another, which demands strict enforcement of the Sherman act, asserts that the platform invites Trust magnates to raise a La Follette campaign fund; a third calls it an appeal for the support of great corporations. Cannot legality or illegality best be ascertained by judicial determination? That has been an accepted doctrine. And if Congress should make "definite rules" for conducting business, would there not be more or less litigation to compel obedience to these rules? We are not inclined to criticise adversely this part of the platform, so far as its purpose is concerned, for this seems to be commendable, but the conference should have specified clearly the means and methods which it may have had in mind. There is need of further legislation concerning this highly important subject, and we have thought that inquiry should be made by a competent commission.

The conference lost a most inviting opportunity to make a great platform. It made a short one that disappoints by reason of omissions as well as on account of its vagueness. Even if the platform had been good, comprehensive and clear, however, it would not have caused the nomination of Mr. La Follette, nor, in our judgment, would it have prevented the renomination of Mr. Taft. But it would have compelled the party to better its condition by striving to meet the just demands of the people, especially with respect to the cost of living, which is the issue that will have more weight than any other at the polls. If the party can prove that its legislation is not responsible for the increased cost of living, it should do so without delay. If it must admit responsibility for a part of the increase, it should defend its action or promise remedial legislation. If it believes that a large part of the higher cost is due to influences beyond its control, it should show what these influences have been and are.

Mr. Taft is a good President. He is a Progressive Republican, but he does not realize how important this issue of living cost has become. He is not a representative of that Special Privilege which the Chicago conference denounced. He was unfortunate at the beginning of his term by reason of his relation to legislation about the tariff, a subject as to which he had not sufficient knowledge. Probably he was not well advised. He has not been fortunate in the quality of all the members of his Cabinet. But he has sought earnestly, industriously and intelligently to serve the people.

After Canada's rejection of reciprocity there were some who said that he must now come before the people with empty hands. That was not true. Among the things which he could show in his hands were his treaties of arbitration, his proposition for a broad applica-

tion of the merit principle to the civil service, his plans for reformation of the land laws in Alaska and elsewhere, his admirable course during the revolution in Mexico, his excellent appointments to the Supreme Court, his treaties and policy concerning the debts of Central American states, and even his reciprocity agreement with Canada, for he negotiated it and successfully promoted the acceptance of it in his own country. It is not his fault that several of these projects have thus far come to nothing, that the land laws have not been improved, that the postmasters and collectors are not in the classified service, that the peace and loan treaties have not been ratified. It is the fault of Congress, or of his party in the Senate, where the Progressive or Insurgent Republicans have either opposed him or given him no aid.

## The Future of Direct Democracy

A READER of THE INDEPENDENT asks whether there is any significant relation between the facts set forth in Mr. Poultney Bigelow's article, "In Darkest Connecticut," and those summarized in the editorial on "The Greater Democracy of California."

Whether driven out and destroyed by Protectionism, as Mr. Bigelow assumes, or eliminated by other causes, the old-time New England agricultural population of Puritan descent has nearly vanished from Southern New England, and the beautiful old farms, with their comfortable and well-kept houses that sheltered large families brought up to thrift and happiness, have fallen into the hands of immigrants of Southern European nationalities, to whom the Puritan tradition means nothing, and who, perhaps, as American citizens, will never attach importance to those ideals which shaped the Puritan commonwealths. On the Pacific Coast is a prosperous and ambitious population in which the infusion of New England blood and New England ideas is large and apparently controlling. This population is politically the most alive and progressive element in the United States today. It is doing on the large scale what the early New Englanders did on the small scale—creating a practical, efficient, successful democracy, taking advantage of modern means of communication to develop for an entire commonwealth the town meeting plan of government.

In the vast stretches of our national domain that lie between Connecticut and California dwell most of the human millions that make up the American people. They are not so alien and unassimilated as the newer rural population of Connecticut, nor politically so homogeneous and alive as the people of the Pacific Coast. What influences are likely to dominate in their moral and political evolution? Are they likely to lose so much of the older American tradition as survives among them, or will they feel the contagion of the new political life of California, Oregon and Washington?

New England, New York and Pennsylvania have suffered the fate of mixed populations in which the ignorant element is a large and dangerous factor. They have fallen under the rule of the boss and the machine. The Protestant Churches in these older commonwealths have been fighting a losing campaign. The hillsides and valleys are dotted with their closed and decaying churches. In place of them, the Roman Catholic Church in every manufacturing town and village flourishes and enlarges its congregations.

All of these facts must be taken into account in any attempt to forecast the future of American democracy. To them must be added an account of the distinctive sociology of the Southern States, where the evolution of a new social order on the ruins of the old slave-owning aristocratic system proceeds slowly, and contends with formidable difficulties.

Beyond a doubt direct democracy on a magnificent scale would be the political system of America if the American people were constituted mainly of descendants of the old English Puritan stock. That stock worked and could work the town meeting plan as naturally and as easily as it could dispose of a Thanksgiving dinner. But direct democracy is not naturally and easily developed by a Tammanyized New York,

a Quay-organized Pennsylvania, or a Lorimer-ridden Illinois.

Nevertheless, there are good reasons for expecting that direct democracy will slowly make its way, even in darkest middle America. They are found in the labor movement. The organized wage-earning classes the world over believe absolutely in direct democracy, and have no use for any other governmental system. In their own affairs they employ it. They are learning its methods, and, on the whole, becoming expert in them. This political factor, co-operating with survivals of democracy in New England, and the vigorous new democracy of the Pacific States, may, in the long run, prove powerful enough to shape the political system of the future American people.

## Denationalized, Unpatriated

EDWARD EVERETT HALE'S famous story of "The Man Without a Country" has brought tears to many eyes and kindled many fires of patriotism. The isolated man deservedly punished for a crime against his country lived a long death shut out from his native land, deprived of right in any other country, a pitiful object, pitiful because he had betrayed his country and thereafter could have none.

Do our readers comprehend that there are hundreds of thousands of men who complain that thru no guilt of their own they have been deprived of a country, that they have lost their citizenship, that they have no flag, and that we refuse to allow them the name or rights of citizens? They are the Porto Ricans.

Like hundreds of others, a Porto Rican came to this country—for we have one—to study a profession. Having finished the course he applied for admission to the bar. He was told that he could not be admitted because he was not an American citizen. He did not see why he should not be a citizen, having lived for so many years under the dominion of the flag, but no law had admitted him. He was told he could, however, become a citizen after two years' residence in this country if he would make application. He did so, and found that he was required to forswear allegiance to the King of Spain. But he replied that he had no such allegiance to forswear. But the oath was required, and he took it, adding his readiness to forswear allegiance equally to the Czar of Russia and the Emperor of China. In order to become a citizen and have its rights he had to leave his island and come to these United States. The million of people living in Porto Rico cannot be naturalized. They must remain without a country.

At a session of the Mohonk Conference last week more than one Porto Rican pled for citizenship. They said: "Whenever we ask for citizenship the answer is made that the island was never so prosperous; that it never had such exports, never raised so much sugar and coffee. But are these material things all we care for? Have we no heart, no soul, no sentiment? Don't we want a right in the country, a share in its flag?" The tale was told of a Porto Rican who was maltreated in a neighboring island and appealed to the American consul for protection. He was refused, because he was not an American citizen, and appeal sustained the consul.

Doubtless the Mohonk Conference was right in asking Congress to enact a law which will give, at no expense, citizenship to every Porto Rican who will ask for it; but why not give the right to every one by a general law? The one and only reason we have ever heard is a kindly one. It is that under our Constitution, were we to make Porto Ricans citizens, we could not give the island special privileges which it now possesses. We allow to Porto Rico, as we do to the Philippines, the right to retain for its own use all the income derived from customs and internal revenue. Porto Rico is still poor, and but for this it could not support its schools and build its roads. We give no such privilege to New York or Arizona. If New York could keep its customs and its internal revenue it could, after paying all State expenses, return a handsome dividend to every citizen. Take from Porto Rico this privilege and its schools would collapse and the wonderful progress there developed would be sadly reduced.

We would have citizenship given to every Porto Rican who asks for it, but it

might be well to wait for universal citizenship till it would be safe to send to the general treasury at Washington the come from customs and internal revenue. Then Porto Rico could be made a Territory or a State, and be treated like our own States. That is what we should aim for as soon as possible. But meanwhile the condition is not quite as bad as has been represented. If the Porto Ricans are not citizens they are yet voters. They do not vote for President, but they do elect the most of their own rulers. They constitute the lower house of the legislature, and are members of the upper house. They are judges and mayors. They have more rights than have most of our women. The American flag floats over their public buildings, and their children are taught to salute the flag. The flag does protect them in Porto Rico, if it does not in Jamaica. Nevertheless, they have not the full right in the flag. There is a sentiment that is lost and Latin-Americans are rich in sentiment. Dollars will not pay for sentiment. We would have Porto Rico Americanized just as fast as possible, enriched with agriculture and commerce, taught to put education before trade, given now individual citizenship, and later general citizenship, and then equal Statehood and left to care for itself as the rest of us do, taking its fair part in the support of the nation while providing for its own government and development.

## Chinese and Manchu

It is written in the Confucian Analects that the Master said: "What a superior man is Keu Pih-yuh! When good government prevails in his state he is to be found in office. When bad government prevails, he can roll up his principles and keep them in his bosom." Confucius would have found Yuan Shi-kai a man after his own heart. For three years now he has kept his principles rolled up in his bosom, silently waiting till the time should come when his country needed him again and recognized its need.

He was the right hand man of the Empress Dowager in the last years of her life when she was endeavoring to put into operation the reforms which she had once prevented. Among these reforms those most resented by her race were the edicts depriving the Manchus of their historic privileges and reducing them to an equality with the Chinese. Chinese were even appointed by her to the Grand Council, the ruling body of the empire, among them Yuan, who was also commander in chief of the imperial army. But when the Empress Dowager died in 1908 the reactionary party at Court seized the reins and endeavored to re-establish Manchu supremacy. The Chinese were practically eliminated from the Grand Council, and Yuan Shi-Kai was retired to private life, because, says the edict of the child emperor, he had rheumatism in the leg. This was a good reason at least so far as the military position was concerned. An American general afflicted with this painful infirmity would doubtless fail to pass the Rooseveltian riding test. But the edict concludes with the mysterious and suspicious words, "thus our clemency toward him is manifested." What "clemency"? For not compelling him to continue in the service when his leg hurt him? Or had he been guilty of more heinous but unmentioned crimes than getting rheumatism in the leg? Fortunately he was not so badly crippled but that he was able to get away from the capital in disguise and take refuge in the foreign concession at Tientsin, otherwise he would have got it in the neck.

Because he fought and ran away he lives to fight another day. That the Manchu princes who dismissed him and would have executed him have now called him back to take command of the army and offered him all the men and money he wants is the best evidence that they regard the rebellion as serious. Yuan Shi-Kai, in his reply, accepts the vice-royalty, but notifies the Government that his leg is as lame as ever and so he will not be able to take the field against the rebels. A second imperial edict orders him to get well quickly and get to work, but in the meantime, that is, during his convalescence, he remains at home, watching to see which way the cat is going to jump in the Yang-tse Valley. The forced concessions of the Manchus to the parliamentary party have aroused

the contempt rather than the gratitude of the Chinese. Never since they got on the inside of the Great Wall which was built to keep them out have they been less liked or less feared by the race they rule. The streets of Wu-chang are strewn with Manchu bodies, men, women and children. Some who tried to escape by putting on Chinese clothing were caught by their pronunciation. Their shibboleth was 6, and if they gave it the court pronunciation of *lu*, instead of the harsher *luk* current along the Yang-tse, off went their heads. So Jephthah, using a similar phonetic test, detected and put to death forty and two thousand Ephraimites. So, too, the Border Ruffians of Missouri kept the free-State men from entering Kansas by asking them to name the animal hitched to a post by the river. All who called it "keow" were turned back or otherwise disposed of.

Nearly two hundred years have gone by since the last Chinese emperor hanged himself on a tree in the palace garden at Peking, but the Manchus are still unassimilated; a ruling caste. This will not surprise us when we think that it was longer than that before Norman and Saxon were of one speech and one blood and called themselves Englishmen. Corresponding to the Norman castle that dominated every English town, we have the Tatar city which stands beside each Chinese capital. But the Manchus form only one or two per cent. of the population of the empire, and they have lost the military prowess by which they have dominated the peaceful Chinese. The only armies worth consideration are those which progressive Chinese like Yuan Shi-kai have armed and uniformed in Western fashion, "imitation foreign devils," the conservatives call them. The attitude of the Manchus toward the educational aspirations of the Chinese may be shown by quoting the words of Grand Councillor Kang Yi when he was promoting the Boxer movement:

"The establishment of schools and colleges has only encouraged Chinese ambitions and developed Chinese talent to the danger of the Manchu dynasty. The students should therefore be exterminated without delay."

But not having been exterminated in time, these students form the mainspring of the present insurgency, which differs from the Boxer rebellion in that it is inspired by progressive rather than reactionary ideals and is directed against the ruling dynasty rather than against the foreigners. It resembles more closely the Tai-ping rebellion of fifty years ago which the Manchus were able to suppress only by calling in the aid of American and English officers, Ward and Gordon. No doubt the Manchus would be willing now to sell out China to any foreign Power which would maintain them in their privileged position. We have in fact an explicit statement to that effect made not many years ago by Prince Chung, the favorite adviser of the Empress Dowager in her reactionary period, "It were better to hand over the empire to the foreign devils than to surrender it at the dictation of these Chinese rebels." It is greatly to be hoped that no foreign nation will yield to the temptation and take advantage of the crisis to interfere in behalf of the Manchu dynasty. Chinese Gordon was a conscientious man and influenced by the best of motives, but it seems to us now that in overthrowing the Tai-pings he set back the clock in China by many years.

## Obesity Cures

FASHION'S ultimate decree that the feminine human form divine shall look as much as possible like a pillar (not a pillow), without any notable projections in any part, has led to the making of determined efforts by a large number of women to bring their bodily perfections into something like consonance with the styles. As a consequence, any one who pays much attention, or, indeed, any attention, to the advertising columns of newspapers and magazines, will have noticed a large increase in the number of announcements of remedies and treatments of various kinds to reduce weight, take off fat, and give back that sylphlike slimness that is so much desired at the present time. Now, as is well known, advertising costs money and is not indulged in without result. It is even said that medical advertisements usually have to pay higher rates, in some cases double those of other advertising modes. In that case there

must be twice as much response to these "anti-fat" advertisements as to others to make them pay.

That this is the case and that a very large number of women have in the last year or two had recourse to such remedies seems to be true from the reports of certain interesting cases by physicians. Their patients come complaining of sleeplessness, nervousness, palpitation of the heart, gastric disturbances of various kinds, flushings and interference with heat regulation that gives them alternate chilly and febrile sensations. It was rather hard at first to recognize just what the source of these symptoms was, until inquiry elicited the fact that these patients were taking certain reduction remedies, advertised as "perfectly harmless" and as bringing about reduction in weight without the necessity for exercise, diet, or any other bothersome addenda. So many cases of this kind have been reported that physicians are now aroused as to the significance of the symptom complex and are likely to ask early in their elicitation of the history, especially if the patient shows some tendency to *embonpoint,* whether any reducing remedy is being taken.

The cause of the symptoms in question is easy to understand, once the principal ingredient of the modern advertised anti-fat remedies is known. The favorite ingredient twenty years ago in anti-fats used to be potassium iodide. That is one of the strongest drugs that we have for certain purposes. It brings about an absorption of tissues that are not well supplied with blood. All incompletely formed tissues are likely to be affected by it. Besides, it reduces appetite and interferes with internal nutrition to some extent, unless care is taken in the administration of it. In many cases this helped to bring about a reduction in weight, but it had serious dangers associated with it. It was likely to bring about absorption of certain forms of tissue that nature uses for protective purposes. For instance, after tuberculosis of the lungs, if a cure results, which happens in a great many cases, the tuberculous nodule in the lung is encased in a form of connective tissue that may under certain circumstances be disturbed by such a remedy as potassium iodide and be seriously interfered with by any rapid reduction in weight. As a consequence, reduction cures were sometimes followed by the lighting up of old tuberculous foci. As nearly every individual has at some time or other had a tuberculous infection, tho seven out of eight of us have sufficient immunity to prove refractory to the disease, it can be readily seen how dangerous was the old remedy for obesity.

The increase of our knowledge of the effect produced by thyroid extract, however, soon put this in the first place as an anti-fat. Its physiological action in reducing obesity is rather marked in many cases. Its general effect upon the system, however, is to highten nutritive processes, and so cause a need for even more food than usual. If this increased amount of food is not taken, the protein materials of the body and especially the muscles, including the heart, become wasted to a certain degree. This is what brings about the feeling of palpitation and the tremulousness and nervousness characteristic of these cases. It is probably also because of the disturbance of the muscular coats of the stomach and intestines that various symptoms due to these are also noted. As a writer in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* for October 14, 1911, pointed out, the use of thyroid in obesity is not only accompanied by a certain amount of danger, but it is in most cases an illogical treatment. Certainly no one who realizes how strong are the effects of thyroid would think for a moment of using it without being under the surveillance of some one who knows how to recognize its evil effects as soon as they begin. It is only certain cases of constitutional obesity that are benefited by it, and it is probable that patients of this kind would have to take the drug almost continuously for years to be benefited by it.

In Germany some years ago rather strict legal regulations were made for the sale of thyroid. It was very commonly said at the time that the reason for the enactment of these stringent regulations was that a certain number of the ladies of the court had had their health seriously disturbed by the taking of reduction cures containing thyroid

material. In Europe generally there is the feeling that in spite of its danger thyroid is used for this purpose, especially by irregular practitioners of medicine, and in proprietary preparations much more frequently and in larger doses than is safe. In this country the Government investigations connected with the pure food and drug law have shown that thyroid is an almost constant ingredient of the most advertised reduction cures.

Of course, so long as people will be foolish enough to think that advertised remedies, any more than advertised stocks or advertised investments that pay 10 per cent. a month or a week, are anything but obvious frauds and schemes to make money, because there are so many people ready to be humbugged, such dangers will continue to exist in our modern life. In the meantime, however, it may be as well to say that, except in certain cases of constitutional obesity which resemble diabetes, the fat and the sugar elements in the two cases being similarly subject to unfavorable metabolic processes, there are just two reasons for abnormal weight. One is eating too much and the other is taking too little exercise. The normal way to take fat off, then, is to eat less and to exercise more. Both of these prescriptions are needed in most cases and diet will not solve the problem alone and neither will exercise. When habits of overeating and underexercising have been formed it is hard to break them, but the satisfaction of the fuller life that comes with reduction in weight is ample compensation for the trouble involved. Gradual reduction in this way, instead of disturbing health, always improves it and adds to the patient's happiness and sense of well-being.

**Equal Pay for Teachers**

Hereafter in New York City women will receive the same pay as men for the same grade of work. The women teachers have for a long time been demanding it, and it is just that they should have it. This additional salary will, we are told, cost the city $3,500,000. It appears to us only right that a woman who does the same work as a man should receive a man's pay; and yet women have found positions in business because they are willing to accept reduced wages. If they do not accept reduced wages they will find fewer places to earn money in, for men will often be chosen at the same rate of wages in many kinds of work, and those positions will be left to women, as in lower grades of teaching, in which they can do better work than men. The natural result will be to reduce the number of wage-earning women and increase the demand for wage-earning men. This will find its compensation for women, however, in the long run, by enabling more men to marry and provide thus, in a legitimate and desirable way, for those women who have been forced out by masculine competition. It is an evil of our present system of society that so many men and women do not, and think they cannot, marry; and a chief cause has been the competition of women as wage-earners.

**The Indian Conference**

We have elsewhere spoken of the pleas for Porto Rican citizenship made by Porto Ricans at the Lake Mohonk Conference last week. The original purpose of these conferences was to consider the needs of the Indians, and it was only when the main principles of our Indian policy had been settled that the scope of the conference was enlarged to take in our new possessions. It is now settled that all Indians must be educated in the English language; that the distribution of rations must stop and Indians be expected to work and earn a living like the rest of us; that for this purpose the tribal system must be broken up, and the Indians must be settled each on his individual holding of land, and that they be incorporated as rapidly as possible into the general body politic. If we can judge from the feeling of the conference and from the platform adopted, it is likely to be a further policy to give citizenship to the Indian as soon as he receives his allotted land, so that as a voter he can protect himself. The Government Indian schools will be reduced and the Indian children put in the public schools of the States. It is also very desirable that as the tribal lands are divided up in sev-

eralty, so also the tribal funds be allotted and each Indian be given his portion as soon as can safely be done. In certain cases old Indian communities, like Pueblos and the Pimos of California and Arizona, who have for centuries lived by irrigation and agriculture, need special protection, because their rich lands are wanted by white settlers, and in the case of the Pimos their water has been diverted by those who have settled above them. We doubt not that the Indian Bureau will protect their rights, and if necessary give them from reservoirs other water to supply the loss. It was a pleasure to observe the genuine devotion of the Bureau to the task of civilization and the protection of Indian rights. This annual Indian conference has had profound influence in bringing together the friends of the Indian and influencing public opinion, and great thanks for it are due to Mr. Smiley, who entertains its members so generously.

**Baltimore's Celebration**

We are glad to say a word of recognition for the fiftieth anniversary of the ordination of Cardinal-Archbishop of Baltimore, and the twenty-fifth of his appointment as Cardinal. He is worthy, we doubt not, of all the praise he has received from Catholics and Protestants, from the highest in the State, and especially from his fellow citizens of Baltimore, who have made holiday for him. It is difficult for those outside of the Church, who have no esoteric knowledge, to judge of the character of the high dignitaries, for they receive unmeasured and indiscriminating eulogy from all the Catholic journals, and every one is a singing swan. As a somewhat surprising example we notice that a journal owned by another Archbishop gives to an editorial on the Cardinal's jubilee the title "The Cardinal's Apotheosis," a term almost blasphemous, such as might be applied to a Roman Emperor. This is a chief weakness of the Catholic press, its subservient adoration of its high ecclesiastics. They must require a peculiar grace to preserve their humility when no one dares criticise them, and every one bows or kneels before them and kisses their hand.

**Robbery by Public Servants**

The chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee of Philadelphia announced last week that Mr. Earle would not recommence his speechmaking until the world's baseball series was settled. It is not altogether strange if the success of her "Athletics" has somewhat gone to Philadelphia's head. Even in New York little has been heard of the county contests during the last fortnight. But to return to Philadelphia. Rudolph Blankenburg has not been inactive, baseball or no baseball, and neither has the Catlin Commission. Latterly this committee of the State Legislature has been revealing some of the crookedness in road jury awards. Here is what one of the more conservative Philadelphia newspapers reports of one day's testimony:

"The sum total of the day's testimony presented by experts and backed by documentary evidence showed that of thirty-three properties in the vicinity of Tyson street and Bustleton avenue the road jury cut into property aggregating 1,058 acres, assessed at $485,500, or about $460 dollars an acre. The city took twenty-eight acres out of these properties and paid $182,823, or at the rate of $7,000 an acre. . . . Further testimony showed that in the majority of cases the property was greatly enhanced in value by the cutting of the streets, but in no instance was this improvement considered by the road juries."

Republican politicians have profited by these scandals. Worst of all, the Attorney-General of Pennsylvania and the Assistant District Attorney for the Philadelphia district have been named as the lawyers who secured extortionate prices from the city for their clients. In the course of its brief life the Catlin Commission of the Pennsylvania Legislature has uncovered a festering mass of corruption only barely hinted at in this paragraph. We hope that it has authority to continue its investigation, to enforce the attendance and the testimony of witnesses, and, finally, to ensure criminal action against certain Philadelphia officials. This is not politics: only justice.

**American Millionaires and Art**

We do not quite like the slur and the sneer exprest in this quotation from Lord Curzon's address at an exhibition of old masters in London the other day:

"Unfortunately, England is not now the great buying country, but the great selling country—the happy hunting ground of the foreign connoisseur, and, above all, of the American millionaire. This is inevitable. Owing to the great growth of artistic perception and a sense of beauty here, our own galleries, as well as those on the Continent, are always competing for Old Masters, and as these are absorbed their price goes up. Whether the American millionaire's motives are personal and selfish or patriotic, his wealth makes him irresistible; while our capacity for resistance is diminished by the enormous burden of taxation levied by the State. One hundred thousand pounds is no uncommon price for a great picture now. It no longer gives us a shock to hear of a picture or castle about to be spirited away. And the situation will get worse. The number of available masterpieces is very restricted, while the purchasing power of the United States is likely to increase; and the American buyer is no longer satisfied, as he was 20 or 30 years ago, with the clever fakes now in the Metropolitan Museum and other New York collections."

Even the best guarded museums of Europe get caught at times. There have been famous frauds accepted by experts in the Louvre and the Berlin Museum, and the Metropolitan has not escaped. But our museum, like theirs, finds its fakes, withdraws them from exhibition and consigns them to the basement closets. It was not a pretty speech.

Bishop Gailor, of Tennessee, has lately given us this depressing view of the moral outlook:

"If the public schools are our only dependence for inculcating high moral ideals in the growing generation of voters in this country, the outlook is not encouraging."

But the good bishop ought not to forget that the public schools are not the only, nor the first, nor the second, in order of our dependences for inculcating high moral ideas in our children. That task properly belongs to the parents and to the Church, and they would do very wrong to turn it over to the public schools. It is the business of the public schools to teach chiefly the three R's and what goes with them, and moral ideas also as they must be inculcated incidentally in school or farm or factory.

Mr. William T. Stead has written a long letter to express his surprise that, under the provisions of the Conference of The Hague in 1907, Turkey has not appealed to the Hague International Bureau, declaring its readiness to leave to arbitration its difference with Italy; and he says that Italy could not decline to accept. We doubt it. This is a case of spoliation. It is not what is meant when the Hague Conference speaks of "a conflict between two Powers." A case like this was not in view at The Hague. It was not thought it could occur. Equally an ancient code provided no penalty for the assumed impossible crime of parricide.

There were several splendid processions on Columbus Day. In Boston the Holy Name Society had 20,000 men. The Knights of Columbus were 5,000 strong. The Catholic Italian societies, says *The Pilot*, "showed that the Catholic spirit guides the exiles from Italy," and it adds:

"More than 35,000 of the best men of Boston went forward, step by step, to manifest to half a million onlookers that Catholic manhood knows how to rejoice in the triumph of a fellow Catholic and glories in the flag of freedom."

After thus claiming that this is a specially Catholic holiday it complains that Protestants took no part in it.

In the line of economics we have had no achievement lately of more decided value than an experiment on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Putting experts on the engine, with supervision, the result was that the amount of coal used between Buffalo and Jersey City amounted to 15 tons and 70 pounds; while the amount of coal usually consumed on this run is between 25 and 30 tons. Here is a saving of something less than one-half. If this is a fair measure, and railroad men say it is, then the saving to the United States would be over one-third of all the coal now used annually. Perhaps the waste in other directions is just as large proportionately.

A subscriber to THE INDEPENDENT, who writes from under the shadow of the Himalaya Mountains, gives us this information:

"In these high mountain fastnesses with all its freight expenses, the manager of our hotel can buy Standard American oil for less money than we can in New York; and we are tempted to add to the Beatitudes: Blessed be a tariff law that does not protect the American people, but does protect the poor suffering millionaire."

# Insurance

## The Sale of Stocks by Life Insurance Companies

While the New York insurance laws, which were enacted in 1906 as a direct result of the investigations into the business of life insurance in this State by the Armstrong Committee, were in the main wise, and while the influence of them has been found in most cases salutary, experience has shown that they were in several respects a little too drastic. They were enacted at a time of great popular resentment against the former methods of certain of the large companies, and it is quite natural that the pendulum should have swung a little too far to the extreme; consequently, the trend of recent legislative action has been somewhat corrective in character and has wisely moderated the force of some of the so called "Hughes laws."

The law prohibiting the purchase of stocks seems, on the whole, a wise one. While it is true that certain companies might have on their finance committees such able financiers that large profits might be made by the judicious purchase and sale of stocks, a law must be universal in its application, and it is equally true that the funds of other companies might be seriously jeopardized by unwise financiering. These funds are made up of the savings of the public and rightfully belong to the policyholders. They should be as conservatively handled as those of a savings bank, and stock manipulation should have no part in their care. Funds of this sort should not be used for business risks, for dabbling in corporate stocks or operating in real estate. They should be invested in the most conservative manner consistent with a fair earning percentage. They should be affected as little as possible by the ups and downs of the financial world.

That portion of the law which ordered the companies to sell all their stock holdings within five years is generally considered among life insurance officials to be retroactive and unconstitutional, for they claim that no legislature has the right to order a company to throw upon the market property which it has lawfully acquired, and the recent action of the State Legislature in extending the term of years from five to ten helps matters very little, because no great company owning enormous blocks of stocks in various railroad and trust companies could realize the proper market value on its securities so long as it is known that it had to dispose of them within a limited time. For instance, suppose an insurance company owned $15,000,000 worth of stock in a trust company whose total issue of stock is $25,000,000. If it were known that this insurance company had to dispose of this majority amount by a certain date, that fact would greatly depreciate the market value of all that stock and it would have to sell its holdings on a constantly falling scale, and, in all probability, as soon as all its stock had been marketed, the price per share would jump enormously, to the benefit of the purchaser and to the loss of the insurance company. Therefore, the New York companies are dissatisfied with the recent legislative action, which merely extends the limit of time, and they claim that if this law is finally enforced it would be a very great loss to the policyholders of the companies affected.

The life insurance companies have never objected to selling their stocks, but they do and naturally object to being ordered to dump them upon the market within a stated period. Since this law was enacted the larger New York companies have shown their good faith by disposing of their stock holdings whenever they could do so at an advantage, but they have quite as consistently refrained from selling their stocks at a loss. The present market value of many stocks has been deprest by the existence of this law, and while the fixt time limit holds it is not probable that their proper market value will be obtainable.

The home of an Indianapolis man burned recently, causing a loss of about $3,000. The house caught fire in less than two hours after the agent had been refused a renewal of the insurance.

# Financial

## Steel Corporation's Ore Lease

THE market for securities was affected last week by the announcement that the Steel Corporation had decided to give up its lease of the Great Northern iron ore properties. Trading in Steel shares was more than one-third of the week's business on the Stock Exchange; transactions in Steel, Union Pacific and Reading amounted to 65 per cent. of the total. In the leading stocks there was a recovery of about 2 points from the low prices which followed the announcement, and the net loss for the week was small.

This ore lease cannot be canceled until January 1, 1915, and the Corporation's notice of withdrawal cannot be officially considered until January 1, 1913. It may fairly be assumed that the Corporation has decided at this early day to give the required notice, and to permit its decision to be known to the public, for two reasons. The first is, that in this way it meets the criticism of the Government, criticism which may indicate ground for a suit under the Anti-Trust law. The second is, that the Corporation desires to withdraw from a bad bargain. In his report on the Steel Corporation, Commissioner Herbert Knox Smith said:

"In so far as the Steel Corporation's position in the entire iron and steel industry is of monopolistic character, it is chiefly thru its control of ore holdings and the transportation of ore."

Reference was here made not only to ore but also to the ore-carrying railroads which the Corporation owns. It is understood that the freight rates on these roads will soon be reduced by 20 per cent. With regard to the second reason it may be said that the ore contract is not a profitable one for the company, which was required to mine and pay for 750,000 tons the first year (1907), and to increase the quantity by 750,000 tons each year thereafter until 1918. It bound itself to pay for these quantities whether it mined them or not. We understand that it mined and shipped in the first four years less than 2,500,000 tons, altho it paid for 7,500,000. It has expended about $15,000,000 for preliminary work in the ore field. The contract price is high, and ore prices will probably decline. The average of steel prices now is at the lowest figures reached since the Corporation was formed. The tariff prospect is not favorable. Moreover, since the lease was made the Corporation has acquired the ore holdings of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.

It appears, therefore, that the Steel Corporation has made a wise decision, both on account of official complaints which might be the basis of a Government suit, and because of the burdensome and unprofitable requirements of the lease.

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....Slason Thompson's compilation of official reports covering 241,569 miles of railroad in this country for the year ending with June last shows that, while gross revenue was increased by $29,205,468, expenses were increased by $87,603,983, and net earnings reduced by $58,398,515.

....The Gotham National Bank, which is a little more than one year old, was recently appointed a Government depository for postal savings funds and has been made an associate member of the New York Clearing House Association. Zoheth S. Freeman, vice-president of the Liberty National Bank, has been elected a member of the Gotham's board of directors.

....Large growth of the country's banking business during the past year is indicated by reports to the Comptroller of the Currency, which show that on June 7 the total resources of the banks of the United States were more than $23,631,500,000, the increase in twelve months having been $1,181,200,000, or 5¼ per cent. The number of banks reporting was 24,371, or more by 1,276 than the number from which statements were received a year ago.

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## Survey of the World

**Government Sues the Steel Corporation**

The Government brought suit against the United States Steel Corporation in the Federal Circuit Court at Trenton, N. J., on October 26, when a petition asking for dissolution of the company was filed, under the direction of Attorney-General Wickersham, with whom Jacob M. Dickinson, formerly Secretary of War, was associated as special counsel. The news caused some surprise, because on October 8 Mr. Wickersham authorized the statement that there was absolutely no truth in a report that the Government was about to sue the Corporation or was getting ready to sue. On the same day, and two or three hours before action was taken at Trenton, the Corporation's directors, at a special meeting, voted to give notice that it would cancel the Great Northern ore lease on January 1, 1915, and to reduce ore freight rates on its railroads in the Northwest by 25 per cent. The individual defendants in the suit are as follows:

J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, Henry C. Frick, George W. Perkins, E. H. Gary, Charles M. Schwab, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Charles Steele, James Gayley, William H. Moore, J. H. Moore, Edmund C. Converse, Percival Roberts, Jr., Daniel G. Reid, Norman B. Ream, P. A. B. Widener, William P. Palmer.

Other defendants are the Corporation itself, its seventeen leading constituent companies, and twenty subsidiaries. The court is asked to say that all the defendants are violating the law; to restrain them perpetually by injunction; to order a dissolution of the company, its constituent companies, and the companies of which they were made; to declare the ore lease illegal and to cancel it. The petition is very long. A summary of it fills a page of a newspaper. It gives a history of the Corporation, asserting that Judge Gary and Mr. Frick misrepresented the situation and misled President Roosevelt when they sought his permission to acquire the properties of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. There are indications that much of the petition was suggested by the proceedings of the Stanley committee, which represents the Democratic majority in the House. On the 27th, Judge Gary, chairman of the Corporation's board, published a brief statement. He believed, he said, that a disclosure of all the facts would show that the suit ought to be decided in favor of the Corporation on its merits, and that the following facts would be established:

"1. That in the organization of the United States Steel Corporation those in charge had no intention of forming a monopoly or of restraining trade.

"2. That the corporation never has had, or attempted to exercise, a monopoly or to restrain trade.

"3. That the conduct of the affairs of the corporation has clearly and positively negatived any effort or intention to violate any provision of the Sherman law.

"4. That the existence of the corporation has been of benefit, and not of injury, to its employes, its customers, its competitors and the general public.

"5. That no misrepresentation was made to the President relative to the Tennessee Coal and Iron properties, and that the motive of those connected with the purchase was to prevent a threatened general financial disaster which would have adversely affected the corporation as well as others."

In a speech at Chicago, on the 27th, Mr. Taft denied with emphasis that in its trust suits the Administration was influenced by political motives, adding that he would rather cut off his right hand than "do anything to disturb the business of the country, especially with a motive of cultivating political success." Mr.

Bryan says he is glad to see the suit be[illegible] left remarks also that the character [illegible] shows either that the President knew the Sherman act is worthless as a criminal law, or that he does not want to punish big criminals." The purpose of the Supreme Court's recent decisions, he adds, was to make it "impossible to punish trust magnates criminally," and "the court was packed to secure such decisions."

**The President on the Courts**

Addressing the Bar Association at Chicago on Saturday, Mr. Taft asked if it was necessary to argue the recall of the judiciary before them. There came back a deafening "No!" from the thousand lawyers in the room. The President therefore applied his time to a discussion of reform of judicial procedure. He said, in part:

"I sometimes feel that those who oppose the present society, Socialists and anarchists, and those who belong to the party of general discontent, ought to employ lawyers to find out the real causes they complain against in existing society, for it seems to me that in their selection of complaints they make great mistakes.

"If they were to attack our judiciary system on the ground that it failed to do justice by reason of the delays in justice, and thus errs in favor of the rich, who are able to stand the delay, while the poor cannot, they would have a just basis for complaint.

"And therefore those of us that believe in existing society and our present institutions and our continued maintenance of them owe it to ourselves and society to use every effort to simplify the judiciary procedure, to make it as inexpensive as possible, and to put on a dead level of equality the rich litigant and the poor litigant when they come together into court.

"Hence it seems to me of the utmost importance that all members of the bar should put their shoulders together to help out the Supreme Court of the United States in its present effort to simplify the equity procedure of that court.

"If that effort be successful I have every hope that Congress will introduce to the court the power to amend the law rules of the legal procedure in the Federal courts, as they have in England, and that then with that as a model everything can be improved the country over."

**Cuba and Other Islands**

More evidence tending to prove that the battleship "Maine" was wrecked by a mine on the port side has been found by the excavators. The magazines, boilers (found intact) and coal bunkers were blown to starboard, and a bulkhead at the point where the force exerted from without was greatest was blown inward. Cuba's Supreme Court has affirmed the constitutionality of the valuable concession recently granted to the Ports Improvement Company, one of whose contractors is M. J. Dady, of New York.——Reports from Jamaica say that there is soon to be another revolution in Hayti, promoted by those who went into exile when President Simon was overthrown, a few months ago, by General Leconte.——General Morales, formerly President of Santo Domingo, who was indicted in Porto Rico for inciting an insurrection in his country, has been acquitted by a Porto Rican court. ——Some months ago the Bahama Islands petitioned the British Government for annexation to Canada. The project was opposed by Premier Laurier. It has now been laid before the Borden Government at Ottawa, where the Governor General of the Bahamas was recently in conference with the new Premier concerning it.——Owing to the work of the Department of Agriculture in connection with an experiment station established in Guam, it is said that the beef, pork and poultry consumed on the island will be produced there. Such supplies have heretofore been brought from San Francisco, a distance of 5,500 miles.

**Madero and the Zapatists**

The unchecked hostile movement of Zapata in the vicinity of Mexico's capital, last week, caused much alarm in the city and its suburbs. It also brought discredit upon Madero and led to the enforced resignation of three members of the Cabinet. Zapata had almost undisputed control of four States. On the 25th, his bandit army sacked and burned the small city of Milpa Alta, only 25 miles from the capital, and the flames were seen from the capital's cathedral towers. Xochimilco, also near at hand, was menaced, and the residents fled to the capital, with which Xochimilco is connected by a trolley line. The Government's troops, attacking Zapata at Milpa Alta, were defeated, and one battalion was almost wiped out. It was said that

Zapata could muster 8,000 men. That night there was tumult in Congress, where by resolution the War and Interior Ministers were asked to explain why the Zapatists had not been suppressed. Circulars attacking Madero were distributed, and there were cheers for Diaz. The Ministers' replies were not satisfactory. In them were innuendoes against the Madero-De la Barra Government. De la Barra himself said his orders had not been obeyed by the Minister of War. It was suspected that Madero had an understanding with Zapata. The newspapers asserted that the suspicion was well founded. One of the Ministers had said sarcastically that Zapata would be suppressed soon after Madero's inauguration. A telegram to Madero, then in the north, brought this reply:

"It is not true that I have hampered the operations of the Federal forces. I did what I could to get Zapata to lay down his arms, but he refused to do this until I should come into power. He fears that the Government will not keep any agreement made with him, because the terms which, when I saw him, I told him the Government would grant were not afterward observed."

In another telegram he accused the Government of violating pledges which it had authorized him to give to Zapata. On the 27th, Salas, Minister of War; Granados, Minister of the Interior, and Dr. Gomez, Minister of Education, resigned by request. Zapata had been boasting that Madero would not permit the army to attack him vigorously. The troops moving against him were commanded by Figueroa, who had been associated with him in the revolution.——A man who attempted to assassinate Madero in Monterey has been sent to prison.——There have been many rumors about an uprising in favor of General Reyes, but they appear to have been baseless. It is said that a Reyes club in Paris has raised $2,000,000 for such a movement.

**South and Central America**

Dr. Alejandro Rivas Vasquez, formerly a member of Castro's Cabinet in Venezuela, and for some months past the head of a revolutionary junta in New York, sailed from Colon last week for Trinidad, intending there to cause a revolution for the overthrow of President Gomez. In Panama he said he had obtained in New York $2,000,000 for the movement, which, he asserted, would not be in the interest of Castro. A long statement from him has been published. Gomez's conduct while he was provisional President, Vasquez says, was good, but it became bad after his election for a four years' term. He then, Vasquez continues, associated with himself the worst of Castro's followers and set out to gain riches by means of monopolies and broad concessions, suppressing opposition by the imprisonment of critics. One of the concessions grants a monopoly of the coasting trade and of river and lake navigation. Vasquez asserts that he will have the aid of four-fifths of Venezuela's people.——There is danger of war between Chili and Peru. Chili has bought back the two large battleships which she sold, before they were finished, to Great Britain, has ordered another, and is sending troops to the northern frontier. The movement is due to the old controversy about Tacna and Arica, and to an unwise speech recently made by Peru's President. Chili says she does not intend to fight, but that she learned that Peru was quietly sending 15,000 troops to Tacna, where the Chilian garrison was only 150. It is said that Colombia, Ecuador and Bolivia would assist Chili if there should be war. Colombia has apologized to Peru for the assault upon Peru's Legation at Bogota, and Peru will return the arms taken from Colombian troops at a frontier post in disputed territory.——There were arrests at Quito, last week, following the discovery of a plot for the assassination of President Estrada.——It is reported that Uruguay is about to increase largely the tax on insurance companies, and thus to prepare the way for a Government monopoly of insurance.——There has been an uprising in Honduras, and several men have been killed in skirmishes between the Government troops and the insurgents.——At Guatemala's capital, last week, there was a convention of Central American journalists, who sought to bring about a closer union of the newspapers and also to promote a union or confederation of the five republics.

**Canada**

The Royal Colonial Institute entertained Earl Grey at a banquet in London, October 24, on the expiration of his term of office as Governor-General of Canada. The Colonial Secretary, the Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, M. P., exprest his desire to render thanks to Sir Wilfrid Laurier for the great services he had rendered to the Dominion. He also said that it was no reflection upon the new Governor-General to add that Canada would gladly have seen Earl Grey's governorship indefinitely prolonged. Apart from administrative, military and naval progress, the last five years had been marked by the negotiation of a series of treaties and arrangements of the highest value to Canada in assuring amicable relations with the United States. "I do not refer to the recent reciprocity proposals," said Mr. Harcourt:

"I have in mind other agreements which in public estimation have been overshadowed by these proposals. Practically every outstanding question between Canada and the United States has either been settled or placed in the way of settlement."

Earl Grey himself received an ovation from the 300 diners. He also abstained from expressing himself on reciprocity. He said:

"I can say, however, with the greatest confidence that with the exception of an occasional crank here or there it is impossible to find an annexationist thruout the whole of Canada." (Cheers.)

"I say with equal confidence that, notwithstanding some desire to the contrary, there is no expectation in Canada that the recent Canadian elections should be used for inducing any change into the tariffs of the United Kingdom. In justice to Sir Wilfrid Laurier," the former Governor-General continued, "my affection and admiration for that distinguished statesman require me to say that he and his Government were actuated by no annexation sentiment. Sir Wilfrid was fully persuaded that his policy would strengthen both Canada and the Crown." Such a declaration, tho it wants novelty, is of significance, emanating from such a source, and is a flat denial of the Conservative party's campaign allegations, that were swallowed whole in Canada. ——Week before last there was held in Chelsea Town Hall, London, the first public meeting ever called to celebrate the result of an over-seas election. The innovation is credited to the more aggressive spirits within the Conservative party, and the meeting exploited the Canadian elections in the interests of that party in England. Earl Grey's pronouncement was, perhaps, evoked by the speeches made at Plymouth, where the utterances of American politicians—notably Mr. Taft's "parting of the ways" speech—were cited as evidences that the Dominion election was a test of "loyalty." The Canadian Conservatives have, said Earl Stanhope, the chairman of the meeting, a leader of unbounded courage and energy, who spoke to no uncertain purport. The audience caught the meaning of this allusion—a cut at Mr. Balfour's leadership of the British Conservatives. Other speakers, Lord Willoughby de Broke and Mr. Page Croft, M. P., carefully abstained from direct attack upon Mr. Balfour, but their remarks were interrupted by cries of "Shift Balfour!" and "Get Arthur Balfour out of the way!" The editor of the *National Review,* Mr. Leo Maxse, the next speaker, on the other hand, omitted Canada from his speech, and let the cat out of the bag in making a bitter attack upon Mr. Balfour's leadership.

**British Politics**

Parliament opened on October 24 after the summer recess, and Premier Asquith outlined the program for the session of forty days. It is announced that the Workingmen's Insurance Bill will be passed before Christmas, and for its discussion eighteen days has been allotted. Mr. Balfour, as leader of the Opposition, protested both against taking up so large a proportion of the time of the session with one bill, and also against rushing thru so important and difficult a measure without more thoro consideration than can be given to it in this session. There is little doubt that the bill will be carried in spite of the strong opposition which it has aroused in various quarters.—— Many changes have been made in the Cabinet. Winston Churchill, of the

Home Office, exchanges his place with Reginald McKenna as Lord of the Admiralty. Walter Runciman is transferred from the Board of Education to the Department of Agriculture, taking the place of Earl Carrington, who becomes Lord of the Privy Seal, while Joseph Albert Pease, now Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, is placed at the head of the Board of Education. The old place occupied by Pease goes to Charles Edward Henry Hobhouse. The removal of Mr. Runciman from the Board of Education is perhaps due to the criticism to which he has been subject on account of the circular issued by one of the subordinates in his department, advising that inspectors of the schools be chosen from those who have been educated at such schools as Eton and Rugby and such universities as Oxford and Cambridge, rather than from those trained in the state schools. Mr. Churchill has been very unpopular as Home Secretary, but why he should be willing to accept a post of lower rank with a salary of $2,500 less is not understood by the public. It is rumored that Mr. Asquith will before long go into the House of Lords and that Mr. Lloyd George will succeed him as Premier.

**The Invasion of Tripoli**

Notwithstanding the rumors that the Italian Government intends to make a naval demonstration in the Dardanelles or seize some Turkish islands in the Aegean Sea, the war has been confined to Africa, where, however, the Italians have been hard prest. The Arabs are making common cause with the Turks, and last week they made repeated and desperate attempts to recover the city of Tripoli. The Italian lines form a semi-circle around the city, with the ends resting upon the sea on both sides. Heavy seas compelled the withdrawal of the Italian fleet with the exception of two vessels, and the enemy, taking advantage of this occasion, renewed their attacks day after day. The most severe was on October 26, when an attempt was made to surprise the garrison by a cavalry attack all along the line before daybreak. This was repulsed, but later, under the pretense of concentrating upon an attack of the Italian right, the lines on the left were driven in by a strong force of cavalry and infantry. The hand-to-hand fighting in the trenches was severe, and for a time it seemed as tho the Italians must give way, but they rallied and drove back the enemy with heavy loss. One party of 500 Arabs was surrounded and ordered to surrender, and when they did not comply the Italians opened fire upon them with a Hotchkiss gun captured from the barracks and killed 300 of them. The fiercest struggle occurred over a green banner which was captured by the Eighty-fourth Italian Infantry after its defenders had been almost annihilated. The Italian aeroplanes, sallying out from the city, reported the attacking force to number more than 6,000. According to the official report, the Arabs and Turks lost more than a thousand killed, while the Italian loss was about a tenth of that number. There is a wide discrepancy between the official and censored dispatches, and the reports which leak out from Tunis and Egypt, the latter reporting the Italian garrison in desperate straits and suffering heavily from the besieging enemy and from cholera in the camp. The Arabs in the city rose in support of the attack, burning buildings and firing from the roofs of houses on the Italians in the streets. The Italian Government treats as rebels all Arabs found with arms in their hands and suspected of opposing the Italian occupation. Two thousand Arabs have been arrested on this ground in Tripoli, and a large number of them were condemned by court martial and publicly shot in groups of six as a warning to the natives.——It is reported that Envers Bey, the leader of the Young Turks, has made his way into the hinterland of Tripoli by camel caravan from Egypt, and is in consultation with the grand master of the Brotherhood of the Senussiyeh, Ahmed-el-Sherif, at Jof, in the Oasis of Kufra. The Senussiyeh is a Mohammedan military and monastic order somewhat resembling in its organization the Christian Knights Templar. The membership thru the Mohammedan world numbers several million, and if the Senussi should organize a holy war

against the Italians, it would be a serious matter

**The Chinese Rebellion**

Successes are reported from both sides during the week. On one hand the revolutionists have gained ground in the Yang-tse Valley, as city after city has declared against the Imperial Government with little or no bloodshed and disorder. On the other hand, the imperialists have attained a great triumph in the recapture of the city of Han-kow. This is one of the group of three cities which form the center of the revolutionary movement. As may be seen from




MAP OF CHINA

The names of cities reported to be held by the revolutionists are underlined

the accompanying map, these cities lie at the junction of the Han and the Yang-tse rivers; Wu-chang, the old, fortified capital of the viceroyalty; Han-yang, the manufacturing center, containing the most important arsenal of the empire and extensive steel and iron works, and Han-kow, the commercial town, with the concessions of England, Russia, France, Germany and Japan, along the bank of the Yang-tse. Han-kow is the terminus of the railroad from Peking, and this victory will presumably enable Yuan Shi-kai to send troops into the heart of the disaffected district. Reports are conflicting as to the details of the engagement. Some say that the rebels, according to a prearranged agreement with the imperialists, withdrew across the Han into Han-kow without a contest. Others say that they fought like demons and lost 3,000 men killed and thousands more wounded. The Chinese gunboats under Admiral Sah came up the Yang-tse from Kiu-kiang and assisted the land troops by delivering a flanking fire.——The city of Canton is turning toward the revolutionary party. The demand of the imperial Government for a special contribution to the war fund was refused by the Viceroy in accordance with the decision exprest at a meeting of the gentry. The newly appointed Tatar general, Feng Shan, on his arrival at Canton was assassinated as he was passing thru the streets. Bombs thrown from the roofs of the houses into the midst of his bodyguard killed also twenty of the soldiers. The man who threw the bomb was fatally wounded.——The National Assembly (Tsu-Cheng-Yuan), now in session at Peking, has boldly espoused the cause of the reformers, tho avoiding any attack upon the Manchu dynasty. It has won its first battle by securing the dismissal of Sheng Hsuan-huai, Minister of Posts and Communications, for negotiating the foreign loans which precipitated the insurrection. The members who brought forward the charges against him stated that they were not opposed to foreign loans, but that Sheng had robbed the people by taking over railroads already under construction by native companies and selling them to foreign capitalists. The accused minister did not appear, and when his secretary attempted to read a defense of his policy his voice was drowned out by cries of "Off with Sheng's head." When the resolution was put to a vote not even the Manchu princes on the front benches ventured to favor it. The imperial edict carrying into effect this resolution reads as follows:

"In his policy regarding the nationalization of the railways Shêng failed to appreciate the intentions of the Throne and made many blunders. He received our high favor, but jeopardized the situation by self-interested conduct. Unfaithful to his trust, Shêng is cashiered, never to be employed again."

The deposed minister was escorted to Tien-tsin by a guard of soldiers from the American, British, German and French legations to protect him from the vengeance of the mob. The Assembly also passed resolutions demanding that the Premier, Prince Ching, and his two assistants appear before an investigating board to answer to the charges of mismanagement of affairs causing the present rebellion, and that the president and members of the Provincial Assembly of Sze-chuan, who are now in prison for inciting the rising in that province, be at once released, and past and present viceroys of Sze-chuan be prosecuted. The Government issued edicts accordingly. The Assembly insisted upon having a constitutional government established without delay, and the second army, now on the Yellow River, refused to go to the front, and the navy threatened to mutiny unless this demand was conceded. This also was conceded and an edict issued providing for the immediate establishment of a responsible Government, from which the Manchu nobles will be excluded. Full amnesty is offered to political offenders.

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**The Personal Element**

Political struggles such as are now going on in China are not mere conflicts of abstract principles, geographical entities or social classes. They are largely determined by individual motives and idiosyncrasies so to get an understanding of the Chinese situation it is necessary to know something of the personalities who

are taking part in this great drama. Of these the most conspicuous is Yuan Shi Kai, now virtually dictator of the empire, in supreme control not only of the army, but of the policy of the Government in relation to the insurgents. He is doubtless better known to the outside world than any other Chinese, for he has been prominent in international affairs ever since 1894, when he was Minister to Korea, and on the approach of the Japanese army to Seoul escaped to the sea under guard of British bluejackets. Editorials on his character and career will be found in THE INDEPENDENT of this week and last week.——Tang Shao-yi is also well known in this country, as he was a student at Yale and visited this country a year ago on his tour of the world to thank our Government for the remission of the unappropriated portion of the Boxer indemnity. He is a protégé of Yuan and shared in recent years his ups and down of fortune. He now enters the Cabinet as Minister of Posts and Communication in place of Sheng, dismissed in disgrace at the dictation of the Assembly.——Tsao Sze, newly appointed Minister of the United States, went to the public schools in Washington, graduated from the Central High School of that city, and from Cornell University in 1901. He assisted Professor Jenks, of Cornell, in devising a plan for the reform of the financial system of the Chinese Empire, and now holds the position of deputy vice-president of the Wai-wu-pu, or Foreign Office, at Peking. He is only thirty-six years old.——Yin-chang, who, as Minister of War, has been conducting operations against the rebels, is a Manchu of about fifty-five years of age. He received his military education in Austria and has three times served as Minister to Germany. He reorganized and directed the military school of Tien-tsin and assisted Yuan Shi-Kai in the creation of a modern army. There has been considerable rivalry and enmity between the two men, and now that Yuan has control of the army Yin may be removed. The troops under him consist of two divisions, one of his own Manchus and one of Yuan's Chinese, and they have often come into conflict in past years.——The leader of the rebels, who proclaims himself President of the Chinese Republic, is Li Yuan-Hung, a native of the Hu-peh Province, forty-eight years old. He was educated at Tien-tsin and has resided in England. Most of his service has been in the navy, but he was in command of the Twenty-first Mixed Brigade at Hankow when he revolted. The outbreak was in large part due to personal jealousy between him and Chang Piao, recently appointed commander-in-chief of the garrison of the Hu-peh Province. General Li was very popular, and the young officers who had been educated in Europe and America flocked to his standard, despising General Chang for his antiquated ideas and humble birth. Chang Piao had been a servant of the great Viceroy Chang Chi-tung, author of "China's Only Hope," which has sold by the million in China and has been more widely read in this country than any other modern Chinese book. Thru the patronage of the great Viceroy he entered the army and was rapidly promoted. He was brutal in discipline, striking and even wounding his soldiers. The officers of his clan followed his example, and not long ago a cavalry general inflicted a mortal wound upon a soldier. That evening the home of the general was invaded by bandits, who stole his money and insulted his women. Warned by a telephone message from his secretary the general galloped to his house with his troop and arrived in time to capture some of the bandits, who were found to be soldiers from the company of the murdered man, determined to avenge his death. Viceroy Sui Cheng ordered them executed, which further increased the hatred felt for the Viceroy and the commander-in-chief among the troops. The revolutionary movement spread among the officers and men and when the Viceroy beheaded in the street the members of a revolutionary club the troops of General Li mutinied and the Viceroy and General Chang had to flee for their lives. They were dismissed from the service in disgrace and sentenced to death for cowardice by imperial edict, which, somewhat inconsistently, ordered them to return to their posts and retrieve their reputations. General Cheng is reported to have committed suicide.

# Democratic Presidential Possibilities

In THE INDEPENDENT of October 15, 1908, a unique journalistic feat was accomplished by securing signed articles from the six Presidential candidates, giving the appeal of their parties to the nation. The contributors were William H. Taft, William J. Bryan, Eugene V. Debs, Eugene H. Chapin, Thomas E. Watson, Thomas S. Hisgen and August Gilhaus. In this issue we present to our readers the three foremost Democratic candidates for the Presidency of the United States, and have asked three different men, who are well qualified for the task, to write about the life and work of each candidate. Colonel Harvey, who discusses Governor Wilson, is the distinguished editor of *Harper's Weekly*. He has been at different times connected with the Springfield *Republican*, the Chicago *News* and the New York *World*. He was colonel on the staff of Governor Green and Governor Abbett, of New Jersey, and has been closely identified with recent progressive political movements. Congressman Cox, who has written on Governor Harmon, is Representative at Washington from the Third Ohio District. He is also a journalist, having been connected with the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the Dayton *Daily News* and the Springfield *Press-Republic*. He is a close personal friend of Governor Harmon. Colonel Graves, who advocates the nomination of Speaker Clark, is editor-in-chief of the New York *American*. He was before that editor of the *Daily Florida Union*, the Atlanta *Daily Journal* and the Atlanta *Daily Georgian*. He was a candidate for United States Senator from Georgia in 1905, but withdrew. He has a wide reputation as a forceful writer and an eloquent speaker. We believe our readers will be interested to weigh in the balance of their judgment the arguments that these three able writers present.—EDITOR.

## I—Governor Woodrow Wilson

BY COL. GEORGE HARVEY

EDITOR OF "HARPER'S WEEKLY"

THERE are many reasons why the Democratic party would do well to nominate Woodrow Wilson for President. I shall set forth a few.

*Because he is thoroly equipped, mentally and morally, by birth, training and experience.*

A good inheritance from a virile ancestry is a great help to one who has to make his way in the world. Money has its uses in this country. Titles are not to be despised in other lands. Good breeding is desirable everywhere. Far more valuable than all combined are the attributes which crystallize into character. These constituted Wilson's heritage. The Scotch-Irish stock from which he sprang has produced the best type of American. Brains, conscience, convictions, he inherited. Character he developed under the tutelage of the scholarly divine who was his father.

Thence forward to this day Woodrow Wilson has been fitting himself for public service. Political economy was the passion of his youth. "The facts of government," using his own accurately discriminative phrase, became the dominant interest of his mind. He mastered theories and studied the results of practice. He longed to enter public life and work out political problems at close range. The legal profession seemed to provide an avenue, and he obtained admission to the bar. But he continued to study and to learn thru teaching.

It is not needful to mark the successive steps in the unaided advancement of the poor minister's son to the presidency of a great university. The progress was steady and sure, because it was based upon intelligence and industry.

Intelligence of the highest and rarest is peculiarly essential in a President at this time. And such is the order of Wilson's. His sense is anything but



GOVERNOR WOODROW WILSON OF NEW JERSEY

Dr. Wilson is an example of the Scholar in Politics. He was first mentioned as a possibility for Vice President on the ticket with Governor Harmon, but recently there has been quite as much talk of the same ticket with the names reversed.

common; it is most uncommon—keen, searching, penetrating, going straight to the root of difficulty, intent upon finding, not a palliative, but a cure. In his case to a notable degree felicity of expression rests upon facility of thought. Wilson is not an orator in the accepted meaning of the term. He does not utilize sound in public speaking. His phrases are not rounded for purely rhetorical effect, and he never declaims. Yet no American now living can hold the attention of an audience so closely. The reason is simple. He seeks the understanding rather than the admiration of his hearers. Each word conveys a definite meaning, each is selected with precision, and each finds its rightful place. His eloquence is knowledge, not art, and its convincingness lies in its simplicity. The auditor feels that a conclusion wrought by processes of logic is the basis of the utterance. And the intuition is correct. Wilson invariably has a reason for an opinion, and always has it ready for use. Altho positive, he is never didactic. Telling why he thinks as he does is what gives himself no less than his hearer the greatest pleasure and satisfaction. That Wilson has wider information respecting theories of government than another or perhaps any other, is not surprising. All his life has been given to its acquisition. But it is not enough to possess knowledge. One must be able to impart and elucidate its lessons. And, thanks to his experience as a teacher, few will deny that in this respect Wilson was not excelled even by Madison or by Hamilton, and stands today actually pre-eminent.

*Because his conception of public service is true.*

But is he "sound"? Are not his proposals "radical"? What about his advocacy of "referendum" and "recall"? Let us see. We are now weighing the relative merits of candidates for the Democratic nomination for President. It may be well, then, to note at the beginning that each and every statesman whose name has been mentioned in this connection has pronounced in favor of the Swiss method of assuring popular government. There is consequently no point at issue as between them here, except in so far as Wilson would restrict its adoption sharply to the obvious and pressing need of a community.

He upholds the referendum and recall, not as a *substitute for,* but as a *guarantee of,* truly representative government. It is "the gun behind the door," to be used only in extreme cases against those who have betrayed their trust and violated their pledges.

It is as "a method of action," not as a fundamental change, in a government of delegated powers that Wilson supports the referendum and recall, and even so draws a sharp line between administration and interpretation of laws. Speaking in the heart of the section whose people, not without cause, distrust machine-made and corporation-made judges and feel the need of direct control over them, Governor Wilson said positively:

"That is all wrong. Judges are not lawmakers. Neither are they administrators. Their duty is to determine not what the law should be, but what the law is. It is of the first consequence that their sense of freedom should be unhampered and preserved."

"But," he was asked, subsequently, "if a judge misuses his office to serve a man like Lorimer, should not the people have the means to recall him?"

"I cannot," he replied, "bring myself to further dangerous impatience. It is only a matter of waiting in the case of elective judges. The remedy comes at the end of their terms of office. But to apply to judges the principle of the recall is to set up the idea that determinations of what the law *is* must respond to popular impulse and to popular judgment. No, no; that is all wrong. I do *not* believe in the recall of judges."

Here we have the blending of positive conviction and intelligent discrimination characteristic of the man—the reasons why, simple, lucid, convincing, conclusive. Whether a like distinction is held in mental reserve by candidates who commend in general terms the referendum and recall will doubtless be made manifest in course of time. Caution invariably awaits revelation of the effects of frankness.

*Because his proposals are radical.*

To free the people by restoring to them the power of governing themselves is the first and dominant article in the creed of Woodrow Wilson. Not that

they are now deprived of that prerogative, as might have happened thru substitution of a monarchical form of government. Nothing so obvious as that. Only this: that the process has been rendered so difficult that, instead of governing themselves, the many have come under the dominance of the few, who act by indirection and under cover of the darkness of secrecy to achieve their own purposes. Whether or not this is the actual condition may be a matter of opinion, but to those who have watched and analyzed the work of State legislatures, and more particularly that of the Federal Congress with respect to the tariff, it seems a patent fact. Moreover, the constant unrest of the masses during recent years bears evidence of their feeling that the road to effective legislation has been made too tortuous to tread.

Wilson says: Open an avenue thru the jungle.

But how? By direct primaries for all elective offices, President and Vice-President included. By popular election of Senators. By open conventions, caucuses and committees. By legislation in the full light of day. By full discussion of measures before the faces of the people. *If and when necessary,* by Initiative, Referendum and Recall.

These are the means proposed. They are radical because they involve change. *But the purpose aimed at is conservative*—conservative of republican institutions. If it be not achieved, our theory of government is belied, our faith in majority rule as the beacon light of humanity is crushed, our confidence in the desire and willingness of a democracy to safeguard both property and personal rights is forsworn. This way, and this way only, safety lies. To conserve the nation thru intelligent radicalism. Why not? How else? Let it stand at that.

*Because he is constructive and effective.*

Ignorance may be destructive; passion often is; intelligence never. Today, in this country abounding in resources, energy and skill, industry pauses, business lags, development has practically ceased. Why? The answer is universal: Uncertainty, resulting in lack of confidence. In such a condition, what is the chief need? Clearly, unless we admit failure of popular government, a revival of the recognition of mutuality of interest.

"We have passed the time of excitement, of general complaint, of undiscriminating condemnation," says Wilson. "There has been hostility enough all around. What we need now is to take common counsel as to what is for common benefit, for the good of the country and of the several communities in which we live and earn our bread and also our happiness. We need frank, outspoken, friendly opinion. We need criticism which is not intended to damage, but to create a better understanding all around. To have any fear or favor in the matter is to be untrue to every standard of public duty. . . . We want to put business on a sound basis and with the assurance that when we have done it we have not destroyed anything, but have reconstructed. We want definite information as to what the law means and what it provides. We don't know now what the offense is and what the penalty is."

All Wilson asks of corporations is that they give the people honest service at a reasonable rate, not with the primary idea of squeezing and exploiting them, but with the primary idea of serving them. Nor can he perceive any advantage in dissolving corporations, however great, when so doing serves only to throw great undertakings out of gear, to the infinite loss of thousands of innocent persons, and to the great inconvenience of society as a whole. Regulation, not disintegration, is Wilson's remedy for existing evils, without regard to the "size or might" of the corporation, "if you will but abandon the fatuous, antiquated and unnecessary fiction which treats it as a legal person, as a responsible individual." He would be loth to sacrifice the "efficiency and economy" which tend to stimulate rather than destroy competition, and he would applaud and encourage the builders of properties, however great, while sternly condemning and repressing mere manipulators who deceive and swindle the public.

In working out these problems, moreover, "the Democratic party must be a party of law and of service within the law. If we cannot serve the country under the law, we must ask the people to change the law. We must not take it

upon ourselves to change it without their consent."

Upon utterances such as these Woodrow Wilson was elected Governor of New Jersey. To carry out his pledges he was obliged to win the support of a Republican Senate and to beat down the opposition of the bosses within his own party. He did both by appealing directly to the people, and placed upon the statute books a record of constructive and effective legislation unmatched in the history of any State. Destruction followed—destruction of the control of State government by a public service corporation; that and no other.

*Because he is free.*

Few have attained great political prominence without making alliances and incurring lasting obligations in the successive stages of advancement. Nor can many withstand the influence upon perspective of association. It is not, then, so much a matter of condemnation of others as of congratulation upon the mere incident that Wilson is free. Whether or not, in like situations with others, covering years of office-seeking, he would have become likewise entangled, is beside the mark. It is the *fact* that is important and peculiarly fortuitous at a time when, if ever, it is desirable that a President should have the whole people as his one and only master.

That such is indeed the case with Wilson hardly requires demonstration. It is evidenced conclusively by his every word and deed. To the leadership which effected his own nomination for Governor upon a platform guaranteeing specific reforms he stood ready to accord due recognition, but when the leadership came into conflict with faithful performance of public pledges he could not and did not hesitate to choose and to serve the one master to whom he had pledged his own allegiance. He did not attempt to weigh obligations, the one against the other; he did not temporize nor try to harmonize. The straight and narrow path pointed out to him in his youth was the only one he knew—and he took it, disdainful of personal criticism and heedless of personal consequences. That exceptional credit should be accorded him for so doing does not follow necessarily. The forces impelling his conduct were inherited conscience and developed character; agencies, however, as valuable in the public service as they happily have proved to be irresistible in the man.

It is as a highly important fact, too, rather than as a matter of personal merit, that Wilson's environment, associations and sphere of endeavor have tended to keep high his ideals, to broaden his vision, and to intensify his resolution. To have achieved great prominence and the rich emoluments which accompany success at the bar would have been a meritorious performance and worthy of all praise, but in no way commensurate with the advantages he derived from enforced industry, from enforced frugality, from enforced association and sympathy with those who, like himself, were compelled to earn their bread and rear their children with the product of brain and toil.

Such necessity and such environment makes for that freedom of understanding which is no less the requisite of a great magistracy than freedom from political obligation to any except to all. "The rich," says Wilson, "can always take care of themselves. Good government is the sole protection of the poor."

*Because he is a Democrat.*

That may sound trite or commonplace. Let us see. When the time came for the new republic to put into practice the admirable theories which its founders had put upon paper, the actual application devolved upon the governing class. No one—not even Jefferson—at the time of Washington's inauguration had dreamed of any other possibility. A mighty step forward had been taken. For the first time personal liberty, no less than protection of property, was guaranteed. Equal rights to all white males were also assured, etc., etc. But when it came to the actual management of public affairs the responsibilty must devolve, as a matter of course, upon those fitted by birth, education and training to bear the burdens safely and solve the problems with sagacity. It was to be a government *of* the people necessarily; else it would be no government at all. But it was to be more specifically the very best government *for* the people ever known, carried on in their interest and with their acquiescence by the very

best and most conscientious governors ever known. This was as far as the Fathers got under Washington and Adams and the other patriotic artistocrats who, during the first twelve years of the republic, sat in Cabinet, on the bench, and in the two houses of Congress.

Government *by* as well as of and for the people was first proposed and put into practice by Thomas Jefferson, who thereupon became the first real Democrat. As a student and philosopher he beheld danger in heeding the customs of the past and restricting to a class, however capable, the possession of actual governing powers. He felt the need of broadening the base of government to insure the stability of the structure of democracy. To do so involved implicit faith in the wisdom and sense of justice in the entire body politic. But this he had, and acting upon his judgment, endeavored by precept and example to instil the theory of true democracy into the minds of the people. Denounced as a radical, even as a revolutionist, he grew stronger and more determined under opposition, until what had been only an impulse originally became a passionate conviction. Reaction followed as a matter of course. Habit of mind is not changed permanently with ease. But the spirit which inspired Jefferson could not be killed. It flashed forth incongruously for a time in Jackson, then waned thru long years, until it burst into flame in Lincoln, only to subside again in a period of great development and common prosperity, until there arose from apathy and indifference another governing class—the oligarchy of the Republican party, which has really ruled the nation as with a rod of iron, even thru two administrations which were nominally Democratic and one as spasmodic as Jackson's, to the present day, and is breaking down at last only under the added weight of heedless greed.

The time is ripe and the people are now ready for a fresh manifestation of the spirit of true democracy, which alone can safeguard personal and property rights by perpetuating the republic. It is to be found in Woodrow Wilson, the natural successor by birth, instinct, training, ability, courage and *faith in the people* of Thomas Jefferson.

*Because he would be elected.*

I have tried merely to set forth a few of the reasons why Mr. Wilson *ought* to be elected. That he *would* be—speaking, of course, from the present outlook—hardly requires demonstration. But this is one of the years where *the people must nominate as well as elect.* Will they do it? That is the question—the only one.

New York City.

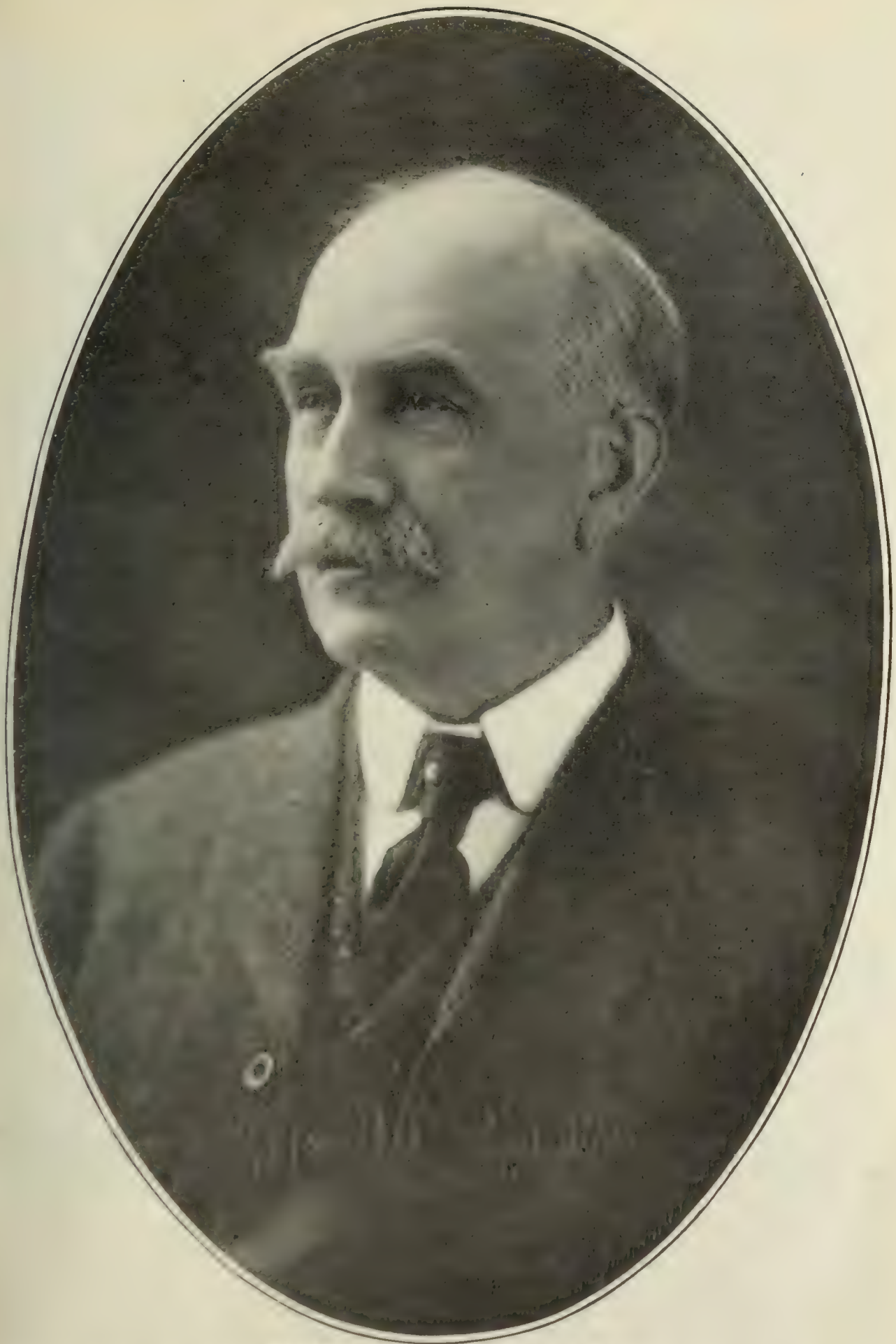
## II—Governor Judson Harmon

BY HON. JAMES M. COX

Congressman from Ohio.

SOME one long ago made this observation with reference to conditions purely and exclusively American: "The HAZARD makes the man." We have accepted the axiom, partly because its truth has been demonstrated, but mainly because it is an implied compliment not only to our citizenship, but to our institutions of government. And yet when we face great emergencies caution is and should be an impulse richly mixt with the cheerful optimism just suggested. Since it is admitted that the future holds developments that will make the highest possible calls on the minds and hearts of men, then none will deny the wisdom of selecting "the MAN for the hazard." This thought applies with peculiar force to the affairs of the Democratic party today because political evolutions are being worked out along its course, and the responsibility naturally falls to it.

The task of the writer then is to demonstrate, or attempt to, at least, that the logic of this observation suggests the Presidential availability of Governor Judson Harmon of Ohio. The probability of party success appeals to many of the men who make up national polit-



GOVERNOR JUDSON HARMON OF OHIO

Governor Harmon as Bryan's strongest opponent in 1908 and has become stronger every year. His nomination as either President or Vice President on the Democratic ticket in 1912 is practically conceded.

national conventions, and the mere desire to win, altho not prompted by the loftiest patriotism, is not something to deplore, because there can be no chance for victory unless the candidate, in the mature judgment of the American electorate, is the man for the place. In the professional and commercial operations of the day, if a responsible position is to be filled, the mental force and the moral qualities of the man under consideration are presumed, and the rule universally followed is to measure well the exactions of the station and then ascertain the temperamental organization of the man—in short, his habits of thought. If this requirement seems to be met, then there must be abundant evidence that he has made good in his previous relations. If the best interests of the party and the country are to be conserved, this common practice, understood by every one, should be carried into the deliberations of the Democratic party in its making a Presidential nomination.

The Presidency of the United States is, as every one knows, an executive office. The President enforces the mandates of the lawmaking branch of the Government. But he does something more. He is, in a sense, the directing head of the lawmaking branch of the Government, since the Constitution directs that he shall from time to time inform Congress as to the state of the Union and make such recommendations for the enactment of laws as he sees fit. With the consent of the Senate, he must fill thousands of appointive offices, including judges of the courts. Under the laws as they exist, he must administer the affairs of the Government, and this often entails the issuing of proclamations and edicts which in themselves amount to the enactment of laws or rules of conduct or methods of procedure. As executive head of the Government, his utterances are taken by foreign countries as an index to the will of the people of this country. He is, therefore, a tremendous factor for peace or war, even tho he cannot declare war. However, he is commander-in-chief of the army and navy. He appoints his own Cabinet officers or assistants, and is therefore responsible for the conduct of every department. These departments deal with the prosecution of persons violating the laws of the land, with the conduct of the postal service, with the handling of the public domain under the laws made by Congress, with inspections, examinations and investigations of a hundred kinds. The collection of revenue, the disbursement of public moneys under acts of Congress—a thousand and one duties must be attended to by the assistants of the President, every one of whom he appoints and for whose efficiency he is responsible.

In short, an ideal President should be a man of splendid poise, of a judicial turn of mind, of great common sense, of perfect discretion, of calm and methodical thinking, of tremendous energy and of unquestioned honesty of purpose. He should be fearless, of course; capable of doing what he conceives to be for the best interests of the people as a whole, regardless of the carpings of the critics. He should be endowed with kindness, but of sufficient sternness to be governed by cool and calculating logic rather than by sentiment. His habits of thought should develop from a desire to see the masses prosper. That is, he should be broad enough to know that a nation is great only in proportion to the greatness of the average citizen thereof; that a country is not judged by its extraordinary citizens, but by the ordinary masses.

While the President must to some extent represent the nation socially, especially in his intercourse with the diplomatic corps, he should have ambitions above the silly tawdry of the ballroom. It is a serious office, that of President, and its duties should be taken seriously and its burdens borne with dignity.

Now, with such measurements of the office of President, correct in outline if not in detail, let us see if Governor Harmon measures up to the standard. In other words, let us take his measure and compare it with the size and importance of the office.

Governor Harmon is about sixty years of age. By nature he is broad and generous, kindly disposed at all times, energetic and resourceful and tireless. Six feet tall and square-shouldered, with a steady eye and a shapely head, Judson Harmon "looks the part." He has been for years and is yet an athlete, his pleas-

ure in red-blooded activities such as swimming, rowing, sailing, horseback riding and golf supplying the explanation for the remarkable force, vigor and industry that he brings to his work as a servant of the people. He is calm and judicial at all times and cannot be stampeded. He is courageous; the mob does not frighten him nor "special interests" disturb his poise.

He combines a knowledge of the law with great common sense and is a business man in every thought and action. A man of family and a home lover, quiet in his tastes and manner, economical in his habits and studious at all times, he is as lovable a character as is in public life today.

He is a splendid judge of men, correctly estimating their motives and their efficiency. He insists upon system and method in all departments over which he presides, and is the first Governor of his State who has insisted upon an inventory of all State property of whatsoever kind. Until he became Governor the people of Ohio knew nothing whatever about their own property. Governor Harmon has secured a law and appointed a commission to make a thoro inventory of the State's effects, that the people may know something about their investment. The fact is mentioned simply to show the methodical nature of the man and his insistence upon system. So much for the personal side of the man.

His training and his service as an officer of the people form a valuable guide as to what might be reasonably expected of him in a higher sphere of action. He was born in an Ohio town and attended its public schools. He graduated from one of the smaller colleges in the State, a sort of a cornfield institution, where the acquiring of an education was considered a serious matter. He finished his course at college the year following the civil war and was old enough to understand the intensity of the issues which precipitated that struggle. He graduated from the Cincinnati Law School and immediately began the practice of law in that city. Six years later he was elected a common pleas judge, and was later elected Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati. From this position he resigned to engage in the private practice of his profession.

President Cleveland appointed Mr. Harmon Attorney-General of the United States in 1895. The appointment came as a surprise, but Mr. Cleveland informed Harmon's friends that the appointment was only made after the maturest deliberation, and with never an outside influence of any kind having been brought to bear upon him. He attracted public notice at once as Attorney-General by picking up the loose ends in the great Trans-Missouri case. Even tho it had been lost to the Government in the lower courts he prest it to trial in the Supreme Court of the United States and won a signal triumph. That decision, made possible by his persistence and able advocacy, established the application of the Sherman anti-trust law to the operations of railroads, and vitalized an important principle into the jurisprudence of the land. He retired from the Cabinet with the expiration of Mr. Cleveland's term, and soon thereafter was employed as special counsel with Frederick H. Judson, of St. Louis, by President Roosevelt, to investigate the charges of rebating by railroad officials. With characteristic energy and fidelity to trust Judge Harmon soon located the guilt. The offender was then in President Roosevelt's Cabinet, having resigned his railroad connection to enter public life. The President, moved doubtless by considerations of personal friendship, did not endorse the recommendation of Judge Harmon that the guilty persons rather than the corporation should be punished. Instead, the President urged that action be taken against the company. Judge Harmon protested that "guilt was personal," and public opinion has brought general acquiescence in this view, even by the highest courts of the land. When the Government refused to take steps against the individual, Judge Harmon resigned rather than be a party to travesty against justice.

After returning again to private life and to the practice of the law, Mr. Harmon was chosen president of the Ohio Bar Association. In the course of his practice he was made receiver of a railroad corporation whose affairs were in

bad shape. The road had been juggled and loaded and was wrecked and thrown into the courts. There was discontent all along the line. The employees were dissatisfied, the stockholders had been defrauded, the bonds had been defaulted, and the rolling stock of the road had disintegrated. It was the traditional "streak of rust" that the receiver took hold of, instead of a railroad.

Out of this chaos Harmon brought order. He increased the wages of the employees and granted them shorter hours. He settled lawsuits and paid debts. He secured creditors and paid bonds. He ran the road in a business-like way and built a valuable piece of property out of the rust and ruin, and turned it over to its rightful owners, a good investment. One incident of his receivership will give a pretty fair idea of Governor Harmon's humanity—of his great good heart and his kindly emotions. While he was receiver, there was a terrible wreck on the road in Michigan. Scores of people were killed and a large number injured. While the dead and dying were still strewn about the wreck an attorney of the road went to the scene to "protect the interests of the road," as he put it. Harmon heard of it and ordered him back to his office. There were to be no lawsuits on account of the wreck, he said. The road would not take advantage of any technicalities. There would be no delays. He had money advanced to the injured to help them along. He told those interested that they need not bring suits; that the cases would be settled equitably and generously. He did not inquire into the details of the wreck to escape responsibility. He had every case settled promptly and to the satisfaction of the claimant, and without a cent of cost to any claimant. To this day the name of Judson Harmon is revered in Michigan. He would not lose a vote along the line of the road where the accident occurred.

Three years ago Governor Harmon was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio. After a bitter struggle in which much party animosity was bred, he was nominated. He made the race upon his personal merits, and told the people frankly that if elected he would run the State upon the kind of business principles he had been following. At the ensuing election, November, 1908, he was elected by a plurality of about 20,000 votes. Taft carried the State at the same time by more than 69,000.

Governor Harmon entered upon his duties as Governor in January, 1909. His inaugural address had the ring of statesmanship and the people knew at once that a master hand had taken charge of their affairs. His words deeply impress the intelligence of the State:

"Then, too, the civic conscience has grown more sensitive and alert. It has come to be generally realized that betrayal of public confidence is the worst of all offenses in the broad sweep of harmful results. If not handled with prompt vigor it quickly spreads its poison and, by weakening respect for authority, encourages all whom that alone restrains from wrong. Private offenders seldom go free, because there is always a victim who urges pursuit. The victim of public wrongs are the entire people. They are too numerous to aid justice in person. They entrust this to their officers, and to these, if worthy of the confidence placed in them, the offense is magnified by the multitude of the wronged instead of being reduced by division among them after the manner of the unthinking or low thinking."

No loftier note of devotion to trust was ever uttered in Ohio, and wrongdoers soon felt the influence of government, as administered under this conception of duty and with a splendid courage. Public officials who had debauched their calling were sent to prison, others who had collected money as interest on public funds were compelled to return it, and the State institutions were put in order. Governor Harmon was the only Democrat elected in 1908, the Legislature being solidly Republican, so that nothing of note was accomplished in legislation. In characteristic fashion the Governor became thoroly familiar with every detail of State government and noted conditions that could be corrected both by a change in laws and administration. In the campaign of 1910 he spoke in every community and frankly told the people what he had found out and what he purposed doing if he were given the assistance. By a plurality of over 100,000 his administration was endorsed and the whole Democratic State ticket elected, as well as a Democratic

Legislature. The situation this created gave full rein to the abilities of the man. Whether Governor Harmon ever becomes President or not, posterity will give him high rank for his progressive and constructive work as State executive. Laws created and reforms accomplished during the last legislative term have made a new and wholesome order of things in a State badly in need of radical changes. Platform pledges were kept. They were made, as the Governor believed, as a sacred covenant, and were carried out in good faith. The important reforms effected were as follows:

The establishment of competitive bidding by banks for the use of public money.

The creation of a central board to control State institutions, displace numberless boards of trustees and bring applied business principles and economies into the operations of public concerns.

A complete change in the system of taxation which insures the nearest possible approach to the listing of personal property and real estate for taxation on a basis of value—also a tax on public utilities, measured by their value in money.

The wholesome control of public utilities with the rights of every community safeguarded against excessive practices.

The ratification of the income tax amendment to the Federal Constitution.

The adoption of the Oregon plan in the election of United States Senators.

Extension of the privilege of initiative and referendum, to municipalities, the petition percentage being 15 per cent. for the referendum and 30 per cent. for the initiative.

The inclusion of the study of agriculture in the course of village and district schools.

The nonpartisan election of the judiciary.

A shorter work day for women.

An employers' liability law for the relief of injured workmen and the families of employees killed while on duty.

A corrupt practices act to purify elections.

The calling of a constitutional convention to make further progress possible.

Apparently the whole scope of governmental ills and insufficiencies was scanned by a man with the vision of a statesman who had also the practical constructive capacity to do things. Governor Harmon has demonstrated a grasp of the broad humanity of the hour and a common sense method of performance that will always stimulate and not hinder real progressive government.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

## III—Speaker Champ Clark

BY COL. JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

EDITOR OF THE "NEW YORK AMERICAN."

IT is perfectly certain that the Democratic battle of 1912 must be fought upon the record and achievements of the Sixty-second Congress.

The landslide which elected six Governors and forty-seven Congressmen in 1910 was not an expression of confidence in the Democratic party. It was essentially an expression of disapproval and distrust of the Republican party. As a result, the Democratic party came into power distinctly on trial—to be measured by its achievements, to be reckoned upon its worth, to be rewarded for its fidelity, or to be condemned for its failure to meet the popular will.

The record of the House majority in the Sixty-second Congress is without a superior in our modern legislative annals for unity, coherence, definiteness and practical achievement. The Democratic party has never had such an effective fighting machine. As a result of the extra session, called by the President to pass the Reciprocity bill, the Democratic majority passed swiftly and smoothly, and yet with perfect fairness and deliberation, every single bill that its platform pledges promised to the American people. As a fighting platform for the campaign of 1912 it is flawless and complete. No party ever went with a better record to ask the ballots of the American people.

And this coherent and effective Democratic majority is as much or more the product of Champ Clark than of any other single individual. It is quite true that Oscar Underwood, as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, has conducted the cause of the majority on the floor with consummate balance and skill. He has won and deserves golden opinions for his courage, his calmness, his discretion and his ability.

But it is also true that the Democratic majority, for four preceding years, when it was a minority, has been conducted with equal skill and effectiveness by Champ Clark. Since John Sharp Williams withdrew from the Democratic leadership, Champ Clark has led the parliamentary fortunes of the party. He led it, too, in the darkest and most despairing days of Democratic history. He has been fearless, aggressive, undaunted and clear. He has fought the Republican leaders upon the floor of the House, upon the hustings, and upon the American platform—the ablest and best of them—and has sustained the principles and the prestige of the party in every field of intellectual contention.

Moreover, it was under the leadership of Champ Clark that the despotic Cannon regime was destroyed in the House of Representatives, and that the rules were reorganized. It was his own signal judgment of men that elevated Oscar Underwood to the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee. Not a measure has been considered or decided upon in the all-powerful caucus of the Democratic party without the concurrence and co-operation of the Speaker of the House.

Not a legislative sparrow has fallen to the Democratic soil without the knowledge and co-operation of Champ Clark.

Neither Oscar Underwood, nor any other Democrat, can or will attempt to deprive Champ Clark of the just laurels of the titular and actual leadership of the greatest and most effective fighting machine that the Democratic party has ever known!

If the Democratic party, by its achievements, shall deserve the suffrages of the American people in the election of 1912, then Champ Clark, logically, by his perfect record, richly deserves to lead that party to victory at the polls.

In another way the Speaker of the House of Representatives has a peculiar claim upon the appreciation and suffrages of that great body of the people whose political faith is exprest in the Democratic party. In the recent strong and powerful arraignment which Mr. Clark has made of the Republican President for his veto of the Democratic tariff measures, he has gathered to himself the aggressive leadership of that fundamental principle of representative government intact against executive usurpation.

President Taft went into office under a distinct pledge of tariff revision downward. The people voted him into office upon the strength of that pledge, and his election was an expression of the public will for reduced taxation and consequently the reduced cost of living.

The Republican party, under the Republican President, failed to fulfill its pledges to the American people, and instead of the bread of a genuine tariff revision downward they offered to the people the stone of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill.

Then came the election of 1910, in which the people exprest their resentment of the unfulfilled Republican pledge of tariff revision, and once more voiced their wishes upon this vital economic measure by the landslide which overthrew Roosevelt and the Republican party, and gave the House of Representatives to the Democracy.

So that there have been two mandates from the people upon this vital question. First, in the election of President Taft. Second, in the Democratic landslide—both definite and explicit in the demand for tariff reform. Therefore, when President Taft, against an overwhelming majority of the Democratic House of Representatives, and against a pronounced majority of the Republican and Democratic Senate, strangled with his veto the public will, which called for tariff revision downward, he used his veto not more for the discomfiture of the opposition party than for the denial of the people's will and the usurpation of their right to rule.

Attacking this veto in three strong and powerful speeches, Champ Clark has held up the theory of real representative government, and in a militant Democracy becomes the central figure standing for that great question.

It may be said simply and without further emphasis that no man has ever asked for the Presidency in this generation upon two stronger and more logical claims than the Speaker of the House.

Of the three prominent candidates for the Democratic nomination Champ Clark



SPEAKER CHAMP CLARK

Champ Clark is an unique character in American politics, and has won many friends by his genial disposition and [illegible] Mr. Roosevelt has said that Champ Clark would make the strongest candidate for the Democratic party

has a conspicuous advantage in another fact. The followers of Judson Harmon are constantly under the necessity of defending him against the charge of ultra-conservatism and the suggestions growing out of his past intimate associations as an attorney for great corporations.

The friends and advocates of Woodrow Wilson are also constantly upon the defensive, because of the suddenness of his conversion from the ultra-conservative to the ultra-radical view, and because of certain surrounding associations whose attitude toward popular interests is seriously in doubt.

If either Mr. Harmon or Mr. Wilson should be nominated, he will be constantly compelled to defend himself and to explain himself, both before and after his nomination for the illustrious office.

The friends of Champ Clark, on the other hand, have nothing to explain and nothing for which to apologize. There is absolutely not a flaw in the public career of the Democratic Speaker of the House and not an objection that can be urged against him, either upon the hustings or in personal conversation. He has a flawless record of twenty-five years of faithful, capable and fearless service for the Democratic party.

He has gone thru every office of development to fit him for this lofty station. Thru the kindergarten of Pike County politics; thru the primary school of the Missouri Legislature; thru the high school of the American Congress; up to his present lofty station as the second officer of the Government, every step of his career has fitted Speaker Clark for service in the Chief Executive's office.

To pass, after his long experience, from the Speakership of the House of Representatives to the Executive office of the White House would be to Champ Clark simply like passing from one room to another.

And in all this career there has been no act and no expression which would give his enemies a hammer to batter his record or his capacity. He is a Progressive Democrat, and the leader of the Progressive Democrats in a progressively democratic age. In his inaugural as Speaker, he assumed, far in advance of the recent speeches of President Taft, the high and sensible position that the Democratic party had as much interest in prosperity in this country as any other party, and that it had too much interest, both in prosperity and in property, to endanger either by unwise and foolish policies in government.

A discreet radical and a progressive conservative, with nothing in his record for which to apologize and explain, I submit that Champ Clark offers the best possible compromise between the contentions of the conflicting factions which champion the causes of Governor Wilson and of Governor Harmon.

There is another remarkable qualification which fits Champ Clark peculiarly for the Presidency. His long career in Congress, and his intimate knowledge of the ways of Congress and of the motives that move the two houses is an equipment for the Presidency which the history of that office will emphasize.

Grover Cleveland was one of the greatest statesmen that America has produced. Of his ability and integrity there can be no doubt. And yet Grover Cleveland's two terms were incessant wrangling conflicts with the House of Representatives, and he left the White House with his party broken and disorganized—simply because he did not know how to handle the American Congress.

William McKinley had, perhaps, the most popular administration of the Presidency that the country has known. With less individuality than Cleveland, and perhaps with less ability, his administration was full of achievement and comparatively free of friction, because his four terms in the American Congress had taught him how to deal with that body and how to secure legislation at its hands.

Theodore Roosevelt, with his strenuous and impulsive career, had seven years of strife and wrangle with the American Congress, which he did not understand because he had never been a member.

Benjamin Harrison, who had, perhaps, the smoothest administration of the quarter century, had served three terms in the Congress of the United States.

It is safe to say that if Champ Clark were elected President, he would know better than any man who has ever occupied that lofty station how to handle Congress in the most effective way, and how to secure from the legislative body the fullest possible co-operation with the policies of the Chief Executive. This makes a measureless advantage to a Democratic administration.

In a Presidential campaign no man can overestimate the effect which a candidate's personality has upon the mass of the American voters. One of the most remarkable qualities in Champ Clark, and one of universal recognition, is the fact that with all his strength and force *he does not excite friction*, either among his friends or his foes. The best rough-and-tumble debater in the House of Representatives, he has enjoyed on the floor universal popularity among both parties; and, in the Speaker's chair, stalwart in partisanship and in conviction, he has received from the Republican minority leader and from individual Republicans, as well as the absolutely solid devotion of his own side, the most conspicuous tributes that have ever been given to a Speaker of the House.

It is a notable fact that, with a full consciousness of his absolutely stalwart Democracy, the leading Republicans, as well as the rank and file of the Democratic party, and of the Republican party, would rather see Champ Clark elevated to the Presidency than any other man.

As a campaign speaker for the hustings Mr. Clark is better than Harmon, better even than Wilson, and fully as effective as Bryan. His magnificent stature; his splendid and rugged personality; his utter fearlessness, and his rugged force, joined to a compelling eloquence, make him one of the most effective campaigners that ever asked the highest office in the gift of the people.

Roosevelt came back from the West saying that Champ Clark would make the strongest possible candidate for the Democratic party in 1912.

Ambassador Sherrill (to Argentina), ablest and keenest of Republican diplomats, after speaking to two hundred and twenty American Boards of Trade, declared that Champ Clark would be the hardest man in America for the Republican party to defeat.

James R. Mann, leader of the Republican minority in the House, declared that Champ Clark "had more courage and directness than all the rest of the party combined, and was worthy of any office in a Republican form of government."

And the Democratic majority—that wonderful House machine—has given to Champ Clark such frequent and overwhelming evidence of boundless confidence and boundless affection as to indicate the reception which he would have from the people if the Democratic party should present him as their standard bearer in the campaign of 1912.

I respectfully submit that these considerations—this record of vital leadership in the House of Representatives; this evangel of representative government against executive usurpation; this flawless consistency of record, which does not call for apology or defense; this superb equipment for executive usefulness by long service in Congress and in all the preceding ranks; this capacity to fight for great causes without exciting personal friction—all these things, I submit, make up the complete and convincing argument that Champ Clark is the best and safest man upon whom a hopeful Democracy can reconcile its factions, compromise its differences, and march forward to a Presidential victory.

The Democratic party fronts the greatest opportunity it has known in twenty years for entering upon a long lease of power.

Who is better entitled to lead the Democratic party than Champ Clark—the man who made that opportunity?

New York City

# The Attitude of Turkey Toward Italy

BY HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS

[The writer in the opening sentence refers to his article, entitled "Turkey's New Method of Conquest" that appeared in THE INDEPENDENT of August 10, 1911. The present presentation of the Turkish attitude by a resident of Constantinople is both valuable and interesting.—EDITOR.]

TWO months ago I wrote for THE INDEPENDENT an account of the new Turkish method of conquest, the peace-making journey which the Sultan made thru Albania in the hope of winning back to allegiance his rebellious subjects. Where armies had failed for years to pacify by bullets, the descendant of Mahomet the Conqueror endeavored to pacify by words and deeds of kindness. In a large measure his efforts were crowned with success, and a new chapter was written in the sad and blood-stained history of Turkish rule in Macedonia.

Since then Turkey has come face to face with a situation which has tried to the last limit of endurance her desire to live peaceably with her more powerful and more civilized companions in the family of Europe.

On Thursday, September 28, the Italian Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople handed to the Turkish Government an ultimatum, declaring Italy's intention to proceed to a military occupation of Tripoli and Cyrenaica, and requesting from the Sublime Porte *within twenty-four hours* the assurance that this occupation would meet with no resistance. Turkey responded that she was willing to accord to Italy economic concessions in Tripoli, but that it was impossible to consent unqualifiedly to the terms of Italy's note. Without delay Italy declared war, withdrew her representatives from Constantinople, gave the Turkish embassy staff at Rome their passports, and sank two Turkish torpedo boats in the Adriatic. Then she proceeded to blockade the coast of the Tripolitaine, to bombard Tripoli and Benghazi, and to send an army from Syracuse to seize Turkey's last possessions in Africa.

It is not my purpose to go into the causes of Italy's action, either to condemn or commend. The question of the Tripolitaine is a serious one which has been on the tapis of European politics for thirty years. It had been agreed in principle at Berlin in 1878 that this portion of Africa should revert to Italy "when the Ottoman Empire was divided." France in Tunis and England in Egypt made bold strokes many years ago, winning slices of the Mediterranean littoral on either side of Tripoli. In 1908 Austria annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina, destroying the Servian dreams which would have helped Italy by establishing an equilibrium in the Adriatic. Recently England and France have been striving for the Soudan. Their Nigerian and Algerian railways and military posts have stretched out into the *hinterland* of Tripoli. The Cape-Cairo railway is marching northward. When France sent an army to Fez and Germany a warship to Agadir I suppose Italy felt that she could afford to wait no longer. Besides, it was an opportune moment. Could the pots call the kettle black?

But Turkey has quite naturally had no sympathy with the colonial aspirations or political necessities of Italy, knowing that they were to be satisfied at her expense. It is true that she has for years harassed and opposed the expansion of Italian commercial enterprises in Tripoli in all those petty and exasperating ways which the Turkish official alone knows how to employ. But would you be friendly to the man who you knew was planning to rob you? And would you receive him with open arms?

It is evident that Turkey did not expect war. Within three months she has sent from Tripoli to the Yemen 8,000 soldiers. And with true Turkish negligence Tripoli has been left without army or ammunition or grain. The coast

fortifications have never been worthy of the name. Turkey relied, as she has consistently done since the days of Mahmoud and Abdul Medjid, upon the mutual jealousies of Europe to protect her. The very day that war was declared a prominent official said to me, "This declaration of war is a bluff. Europe will never allow Italy to attack us." While we were talking came the news of the first naval conflict in the Adriatic. "Good!" said my friend. "Now we shall see Austria show her hand before evening."

But Austria did not show her hand. None of the Powers intervened. For the first time since 1877 Turkey found herself alone and at the mercy of a foreign foe.

There are people who show in misfortune and adversity qualities of dignity and self-restraint which are sometimes lacking in days of prosperity and security. So it is with the Turks. Their attitude in the face of unwarranted aggression has been altogether admirable. It is a pleasure to note the advance of civilization in Turkey. One does not forget the Stamboul mob murdering the Patriarch in the Greek War of Independence, and the fate of the foreign consuls at Salonica. There used to be uneasiness and alarm—even flight from Constantinople—every time a crisis arose between Turkey and the Powers. But those days of fanaticism seem to have passed. Constantinople is peaceful; the provinces are quiet. The Italians even have not been molested. The political leaders and the preachers in the mosques urge upon the people the necessity of preserving the national honor by abstaining from excesses. The other day I observed the crowds before the bulletin boards of the newspapers quietly reading the reports of the bombardment and capture of Tripoli and of the sinking of Ottoman ships. I wonder if a London or Paris crowd would have been so orderly.

I have followed closely the events of the past two weeks, and it has been my privilege to come into daily personal touch during this trying period with the men who have to face the present situation and solve its problems. From the very beginning their inclination has been for peace. In spite of the insult to their patriotism and their pride they have sought patiently for the mediation of the Powers. Refused once, they have asked again, and yet a third time, leaving no stone unturned. These negotiations



THE CAPTURE OF TRIPOLI

The new Governor thanking the Italian Sailors for their services before sending them back to their ships.
From a photograph copyrighted by Brown Bros., New York.



MOUNTAIN BATTERY GOING INTO ACTION ON THE SAND HILLS NEAR TRIPOLI

There was an engagement between the Italian and Turkish forces outside Tripoli, October 23. The advancing Turkish cavalry were seen by Italian aeroplane scouts and the field artillery opened fire on the Turks, raking the sand hills with rifles and field guns and forcing the Turks to retreat. This photograph was taken for Underwood & Underwood, New York, during the recent manoeuvers near Tripoli. The position of the force parallels that taken in the still more recent battle.

have been carried on with a courageous determination, in spite of a strong war party which may later ask for a reckoning and charge with cowardice and supineness those who are now showing a high moral courage.

Here at Constantinople we call this a war that is no war. The Turks are not fighting yet. The Italians apologize for fighting. The diplomats all declare that there must be no war. We do not know what is going to happen. Perhaps in a few weeks we shall be calling the Turko-Italian war of 1911 a fiasco, a war that began and ended without fighting, and which was declared merely that Italy might legalize, and be facilitated in, her act of highway robbery.

If it does turn out in this way, let it not be believed that the peaceful issue of the affair was wholly due to Turkey's financial and naval weakness and her inability to fight. Although Turkey may not hope to save Tripoli, she is not entirely at the mercy of her enemy, with no means of striking back. Do not despise the power of the Islamic world, which would rise if the word were given. Remember that Turkey could endanger the peace of Europe and force an intervention; that she could shake to its very foundation the systems of alliances between the Powers, by rousing the Balkans. There are guns which Turkey might fire which would find their mark. There are some of great influence here who are striving to-day to have these guns fired. A powerful leader in the Chamber of Deputies said to me: "We may be blind and helpless like Samson before the mocking Philistines, but there is yet strength to break the pillars that hold up the edifice."

If Europe is saved from the reopening of the question of the Orient, if the Eastern Mediterranean is saved from a struggle which would entail great suffering and seriously affect the nations of Europe, politically as well as commercially, it will be because there are men in Constanople who know that war in the twentieth century is an anachronism, disastrous to the one who fights, however righteous his cause, however great his provocation, and that "he who takes the sword must perish by the sword."

Robert College, Constantinople, Turkey.

# Woman Suffrage in Six States

BY IDA HUSTED HARPER

Author of "Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony," "History of Woman Suffrage," Etc.

WHEN on November 8, 1910, the State of Washington, by a very large majority vote of its electors, gave the complete franchise to women citizens the subject of woman suffrage passed from the stage of academic discussion to that of a live, practical question; and when on October 10, 1911, California fully enfranchised the women of that State it became one of the political issues of the day. This fact was evident at once in the attitude of the press, which in its news reports gave woman suffrage equal if not superior place to the referendum, recall and other important constitutional amendments which were passed upon at this recent California election. It was equally noticeable in the editorials, especially of papers heretofore opposed, such, for instance, as the New York *Tribune*, which said: "Now that Washington with 1,142,000 population, and California with 2,377,000, have shown their desire to put the political equality idea into practice, the pressure behind it will become more acute and the larger and older States will have to take more serious notice of its existence."

The experiment heretofore in the United States has been made in the four comparatively new and sparsely settled States of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho, where women are greatly outnumbered by men and no large cities exist with their complicated political and social problems. While it is true that human nature is the same everywhere, yet it must be admitted that in these four States there has not been an opportunity for such a real test of woman suffrage as would be necessary to influence the older and more thickly populated ones. Denver, with a little less than 214,000 inhabitants, has afforded the most conspicuous example for study.

Now that the question of woman suffrage is to receive more attention it may be of interest to examine its history in the United States up to date. The very first demand for it was made by women of Eastern States, which will be the last to grant it—Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, of New York; Lucretia Mott, of Philadelphia; Lucy Stone, of Boston, and a score or two more of the most distinguished women of sixty years ago. The first recognition of the principle by any State was made by progressive Kansas, which came into the Union in 1861 with school suffrage for women in its Constitution. No further advance was made until 1869, when the first Legislative Council was in session after the organization of Wyoming as a Territory. Mrs. Esther Morris, who with her husband had gone out from New York as a pioneer, appealed to the president of the council Col. William H. Bright, for a bill enfranchising women. She was sustained by his wife, and he succeeded in having the bill passed. The council was Democratic and it hoped to embarrass the Republican Governor, John A. Campbell, whom it expected to veto the bill. On the contrary, he signed it; and when two years later the council repealed it he vetoed the repeal. The council was unable to pass it over his veto and no effort to abolish woman suffrage was ever again made in Wyoming. Mrs. Morris was appointed Justice of the Peace, and of the nearly forty cases she tried none ever was appealed to a higher court. Women sat on juries from the beginning and have continued to fill various offices down to the present day.

In 1889 a convention composed entirely of men met to form a Constitution for Statehood, and after twenty years' experience they adopted unanimously as its first clause "equal political rights for all male and female citizens." The Constitution was ratified by more than a three-fourths majority of the peo-

ple and sent to Congress for approval. That body, always hostile to the enfranchisement of women, fought for three days to have this first clause eliminated and the Territorial Delegate telegraphed to Wyoming that it looked as if this would have to be done. The Legislature, which was in session, wired back, "We will remain out of the Union a hundred years rather than come in without woman suffrage." The same struggle took place in the United States Senate and pages of the Congressional Record were filled with awful Senatorial prophecies as to what would happen to the country if Wyoming should come into the Union with women voters. After days of oratory they were obliged to face the calamity, and President Harrison signed the bill admitting the new State in June, 1890. Thus Wyoming became the first commonwealth in the world's history to grant to women the same rights in the government that men possessed. The official statistics show that about 90 per cent. of the women qualified cast their votes at the annual elections. Not one man of prominence has ever voiced publicly the slightest opposition, while volumes of favorable testimony from those eminent in all departments of the State's activities have been published. Again and again the Legislature has adopted resolutions expressing the highest approval of woman suffrage, urging other States to adopt it and calling upon Congress to submit an amendment of the National Constitution to the various Legislatures.

We come now to the second State which has fully enfranchised women—Colorado. When it made its Constitution for statehood in 1876 it refused the entreaties of the women to provide in this for their enfranchisement, but it gave them school suffrage. The curious provision was made that the Legislature of the new State might at any time by a majority, instead of the two-thirds required for amendments, enact a law to extend the suffrage without amending the Constitution, but the law must be approved by the majority of the voters; and it was ordered that such a law should be submitted at the first election after the State came into the Union. This was done in 1877 and the men, glorying in their own newly-acquired rights, defeated the measure by a vote of two to one. The women were discouraged and the matter rested till the early '90's, when there were many more of them, and they began to organize their forces. In 1893 the Legislature was in entire control of the Populists and a woman suffrage bill was again sent to the voters. Men, too, had progressed during these years and at the November election it received a majority in favor of 6,347.

The women entered at once upon their new duties and the official records show that during all the past eighteen years they have voted in quite as large a proportion as men. They have evinced no especial desire for office, but more than a dozen have been elected to the Legislature and scores to the various county offices. The office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction has always been filled by a woman. They serve on State boards and commissions and are eligible to jury service. The testimony in favor of the way they have used their ballot is overwhelming and from the highest sources—justices of the Supreme Court, Governors, presidents of colleges, clergymen, editors. Not one Colorado man or woman of prominence has ever given public expression to a derogatory word. The strongest proof of the success of woman suffrage in this State, however, came ten years after it had been in operation. The suffrage clause in the Constitution permitted immigrants to vote on their first papers and six months' residence. An amendment was submitted in 1903 requiring a year's residence and using the words "he or she." It was adopted by 18,000 majority and it safely intrenched woman suffrage in the Constitution of the State. With the Populist party eliminated the vote for it was three times as large as before it had been tried. If this increase was due to the women it showed they appreciated their voting power and wished to make it secure; if it was due to men it proved they were satisfied. In either case the result was decisive.

In 1895, two years after the Colorado victory, a convention of Utah men assembled to make a Constitution for statehood. The Legislature in 1870 had given full suffrage to women—as it had power to

do in a Territory—and they had used it largely until 1887. That year Congress, thru some inscrutable logic, took away the franchise from all the women, Gentile as well as Mormon, to stop the practice of polygamy! This convention was composed of both Gentiles and Mormons, and after a thoro discussion a strong woman suffrage plank was put into the new Constitution. At the November election it was submitted to Gentile and Mormon voters and carried by 28,618 ayes, 2,687 noes. This was the answer of Utah men after an experience with woman suffrage of seventeen years. This Constitution received no objection by Congress. The women of this State were far better organized and worked much harder for their political freedom than those of any other up to that time. They have used their franchise generally and wisely; no complaints or criticisms have ever come from Utah to the contrary. Women have been sent to both houses of the Legislature, have filled State, county and city offices, served on many boards and gone as delegates to Presidential conventions.

The story of Idaho is short and there is no great struggle for the ballot to record. It was admitted into the Union in 1890. Before and after that year Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway, the pioneer suffragist of Oregon, had canvassed Territory and State and appealed to the Legislature and constitutional convention. She was strongly supported by individual men and women of Idaho, but there was no organized effort until 1893. The Republicans were in full control of the Legislature in 1895 and the resolution to submit an amendment was almost unanimous. The next year Republican, Democratic, Populist and Free Silver party conventions endorsed it and it was carried at the November election by a vote of almost two to one. At the next election three women were sent to the Legislature; one State Superintendent of Instruction, fifteen county superintendents, four county treasurers elected. This proportion has been kept up and there have been a number of deputy sheriffs elected. There is nothing but the highest testimony as to the part of women in the politics of the State. They constitute 42 per cent. of the population and by the official statistics they cast 40 per cent. of the vote in Boise, the capital, and over 35 per cent. in the rest of the State. The hardships of getting to the polls thru the snow and over the mountains can hardly be described. Women sometimes ride twenty miles on horseback to vote.

After this gain of four States in six years by the suffragists the opponents took active measures to prevent the submission of the question in other States. In the few cases where this was done the combination of corporations, liquor interests and party "machines" was impossible to overcome. The domination of politics by these forces was so complete that there was no chance for any moral questions, and nothing was left but the slow process of educating public sentiment to demand that the voice of women should be heard in this wilderness. Then came the great "insurgent" movement in the Western States and, as the direct result, the submitting of a woman suffrage amendment in 1910 by almost unanimous vote of the Washington Legislature. Here again there had been practical experience. In 1883 the Territorial Legislature gave to women the full rights of the ballot and at the spring election and again in the autumn they cast one-fourth of the votes, altho there were less than one-third as many women as men in the Territory. During the three and a half years that they possessed the suffrage the official returns several times showed a larger percentage of women than of men voting, even with all the physical handicaps of these pioneer days. In 1886, some question of constitutionality having arisen, the Legislature strengthened the Act. In 1887 the vicious elements secured a court verdict that the bill was not properly titled and the Legislature passed it a third time perfect in every respect.

A convention was about to prepare a constitution for statehood and these elements were determined it should not include woman suffrage. It was arranged that at the spring election of 1889 the vote of a certain saloon keeper's wife should be refused. Her case was rushed thru to the Supreme Court, and two out of three members decided that the equal suffrage law was void because a Territorial Legislature had no right to extend

the suffrage! The very Act under which Washington was organized specifically gave it this right, and under a similar Act women had voted twenty-one years in the Territory of Wyoming and seventeen in that of Utah. This decision is only matched by that in the Dred Scott case in 1857. The women were illegally disfranchised, they were excluded from the new Constitution and all they could obtain was the submission that year of woman suffrage as a separate question. They were not themselves allowed to vote on it and it was said to be defeated by over 19,000. Nine years later, in 1898, the women summoned courage to make another campaign and then the majority against them was announced to be considerably less than 10,000. Years afterward a man who had taken part in them stated publicly that the most barefaced frauds were committed and that the amendment really had been carried.

In 1910 came the political revolution in Washington, where the voters threw off the "machine" yoke and honest men of all parties secured a free election and a fair count. The women made the ablest campaign for the suffrage ever known, with the splendid result that it was carried in every county in the State and received a majority of nearly three to one —the largest victory ever achieved. The way in which they registered by the tens of thousands in Seattle the following month, "recalled" the Mayor, turned out the council and chief of police and regenerated the city—and later performed the same service for Tacoma—this is of too recent date to need extended mention. It advanced the cause of woman suffrage thruout the whole country and across the ocean on either side.

The first results were seen in California, which in the State at large had been swept clean of its corrupt political forces by the great wave of insurgency. The press representatives who had been going to Sacramento for years said they never had seen so able, sincere and upright a body of men as the legislators who submitted the reform amendments, all of which were adopted at the recent election, including woman suffrage. The women remembered with anguish of spirit the magnificent campaign they had made in 1896 only to be betrayed and sold by the political leaders. With largely augmented numbers and full of faith in the new order they made the fight, but it required the decent men of the whole State to overcome the corrupt vote of San Francisco and Oakland. Now in a State that has been in the Union over sixty years, and in several big cities, we shall have the supreme test of woman suffrage. Will another year see victory in Oregon and women enfranchised on the entire Pacific Coast?

NEW YORK CITY.

# November Love Song

BY ELIZABETH WEST PARKER

WHEN first you told your love for me,
How well do I remember!
It was a melancholy day,
It was in sad November.
Amid the leafless trees you vowed
To be my brave defender;
Only a wand'ring chickadee
Saw lovers kiss each other.
He sang his little song of joy,
The sweetest note of winter,
And with his song your words of love
To me will mingle ever,—
"Chick-a-dee, chick-a-dee,
I love but thee;
Chick-a-dee-dee-dee,
You're the world to me."

Let others sing the love of June.
Give me the love that ever
Makes summer bloom in winter's heart.
And May of bleak November.
The years have come, the years have gone,
But still your love has never
Made aught but sunshine in my heart
Or in our lives together.
And always when the chickadee
Sings his sweet note of winter
I hear your words of love and truth.
That have been faithful ever,—
"Chick-a-dee, chick-a-dee,
I love but thee;
Chick-a-dee-dee-dee,
You're the world to me."

WOBURN, MASS.

# Japan and America

BY. HAMILTON HOLT

[On Monday, September 25, a banquet was given in Tokio to Mr. Lindsay Russell, president of the Japan Society of New York, and to Mr. Hamilton Holt, managing editor of THE INDEPENDENT. Addresses were made by Prince Tokugawa, president of the House of Peers; Baron Shibusawa, the leading figure in Japan's new commercial expansion; Baron Ishii, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Baron Kanda, Mr. Lindsay Russell and Mr. Hamilton Holt. A distinguished group of Japanese statesmen and officials were present. We reprint herewith Mr. Holt's speech.—EDITOR.]

THE peace movement, we have now come to realize, is nothing but the process of substituting law for war. Peace is the outcome of justice, justice of law, law of political organization. The world has already learned to substitute law for war in hamlets, towns, cities, states, and even within the forty-six sovereign civilized nations. But in that international realm over and above each nation, in which each nation is equally sovereign, the only way at the present moment for a nation to secure its rights is by the use of force or by war. In other words, the nations are now in that state of civilization where without a qualm they claim the right to settle their disputes in a manner for which they would actually put their own subjects to death for imitating. Thus the peace problem is nothing but the ways of means of doing *between* the nations what has already been done *within* the nations.

At the present moment international law has reached about the same state of development that private or municipal law had attained in the tenth century. Furthermore, a careful study of the formation of the original thirteen American colonies with our present compact union or United States discloses the fact that the nations today are in much the same stage of development that the American colonies were at the time of their first confederation at the end of the seventeenth century. As the United States came into existence by the establishment of the Articles of Confederation and the Continental Congress, so the "United Nations" at this very moment existed by the fact of the Hague Court and the recurring Hague conferences, the Hague Court being the promise of the Supreme Court of the World, and the Hague Conference being the prophecy of the Parliament of Man. We may look with confidence to a future, therefore, in which the world will have an established court with jurisdiction over all questions, and of governing conferences with power to legislate on all affairs of common concern, and perhaps an executive power of some sort—individual or collective—to carry out the decrees of both. To deny this is ignoring all the analogies of private law, and the whole trend of the world's political history since the Declaration of American Independence.

The political organization of the world, therefore, is the task of the twentieth century. But the formation of a competent world government, with adequate executive, legislative and judicial functions, must be a very slow business. Such a federal government would be, as the historian Freeman has said, "the most finished and artificial production of political ingenuity." To accomplish this is surely not the work of a day or years, and we must go step by step.

How then can this inevitable goal be reached? There are only two ways. First, the education of the public opinion of the world, so that the nations can move forward at successive Hague conferences or at special international conferences; and second, by a few of the more enlightened and progressive nations organizing themselves for peace in advance of the others. The methods of educating public opinion have received much attention in the United States. We not only have sixty-five peace societies now in existence—some of them very active, but the chambers of commerce and boards of trade, the labor unions, the agricultural associations, or the grange, and of course the churches and



MR. HOLT DELIVERING HIS ADDRESS
The banquet took place at the Imperial Hotel, Tokio. Mr. Holt is standing and on his right is Prince Tokugawa, who presided.

universities, all vie with one another in actively supporting the movement. Hundreds of lectures are given before churches, universities and various political, economic, financial and social clubs every year, and literally millions of peace pamphlets are distributed thruout the land, while the newspapers and magazines teem with discussions pro and con written by distinguished American and foreign publicists. The American Peace Society, established in 1815, the oldest peace society in the world, has now a United States Senator for its president, and an income of nearly 40,000 yen a year. The New York Peace Society, of which Mr. Carnegie is president, spends about 30,000 yen yearly. The World Peace Foundation, founded by the eminent Boston publisher, Mr. Edwin Ginn, enjoys an income of 100,000 yen a year. Dr. Jordan and I have the honor of being directors of this society. And Mr. Carnegie's princely benefaction of 70,000,000 yen is known to the whole world and has aptly been characterized as the first Dreadnought in the navy of peace.

The Carnegie Peace Endowment is now organized in three great departments—the economic department, the judicial department and the department of education. The economic department held its first meeting in Berne, Switzerland, a few weeks ago, and was attended by a score of the most distinguished economists of the whole world. Baron Sakatani, as you know, was the Japanese delegate to this conference. These economists have drawn up plans by

which the whole peace movement will be scientifically studied, and they will publish the results of their investigations from time to time. The judicial department will shortly, I understand, convene a similar conference of constitutional and international lawyers, while the department of intercourse and education has recently assumed charge of the Japanese exchange lectureships inaugurated between Japan and the United States, and of which Dr. Nitobe is the first exchange lecturer.

These peace societies and others have in their membership the most distinguished men and women in the United States, and last May the President of the United States himself for the first time in history left the capital and actually journeyed to Baltimore to open a national peace congress. But, best of all, the American Government is now taking as progressive a stand for peace as the most ardent private pacifist. President Taft, as you know, is now attempting to negotiate with England and France treaties of unlimited arbitration. I learn that it is held in some quarters here that these treaties are practically dead because the Senate did not confirm them at its recent session. This is a mistaken view, I am glad to think. We all expect the Senate to ratify them next winter, for the whole country is aroused and is supporting the President, and the Senate has to bow eventually to the popular will. When Admiral Togo was in the United States a few weeks ago—and I have never known of a foreigner receiving a more cordial and enthusiastic welcome from our Government and people—President Taft publicly thanked Japan for consenting to a modification of the Anglo-Japanese alliance so as to permit England to make this peace treaty with us. President Taft also exprest the hope that Japan would join with the United States in a similar treaty. The President has furthermore been negotiating with the leading Powers to see if ways and means can be devised for establishing before the third Hague Conference, to be assembled in 1915, the Judicial Arbitration Court that was created at the Second Hague Conference, but not actually established owing to the difficulty of finding a way to select the judges. The President has also before him a joint resolution passed by Congress authorizing him to appoint an official peace commission of five members to study the whole question of armaments and "to report on any other means to diminish the expenditures of governments for military purposes and to lessen the probabilities of war." Mr. Taft has not yet appointed this commission, as he is awaiting the expressions of foreign governments as to their willingness to co-operate with him by the appointment of similar commissions. This is a very significant move on the part of the United States Congress, and has not received the attention it deserves in other countries. When the commission is appointed it will be the first time in history when a great nation in time of peace will prepare for peace.

In conclusion may I venture to express the hope that Japan will negotiate a treaty of unlimited arbitration with us just as soon as our Senate ratifies the treaties with England and France? But if our Senate should be so unenlightened as to withhold its confirmation, there would be nothing, I think, to hinder Japan from negotiating such a treaty with some other friendly Powers.

Japan and the United States ought to lead in this great movement. They have no historic hatreds and prejudices such as entangle and vex many of the nations of Europe. They are the two greatest Powers of the Pacific—the ocean destined to play the greatest role in the future of the world's civilization. With Japan and America bound each to each by an unlimited arbitration treaty and striving shoulder to shoulder for the world's peace, who can doubt but that the time would be hastened when, as Victor Hugo prophesied it, "the only battlefield will be the market opening to commerce and the mind to new ideas."

TOKIO, JAPAN.

# In Zanzibar

BY E. ALEXANDER POWELL, F.R.G.S.

[We are glad to introduce to our readers Mr. Powell, who on diplomatic and journalistic missions has witnessed the Cretan Insurrection, the Armenian troubles, the French occupation of Morocco and the Persian revolution. Two years ago he traversed Central Asia and has just returned from a year in Inner Africa. Mr. Powell, who is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, is now preparing a volume dealing with African affairs, entitled "The Last Frontier."—EDITOR.]

THERE is no name between the covers of the atlas more redolent of romance and adventure. Ever since Livingstone entered the African jungle on his mission of proselytism; ever since Stanley entered the same jungle on his quest of Livingstone; and ever since the railway builders began to run their levels and lay their rails along the trail blazed by them both, Zanzibar has been the gateway thru which Christianity, civilization and commerce have entered the Dark Continent. Tho its area has been steadily lessened by spoliation, treaty and purchase, until the sultanate, which once extended from Cape Guardafui to Delagoa Bay and inland to the Great Lakes, has dwindled to two coastwise islands in the Indian Ocean, Zanzibar, the capital, is still the most important place, politically and commercially, in all East Africa, and one of the most picturesque cities in the world. It bears the impress of the many kinds of men, of many nationalities — Arab sultans, slave traders and pirates, Portuguese merchants, European explorers and ivory hunters—who have swaggered across the pages of its history.

Seen from the harbor, Zanzibar has little to commend it. So uninviting, indeed, is the face that it turns seaward, that the story is told of an American politician sent there as consul, who, after taking one look from the steamer's deck at the sun-baked town, with its treeless, yellow beach and its flat-roofed, whitewashed houses, refused to go ashore at all. Tho a city of 100,000 people, with practically all the trade of East Africa in its hands, Zanzibar has neither dock, jetty nor wharf, passengers and packages alike being disembarked in small boats and carried thru the surf on the shoulders of Swahili boatmen. There is no word in the language adequate to describe the scene which takes place on the beach bordering the harbor when a mail steamer comes in. The passengers—white-helmeted tourists, pompous, drill-clad officials, sallow-faced Parsee merchants, chattering Hindu artisans, haughty, hawk-nosed Arabs, cotton-clad Swahilis from the mainland—are unceremoniously dumped with their belongings on the sand, where they instantly become the centers of shouting, pleading, cursing, struggling, gesticulating, perspiring mobs of porters and hotel runners, from whose rough importunities they are rescued only by the efforts of a dozen *askaris,* who lay their rhinoceros-hide whips about them indiscriminately.

When a poor imitation of order has been restored and the luggage has been rescued and sorted, you start for the hotel—there is only one deserving of the name — with a voluble hotel-runner clinging to your arm as tho afraid you would break away, and followed by a miniature safari of porters balancing trunks, hat-boxes, kit-bags, gun-cases, bathtubs and the other impedimenta of an African traveler on their turbaned heads. Returning the ostentatious salute of the tan-colored sentry at the head of the water-stairs, you follow your guide thru a series of tortuous and narrow alleys, plunge into the darkness of an ill-smelling tunnel, and suddenly emerge, blinded with the sun-glare, into a thorofare lined on either side with tiny, fascinating, hole-in-the-wall shops, whose owners rush out and proffer you their silver, ivory and ostrich feather wares vociferously.

Quite unexpectedly the procession halts under a swinging sign bearing the legend "Afrika Hotel." The proprietor, a rotund, red-cheeked German who looks as if he had stepped straight out

of a Munich beer garden, escorts you pantingly up two—three—four flights of stone stairs, lined on either side with strange native weapons and East Coast curios, to a brick-floored cell under the roof, there being more likelihood of catching an occasional breeze, he explains, at the top. The furniture, monastic in its simplicity, consists of an iron bed, an iron table, an iron chair and an iron washstand supporting a tin bowl and pitcher, anything not of metal standing an excellent chance of destruction by the swarms of white ants. The bed is draped with a mosquito netting of so fine a mesh that the air within feels strained and unnourishing, like milk that has been watered, and the heavy shutters are closed in a fruitless attempt to keep out some of the stifling midday heat, tho the proprietor, after glancing at the thermometer, remarks that it is not as warm as yesterday, being only 110.

You are advised to go to bed in the dark, as a light would attract the mosquitoes, and never, never, under any circumstances, to get into bed without assuring yourself that there are no mosquitoes inside the curtains, tho he reassuringly adds, "But you can only get fever from the black-and-white striped ones." Likewise, you are solemnly warned never to go out-of-doors during the day without a topée lest you die from sunstroke (I knew one man who took off his helmet long enough to wave good-bye to a departing friend and was dead in an hour in consequence); never to drink other than bottled water (at two rupees the bottle) lest you die from typhoid; never to stay out-of-doors after nightfall lest you contract malaria; never to put on your boots without first shaking them out lest a snake or scorpion has chosen them to spend the night in; and never to put your revolver under your pillow, where it cannot be reached without attracting attention, but to keep it beside you in the bed, so that you can shoot thru the bedclothes without warning if you should wake up to find an intruder in your room.

The best and most interesting thing about the Afrika Hotel is its bath, a forbidding, stone-floored room, totally devoid of tub or furniture. You clap your



BUBUBU—A SUBURB OF ZANZIBAR



THE ZANZIBAR NAVY: THE STONE SHIP BEFORE THE SULTAN'S PALACE

hands, which is the East Coast equivalent for pressing a button, and in prompt response appears an ebony skinned domestic bearing on his head a Standard Oil can filled with water. Running thru a staple in the ceiling is a rope, and to the end of this rope he attaches the can, hoisting it until it swings half a dozen feet above your head. Hanging from a hole in the side of the can is a cord. When you are ready for your bath you stand underneath the can, jerk the cord sharply, and the can empties itself over you like a waterspout. Then you clap your hands and wait until the Swahili brings more water, when you do it all over again.

The first thing the visitor to Zanzibar does after arriving is to bathe and put on a fresh suit of white linen, for to appear presentable in the terrible humidity of the East Coast requires at least six white suits a day; and the second thing he does is to call on the consul, a very homesick young gentleman, who is so glad to see any one from "God's country" that he is only too willing to spend his meager salary in entertaining them. If it is drawing toward sunset you will probably find him just starting for the golf club, which is the rendezvous at nightfall for Zanzibar's European society, whose chief recreations, so far as I could see, are golf, gambling and gossip. With a sturdy, khaki-clad Swahili, a brass American eagle on the front of his fez, trotting between the shafts of the consular 'rickshaw (the Department of State refuses to appropriate enough money for carriage hire), and another pushing behind, you whirl down the bright red highway which leads to the suburb of Bububu; past the broad verandaed residency from which the British consul-general gives his orders to the little brown man who is permitted to play at ruling Zanzibar; past the police barracks, where, at sight of the eagle on the 'rickshaw coolie's fez, the sentry on duty shouts some unintelligible jargon, a bugle blares and a group of native constables spring into line and bring their hands smartly to the salute as you pass; past the Marconi station on the cliff, where the wireless chatters ceaselessly with Bagamoyo and Kilindini and Dar-

es-Salam; until you come to a sudden halt before a bungalow, almost hidden in a wonderful tropic garden, whose broad verandas overlook an emerald velvet golf course stretching from the highway to the sea.

Playing golf in Zanzibar always struck me as being the most incongruous thing I ever did. It seems as tho one ought to devote their energies to pirating or pearl fishing or slave trading in a place with such a name. Moreover, there is such a continuous circus procession passing along the highway—natives in *kangas* of every pattern and color; Masai and Swahili warriors from the mainland; Parsee bankers in victorias and Hindu merchants in 'rickshaws; giant privates of the King's African Rifles in bottle-green tunics and blue puttees; veiled women of the Sultan's zenana out for an airing in cumbersome, gaudily painted barouches, preceded and followed by red-jacketed lancers on white horses; perhaps his Highness himself, a dapper, discontented-looking young mulatto, whirling by in a big gray racing car—that it is quite out of the question to keep your eye on the ball and you play very bad golf in consequence. Another trouble is that the caddies are all natives, and golf is discouraging enough in itself without having to shout "Fore!" or ask for a mashie or a putter in Swahili.

After a perfunctory round or two you go back to the clubhouse veranda, where the European society of Zanzibar is seated in cane chairs, with the English weeklies, and tall glasses with ice tinkling in them. The talk is the talk of exiled white folk everywhere: the news contained in the Reuter's cables which are posted each evening on the club bulletin board; the condition of the ivory market; the prospects for big game shooting in German territory; the favorites for the next day's cricket match, the next week's polo game or the next month's race meet; the latest books, the newest plays—as gathered from the illustrated weeklies; what is going to become of Smyth Cunninghame's widow, whose husband just died of fever; is it true that Major Buffington has been transferred to a line regiment? and is Germany really looking for war?

That night the consul gives a dinner for you at the Zanzibar Club, where you are served by bare-footed servants immaculate in crimson turbans and white linen, and eat with solid silver from irreproachable china, in a room made almost comfortable by many swinging punkahs. After dinner you sit on the terrace in the dark, somewhere between the ocean and the stars, and over the coffee and cigars you listen to strange stories of "the Coast," told by men who themselves played a part in them. One man tells you what Stanley really said when after months in the jungle without seeing a white man's face, he finally stumbled on the camp of Livingstone, and how, instead of rushing up and throwing his arms around him and crying: "Saved at last, old fellow; saved at last!" he lifted his helmet at sight of the gaunt, fever-stricken man sitting in front of the tent, and said, just as he would if accosting a stranger in Fifth avenue or Piccadilly: "Doctor Livingstone, I believe?" Another, a wiry, bright-eyed Frenchman, with a face tanned to the color of mahogany, tells of the days when the route from Tanganyika to the coast was marked by the bleaching skeletons of slaves, and he points out to you, across the house tops, the squalid dwelling where Tippoo Tib, the greatest of all the slave dealers, died. A British commissioner, the glow of his cigar lighting up his ruddy face, his scarlet cummerbund and his white mess jacket, relates in strict confidence a chapter of secret diplomatic history, and you learn how the German Foreign Office shattered the British dream of an all red Cape-to-Cairo railway and why England is so insistent on the Congo being placed under international control. Then a Danish ivory hunter breaks in, and you hear all sorts of wild tales of life on safari, of ivory trading in the Lado Enclave, of brushes with the Uganda police south of Gondokoro, and of strange tribal customs practised in the hinterland. When the dawn begins to creep up out of the east, the Englishmen tell the drowsy steward to bring them "Scotch and sodas," and the Frenchmen order absinthe, then every one shakes hands with every one else and you make your way back to your hotel thru the narrow,



IN THE ABSENCE OF WHARFAGE, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT ALIKE ARE CARRIED ASHORE ON THE SHOULDERS OF NATIVES

silent streets, returning the salute of the night constable sleepily.

No visitor leaves Zanzibar without going to the cemetery. Like the palace and the stone ship built by a former Sultan, it is one of the show places of the town. I saw it under the guidance of a gloomy British official, who said that he always walked there every evening "so as to get used to the place before staying in it permanently." He led me across the well kept grass to two newly dug graves, each covered with wooden hoods, which were evidently part of the cemetery's equipment. He said nothing, but waved his hand in a "take your choice; they're both ready" gesture. "Two deaths today?" I queried. "Not yet," said he; "but we always keep two graves ready dug for Europeans. In this climate, you know, we have to bury very quickly." For in Zanzibar, as all along the East Coast, the white man's hardest fight is with a foe he can feel only as a poison in his burning veins, and can see only in the dreams of his delirium—the dread African fever.

Tho the streets in the outskirts of the city are wide, well shaded and excellently macadamized with some kind of bright red soil, the business portion of the town, where the natives chiefly live, is a wilderness of narrow streets and dim bazaars, hemmed in with tiny shops and wretched dwellings, with here and there an ancient Portuguese house, impregnable as a feudal castle, the massive doorways of exquisitely carved teakwood in strange contrast to the surrounding squalor. Every shop is open to the street, and half of them, it seemed to me, are devoted to the sale of ivory carvings, ostrich feathers, brassware and silverwork, tho the Arab workmanship is in all cases poorly executed and crude in design. Zanzibar is still the chief ivory market of the world—the supplies of both elephant and rhino ivory, I was assured by British officials, steadily increasing rather than diminishing—the crude images of African animals which the natives carve from the coarser grades of ivory making charming, tho costly, souvenirs. Nothing is cheap in Zanzi-

bar, or, for that matter, anywhere else in Africa, and every purchase is a matter of prolonged and wearisome negotiation, the merchant fixing a fantastic price and lowering it gradually, as he thinks discreet, his rock-bottom figure depending upon the behavior and appearance of the customer.

The population of Zanzibar is pretty evenly divided between Arabs and Swahilis, with a considerable sprinkling of East Indians, who play the same rôles of peddlers, petty tradesmen and money lenders in the Orient that the Jews and Armenians do in the Occident. The dress of the Swahili is as simple as it is striking: two lengths of cotton cloth, called *kanga,* one draped about the loins and the other about the shoulders. These *kangas* are crudely stamped in innumerable striking designs, some of the more elaborate patterns looking, from a little distance, as tho embroidered. The inventiveness of the designers must be sorely taxed, for the fashions in Zanzibar change as rapidly as they do in Paris, and with as little warning, the *kangas* stamped with card-pips—hearts, diamonds, clubs and spades—which were all the rage for a time, suddenly giving way to those bearing rough prints of sailing ships or verses in Arabic from the Koran. One negro dandy paraded the streets, the envied of all his fellows, wearing a *kanga* on which was repeated, in glaring colors, the British coat of arms and the motto "God Save the King." The Swahili women, in addition to the *kanga* proper, wear cotton pantalets, edged at the ankles with neat little frills, for all the world like those the chefs at fashionable restaurants put on lamb chops.

The Arabs, on the other hand, recall in their costumes all the stories of pirates and slave traders which one associates with Zanzibar, for the men, ignoring the prohibition against carrying arms, swagger insolently thru the streets with dagger-filled sashes and trailing scimeters, their white jibbahs flapping about their sandaled feet and their snowy turbans cocked rakishly. The dress of the Arab women of Zanzibar resembles the costume of no other people, its most striking features being the immense, doughnut shaped turbans and the frilled, skin-tight trousers striped like barber poles.

The universal medium of communication in Zanzibar and along the East Coast is Swahili, this *lingua franca* being generally used not only between Arabs and natives and between natives and Europeans, but between Europeans themselves, the French, English and Portuguese traders doing business in German East Africa depending entirely upon Swahili for conversation with the Germans. I remember once, in Dar-es-Salam, hearing an Englishman and a Frenchman hold an animated conversation, and later on bargain with the German hotelkeeper for accommodation in this same outlandish tongue.

The morning before you leave you go with the consul to call on his Highness Seyyid Ali bin Hamoud bin Mohammed, the Sultan of Zanzibar. The 'rickshaw stops with a jerk in front of the iron gates; the palace guard turns out and presents arms, while a negro bugler sounds a barbaric fanfare; an official in white duck and much gold lace meets you at the entrance and escorts you up flight after flight of heavily carpeted stairs, until you emerge, perspiring and breathless, on the breeze swept upper veranda of a four-story building, which looks more than anything else like an American summer hotel. After a quarter of an hour spent in smoking perfumed cigarets, another official announces that his Highness will receive you, and you are ushered into a small room furnished like an office, where a pleasant-looking young mulatto of twenty-six is sitting at an American roll-top desk dictating letters. Like every one else, he is in white linen, with a red tarboosh, gold shoulder-straps and pumps of white buckskin. He motions you to a seat and offers you more of the perfumed cigarets, inquiring, with the accent of Oriel College, Oxford, as to the state of your health, when you arrived, what are your impressions of Zanzibar, when you leave and where you are going. As you are bowing yourself out, after ten minutes of this perfunctory conversation, the Sultan's English secretary sidles up and whispers, "His Highness expects that you will give him the pleasure of staying to luncheon." So you race back to your hotel, get into a fresh suit of duck, and hasten back to the palace.

The luncheon is very much the same as you would get at Claridge's or the Cafe de Paris, except that, for your special benefit, a few native dishes with strange names and still stranger flavors have been sprinkled in. The wines are irreproachable and the Hodeidah coffee and Aleppo cigarets could be had nowhere outside the East. Your eye is caught by the magnificence of the jewel-monogramed cigaret case which the Sultan constantly passes to you, and you venture to comment on it admiringly. "Do you like it?" says he, with a pleased smile. "It is only a trifle that I picked up last spring in Paris. Accept it from me as a little souvenir of your visit—really—please do." Quite naturally you hesitate, as who would not at accepting offhand a thing worth a thousand rupees. The Sultan looks disappointed. "It is not worthy of you," he says. "Some day I shall send you something more fitting." And he puts it in his pocket. All the rest of your stay in Zanzibar you keep thinking how near you came to getting that magnificent case, and it almost spoils your visit. As you leave the palace the military secretary inquires, "Why didn't you take the cigaret case when the Sultan offered it?" "Natural hesitation," you reply. "In the East you should accept first and hesitate afterward," he answers.

After luncheon you play billiards with the Sultan. He is a good player and it is no trouble at all to let royalty win gracefully. Incidentally he mentions that he is about to be married. Later on the English secretary supplements this by explaining that his latest bride—he already has three wives—is the fifteen-year-old daughter of a well-to-do merchant in the bazaars, with whom the Sultan has been haggling regarding the price to be paid for the girl for nearly a year. After a time you stroll out on the breeze-swept veranda. As you lean over the rail you notice something sticking up out of the harbor and you point to it. "What is that, your Highness?" you inquire. "A wreck," he answers shortly. "A wreck! A wreck of what?" you persist. "The wreck of the Zanzibar navy," he says, turning away—and you suddenly recall the story of the little gunboat, with its negro crew, that stood up to the great British cruiser and banged away with its toy guns until it was sent to the bottom with every man on board, and all at once you feel very sorry for this youth, whose fathers held sway over a dominion as large as all the States west of the Rocky Mountains put together, but which, thanks to the insatiable land-hunger of the European nations, has dwindled to a territory scarcely larger than Rhode Island.

That in the not far distant future Zanzibar will again play a part in international politics there is but little doubt. The island's position adjacent to the mainland, from which it is separated by a channel less than thirty miles wide, and the advantages of its deep and roomy harbor, mark it naturally as the chief entrepot of all East Africa, and the gate thru which commerce, religion and civilization are destined to open up the interior of the continent to European exploitation and settlement. Being almost equi-distant—some 2,400 miles—from India, the Cape and the Canal, and controlling the lines of cable communication with Madagascar and Mauritius, it affords a strategic position of immense importance as a naval base in the contingency of closing the Suez Canal in time of war. Germany has long had a greedy eye on Zanzibar; desiring it, indeed, more than anything else in Africa, for the nation that holds it controls, both strategically and commercially, Germany's East African possessions and their flourishing capital, Dar-es-Salam. That England would be willing to turn Zanzibar over to Germany in return for the cession of a strip of territory thru German East Africa which would permit the completion of her long dreamed of, and at present indefinitely interrupted, Cape-to-Cairo trunk line, there is considerable reason to believe. So I trust that the little brown man in the white and gold uniform will enjoy playing at sovereignty while he may, for on that day when the red banner on his palace flagstaff is replaced with the black and white standard of Germany, there will pass into the pleasant oblivion of the Paris boulevards the last of a long line of one-time powerful, ofttimes piratical, but always picturesque rulers, the Sultans of Zanzibar.

New York City.

# Literature

## The Spanish-American War

A VERY valuable contribution to the history of the Spanish-American War has just been published by Charles Scribner's Sons.* It is a work in two volumes, written by Rear-Admiral Chadwick, who states in his preface that it "is intended in the main as a documentary history." The period covered is from January, 1898 (three months before the declaration of war) to December of the same year, when the treaty of peace was signed, and the situation as it existed during that period is described with marked impartiality, conscientious accuracy, and a comprehensive understanding of the multitudinous conditions, circumstances and events on land and sea that strengthened or impaired the capacity and capability of the military and naval forces of each of the belligerents, that gave victory to the United States and that terminated the war. Very properly, no elaborate consideration is given in the work to the causes of the war nor to the effects it is likely to produce. The war itself is the author's theme.



REAR ADMIRAL F. E. CHADWICK
Author of "The Relations of the United States and Spain." (Scribner.)

It is not generally known that our Navy Department for a time contemplated seizing the Canary Islands and using them as a base for sending our ships to the coasts of Spain, with the object of beginning and ending hostilities in the home ports of the enemy. The plan, if it had been carried out, would doubtless have resulted as successfully as Dewey's battle in Manila Bay, and we should have been spared many of the mortifications that the Cuban campaign brought us. Admiral Chadwick does not mention that plan; but he furnishes the explanation why it was not carried out in stating that Cuba was made the main battleground by the terms of the joint resolution of Congress of April 19, 1898, which demanded that Spain relinquish at once her authority and government in the island of Cuba. When war was declared, therefore, the principal object of every move, as he points out, of the United States, whether in the Philippines, Porto Rico or elsewhere, was to secure the withdrawal of Spanish rule from Cuba.

While exceptionally generous in his praise of the leaders of our own military and naval forces and of those of Spain, Admiral Chadwick is equally frank in his adverse criticisms, as, for instance, when he describes the inferiority of the Spanish fleet in gun fire and armor protection, and calls attention to "the defective system" of our departmental administration. His comparisons of the ships and their crews, of the land forces, and of the strategy of the commanders, and his descriptions of the battles that were fought, are impressively adequate. The many jealousies and controversies that arose during the war seem to have made

*The Relations of the United States and Spain: Diplomacy. By Rear-Admiral French Ensor Chadwick, U.S.N. (Retired). New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 2 vols.

but little impression on his mind, and they become very insignificant as he presents and discusses the events that inspired them. One cannot, after a careful perusal of the work, put it down without concluding that as a succinct history of the war it will never be surpassed, and in all probability never be equaled. HERBERT W. BOWEN.

**The Standard of Living.** By Frank H. Streighthoff. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.

**Making Both Ends Meet.** By Mrs. Sue Ainslie Clark and Edith Franklin Wyatt. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Mr. Streightoff has brought together, in a form easily digestible by the student of economics, though too tough for the casual reader, the chief facts and the results contained in the best investigations that have been made into the standard of living of the wage-earning classes in America. He presents a composite photograph of the American industrial people, their food and clothing, the houses they occupy, the pleasures they indulge in, the wages they earn, and the little vanities and ambitions they cherish. It is a disquieting picture, destructive of that complacent optimism which thinks America is a paradise for the man whose hands are his fortune. "It is conservative to set $650 as the extreme low limit of the living wage in cities of the North, East and West. Probably $600 is high enough for the cities of the South. At this wage there can be no saving and a minimum of pleasure. Yet there are in the United States at least five million industrial workmen who are earning $600 or less a year." Despite, then, of the prodigal wealth of the country, of bountiful harvests, amazing machinery, labor-saving devices, cheap land and convenient climate, there are millions of citizens who never get a surplus, who are not fully nourished, who can spare hardly a nickel for religion or amusement. It is a miserable consolation that in Europe the laborers are even worse off, that, despite all privations, the population continues to increase, and that, by miracles of management, families of talent, like the Beechers, have been reared on scanty incomes. Even averages do not reveal the blackest shadows, however, as *Making Both Ends Meet* illustrates. The authors have made intensive and interesting studies of the conditions of women workers in stores, factories and laundries in New York, whose struggle to make both ends meet is pitiably tragic. "If they can't make both ends meat, why don't they make one end vegetables?" a cynic has asked. Even with both ends vegetables, at the present high prices in big cities, the pitiful dollar or two that rewards a week's toil would hardly be sufficient to keep body and soul together. Ignorance, low skill, even lower wages, unemployment, ill-health—with this troop of handicaps what wonder that girls "are unstrung and nervous in this hardness of circumstance and terror of destitution." Trade union organization is the best weapon for betterment that is disclosed, for thru in the cloak makers and the shirt-waist makers won the strikes that are picturesquely portrayed, and hope entered the breasts of hundreds of the forlorn. Legislation improved the lot of the laundry workers after the revelations, and scientific management has increased the wages as well as the output in a few factories. These are the gleams of light in a sky bitterly black.

**The Outcry.** By Henry James. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

An English nobleman with an inheritance of a rare picture collection is blessed also with a daughter "too dazzlingly, dreadfully beautiful," and this daughter owes debts—chiefly for bridge—in "incredible amounts." "And he *has* to pay them? There's no one else?" asks the art critic who is in love with the other daughter. "He's only afraid there *may* be some one else—that's how she makes him do it," she replies. Besides the daughters and their lovers there is the rich Bender—American collector. "It's too damnable!" says the art critic, with vigor. The young man was not, to be sure, speaking of Mr. James's novel, which other critics might not otherwise qualify. We commend *The Outcry* for an infamous debauch of adverbs, challenging comparison with other examples of its author's work. It is colossal in its indirection.

**Checking the Waste.** A study in conservation By Mary Huston Gregory. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.25.

This does not profess to be an original contribution to the subject, but as a general survey of wide scope it will be useful to the general reader. The wording is simple and the explanations elementary, so that the book could well be used by the students in high schools, especially those of the new agricultural type, for reference and side reading. All kinds of waste are considered; the exhaustion of the soil, the destruction of the forests, the non-utilization of water power, the excessive consumption of coal, oil and gas, the robbing of ores, the injury by insects, the ravages of disease and the sacrifice of natural beauty. References to books, bulletins and reports are appended to each chapter, but these could have been made more valuable if their character and relative value had been noted in each case.

**Louisiana under the Rule of Spain, France, and the United States, 1785-1807**—as portrayed in hitherto unpublished contemporary accounts. Edited by James Alexander Robertson. 2 vols., Cleveland, Ohio, Arthur H. Clark Co., $10.

We hope, tho without undue confidence, that Dr. Robertson's new volumes are a correct sign of the times, and that there is a buying public ready to take the beautiful volumes in which the Clark Company has set these new documents on the Louisiana Purchase. Fine, generous, broad-margined books they are, that leave nothing to be desired in their physique; while the high standing of their editor as a scholar of accuracy and judgment promises well for their intellectual content. Yet, after all, they are documents—the raw material out of which history is made rather than history itself. They are disjointed, because they come from many independent sources. They are chosen for their facts, not for their form or phraseology, and



WHAT IRRIGATION CAN DO

From a photograph taken at Redlands, San Bernardino County, California, for Gregory's "Checking the Waste" (Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

where the editor has had to translate there is a stiffness that may discourage amateurs. If it is a financial possibility to print documents as these are printed, history must have many friends and the buying public must be large. The papers themselves are a useful supplement to the collection of diplomatic papers relating to Louisiana which Congress printed a few years ago. It has been easier to find books about Louisiana than to reach the sources upon which alone they could be founded. Indeed, many of the contributors to the portentous list of "Louisianana" have proved in their writings how rare has been the knowledge of the source. With Dr. Robertson's volumes before him, none need now accept the secondary word. The materials for independent judgment are available.



KURDISH WARRIORS
From Ponafidine's "Life in the Moslem East" (Dodd, Mead & Co.)



**Life in the Moslem East.** By Pierre Ponafidine. Translated from the Russian by Emma Cochran Ponafidine. Numerous Illustrations. Pp. 429. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $4.

So formidable a volume as that signed by the Imperial Russian Consul-General in Constantinople, who formerly occupied similar posts in various parts of Persia and Turkey, deserves a well-made index; even tho it be, in the translator's words, "not a pretentious history," but rather "a series of studies of certain phases of the life, religion and customs" of people among whom the author has passed the thirty-six years of his consular service. Obviously this is a work of more than common import, and as it happens, timeliness is one of the qualities of the chapters devoted to Persia. These chapters do not directly deal with the constitutional problems of that land, and those of international relations; but with the position of woman in Persia and in other parts of the Moslem world; with Persian feast days and fast days; with religious pilgrimages, law proceedings, and ideas of retaliation. This interesting book is, indeed, strongest on the social side, and it deals not with Persia alone, but with Arabia, Mesopotamia, the inhabitants of the Desert, and with certain aspects of life in the Indian Empire. The style is informal and even anecdotal; but we welcome anecdote when offered by one so well qualified to judge of the value of what he offers.

No doubt Mr. Ponafidine has left unsaid some of the things he ought to have said; but in spite of his official position he has written an altogether unofficial, albeit an instructive and diverting volume.

**Business.** By Charles Edward Russell. New York: John Lane Company. $1.50.

Mr. Russell examines Business from a new point of view. With his customary forceful eloquence and intense conviction he shows how Business Interests of necessity dominate Government, for "the fact remains that Business, of which the Interests are an inseparable part and expression, is at present the sole means of supplying man with the necessaries of his life, and in the face of that fact all campaigns against it are obviously doomed to failure." Tho a Socialist, Mr. Russell protests against the constant interference with Business, the efforts to "check evolution" by dosing Business with "Dr. Sherman's Celebrated Herb Tea for Trusts and Boils.' The injunction of Uncle Sam to the Trusts: "Compete, confound you! Compete!" rouses the author's derision. Twenty years of threats have been unavailing; trusts thrive; the cost of living mounts ever higher. Business should be encouraged, not harassed; stimulated, not checked. But Business must be conducted for the common good, not for private profit. "So far it has operated to confer its benefits almost entirely upon its owners. The next obvious step is to operate it so that it will confer its benefits upon the country." And that involves public ownership of Business, the program of Socialism—which, introduced in this seductive manner, seems to lose its terrors.

**As I Remember.** Recollections of American society during the Nineteenth Century. By Marian Gouverneur. Pp. 416. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

Mrs. Gouverneur, born Marian Campbell, records many interesting incidents in her "Recollections." She was born in Queen's County, Long Island, in the second decade of the last century, in an old-fashioned farmhouse purchased from Citizen Genet by Captain John Hazard, her maternal grandfather; but about 1828 her parents moved to New York. Her father was prominent in the social life of that city, and a man of solid connections. Mrs. Gouverneur's book is full of chat about things and personalities of New York, and she is especially interested in the leading families of the town—known to most people nowadays only thru the press. There is piquancy in some of her paragraphs—as in this:

"Henry Astor, the brother of John Jacob Astor, was the first of the family to come to America. . . . He was a private in the Hessian regiment that fought against our colonies in the Revolutionary War. After its close he decided to remain in New York, where he entered the employment of a butcher in the old Oswego market. He subsequently embarked upon more ambitious enterprises, became a highly successful business man, and at his death left a large fortune to his childless widow. Dr. Dix has stated that it was probably thru him that the younger brother came to this country. However this may be, John Jacob Astor sailed for America as a steerage passenger in a ship commanded by Captain Jacob Stout and arrived at Baltimore in January, 1784. He subsequently went to New York, where he spent his first night in the house of George Dieterich, a fellow-countryman whom he had known in Germany and by whom he was now employed to peddle cakes."

Mrs. Gouverneur does not confine herself, however, to writing about the humble beginnings of our "first families," and she writes, too, of other cities than New York. She has something to say of Washington in the middle of the nineteenth century, when, in the words of Mrs. Winfield Scott, it was "an ill-contrived, ill-arranged, rambling-scrambling village." There she enjoyed friendships with persons as dissimilar as Mrs. Winfield Scott, Charles Sumner and Miss Sally Strother. After her marriage to a grandson of James Monroe, Mrs. Gouverneur accompanied her husband to Foo Chow, China, where President Buchanan sent him as consul. During the Civil War Mr. and Mrs. Gouverneur lived at Frederick, Md., at a later date they removed to Washington once more. Her *mémoires pour servir* declare an unusually tenacious memory of persons and personalities.

**The Kitten's Garden of Verses.** By Oliver Herford. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. $1.

**The Lyrics of Eliza.** "Interpreted" by D. K. Stephens. New York: The Century Co. 50 cents.

**Kittens and Cats.** A Book of Tales. By Eulalie Osgood Grover. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 75 cents.

Of the three writers about the cat world, Mr. Herford is incontestably the most truly kitten-wise. He proved his title

In Winter when the air is chill,
And winds are blowing loud and shrill,
All snug and warm I sit and purr,
Wrapped in my overcoat of fur

In Summer, quite the other way,
I find it very hot all day,
But Human People do not care,
For they have nice thin clothes to wear.

And does it not seem hard to you,
When all the world is like a stew,
And I am much too warm to purr,
I have to wear my Winter Fur?



"WHY IS IT THAT I NEVER HEAR
A PUSSEY-WILLOW MEW?"

From "The Kitten's Garden of Verses," by Oliver Herford
(Copyright by Chas. Scribner's Sons)

to the cat laureateship with his delightful "Rubáiyát of a Persian Kitten." In this new poetic essay in cat literature he shines both in verse and pictures. Perhaps he does not succeed in captivating us quite so completely as before, when there was more novelty, but his *Garden* is far ahead of D. K. Stephens's *Lyrics of Eliza,* reprinted from *St. Nicholas,* both in its verses and in its illustrations. And why assume a grudging tone when we may reread Mr. Herford's "Winter and Summer"?

**Mendelism.** By R. C. Punnett, Professor of Biology in the University of Cambridge. 12mo. Pp. xiv-192; plates vi-1; text figures 35. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

The great progress that is being made in the study of heredity is well indicated by the changes that Professor Punnett has made in his little book since the appearance of the first edition in 1905. The present book can hardly be called a "revised" edition, for there remains of the original little more than the title and the general purpose. The book has been

entirely rewritten, making the subject much clearer to the general reader. Several new chapters have been added, a portrait of Gregor Mendel, several colored plates as well as other illustrations. For the person who wishes to know what the experimenters are digging out of the vast storehouse of the tiny germ cells (without being perplexed and bewildered by chromosomes and reduction-divisions and synopses, etc.) this is the most satisfactory book in the English language. In a style that is remarkably clear the essential elements of the problem and the significant facts are set forth, with the aid of ingenious diagrams that enable even one without a knowledge of algebra to follow the mathematics involved in the Mendelian law. The practical applications to the economic breeding of plants and animals are discussed in a very interesting chapter; the relation of sex to the factors in heredity receives two chapters, and there is a reprint of the appendix giving directions for simple experiments in Mendelism for those interested in gardening. The subject of "pure lines" as developed in recent years by the Swede, Johannsen, is beautifully elucidated by means of really helpful diagrams. Most people are interested in the application of these things to man; a dozen pages are here devoted to a statement of the kinds of characters that have been found to follow the Mendelian law in human inheritance. Only two slips are to be noted on the mechanical side. On page 20 there is a reference to the "note on p. 171;" but p. 171 has not the note. On page 120 the word "species" is printed in place of "individual" in a sentence on the distribution of flowers (male, female and hermaphrodite) in certain species of plants.

**The Fruitful Vine.** By Robert Hichens. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.40

*The Fruitful Vine* is a brutal story, set in exquisite Roman gold. No man living can write of Rome with such charm as Robert Hichens:

"... something of the open air, olive-colored slopes and ripening on hills stretching down from gray hill towns, with rough walls and campanili to long plains covered with waving corn, dotted with mulberry trees, and threaded by white roads deep in dust along which the wagons drawn by the leading oxen pass, while the drivers lie and sleep, with flowers or bits of green behind their ears."

The pictures of Italy in *The Fruitful Vine* are numerous and full of wistful beauty. But the story of the childless Dolores, with the mother hunger in her heart, not to be appeased by the distractions of Roman society, and always in cruel contrast to the "happy woman" who is the mother of three lovely children, is told with merciless analysis. Dolores is morbid to the verge of insanity and she is surely insane when she sins against her husband's love in order to fulfil his longing for an heir. The inevitable tragedy spreads its black wings over the story of her suffering and expiation; there is, at least, no joyousness in sinning to offend an outraged morality. It is a somber book, and without excuse for having been written, in spite of beautiful passages. Mr. Hichens does better in the desert, where there is more scenery and fewer people. "The Garden of Allah" as he depicted it was so attractive that we do not wonder that the Italians are invading it.

## Literary Notes

....In our last issue we attributed to Burton E. Harrison *The Spell of Holland,* by Burton E. Stevenson (L. C. Page & Company).

....A dainty little book in brown paper covers comes to us from Eaton & Mains: Lynn Harold Hough's *The Lure of Books;* and book lovers such as those for whom this attractive trifle is intended will not find the letter press inferior to the typography (25 cents).

....A very serviceable book on hygienic principles and practice will be found in *Health for Young and Old* (Putnam; $1.50) by A. T. Schofield, M. D. In an unconventional way the author sets forth the laws which underlie health, and makes valuable suggestions in regard to general and particular conditions which affect physical well-being, leaving the definite applications to be made by the reader in accordance with the variation in temperament, surroundings and occupation. It is a book for those who are well no less than for those wishing health restored.

....From Frederick A. Stokes Co. we receive a text book of *Advanced Auction Bridge, With many Illustrations of Hands from Actual Play,*" by the expert of the New York *Sun* (pp. 312; $1).

....Henry Holt is the importer of three dainty volumes (London: Humphreys) which are issued here at one dollar each, and may be recommended to the book lover equally for matter and manner: Bacon's *Gardens and Friendship*, Maeterlinck's *The Inner Beauty*; Chesterton's *Five Types*. These be little books, but the variety suggested by the titles is such as to assure any kind of reader delight in at least one of the three.

...."A Quiet Countryside Chronicle" is the subtitle of Charles Francis Saunders's *A Window in Arcady* (Philadelphia: The Biddle Press; $1.25). A rural diary, it is, in substance, with illustrations from excellent photographs by Henry Troth. This "window" opens on a beautiful scene, and the entries in the "countryside chronicle" are unaffected and, partly for that reason, delightful.

....Dallas Lore Sharp needs no introduction as a nature-writer. In *The Fall of the Year* (Houghton; 60 cents) he has something to say, by way of introduction, of "utterly impossible fox stories" and the defence of a certain nature-faker: "The publishers demanded that chapter to make the book sell." Mr. Sharp does not sympathize with the requirements of such publishers, nor yet with over-sentimentalized nature-writing. He makes himself interesting without indulging in either.

....The author of "Roma Beata" and other volumes, Maud Howe, writes the little volume published by Little, Brown & Co. and entitled *The Eleventh Hour in the Life of Julia Ward Howe*—her mother. (75 cents.) The last five years are the subject of this biography. The home life of the poet is described in its simplicity and sincerity. Mrs. Howe's life was wonderful to the end—

"She never knew the pathos of doing odd-jobs work, such as is provided in every class for those invertebrate workers to whom labor is as necessary as bread or breath. . . . She did good, vigorous work till the end, in her own chosen callings of poet and orator."

....From the sub-title of *The Church Universal* (Macmillan; $1.25) by Rev. J. J. Lanier, B. D., one might expect a fresh exposition of the great doctrines of the Christian faith, but the author's Restatement of Christianity in Terms of Modern Thought is little more than an apologetic for the union of Christians on the basis of the requirements for membership in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Such explanations of baptism, the Apostles' Creed, confirmation, etc., are given as will tend to make them acceptable to men of today. A commendatory Introduction is written by the Bishop of Fond du Lac.

....Guillaume Apollinaire, the poet arrested some weeks ago in the Louvre picture-scandal, writes in the *Mercure de France* that "The Cubists, who are mocked at with so much injustice, are painters who try to give their work the utmost plasticity, and who know that if colors are symbols, light is the reality." The name *cubisme* was coined, he adds, by the painter Matisse, apropos of a "picture" by Picasso. The first Cubist paintings publicly shown were those of Georges Bracque. And M. Apollinaire concludes:

"I have the honor to have first served as model for a cubist painter, Jean Metzinger, for a portrait exposed in 1910 at the Independents Salon."

....The editors of Henry Holt's *Early English Poems* ($1.50) are Henry S. Pancoast and John Duncan Spaeth and their collection illustrates "by representative selections the progress of English poetry from its remote beginnings to the latter part of the sixteenth century," opening with "some of the earliest surviving expressions of the English race in literature," and following the main stream of English verse thru Anglo-Saxon and Norman times. Within a hundred years the world of scholarship has annexed all these centuries and found these more than Milton, to whom the wars of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms were "battles of crows and kites." The earlier specimens of crow-poetry and kite-verse are chosen from "Widsith" and "Beowolf," from Cædmon and Cynewulf, from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle and Layamon. The quality of the critical apparatus is guaranteed by the names of the editors.

....From the Columbia University Press (Lemcke & Buechner; $1.50) comes a volume by Professor William Witherle Lawrence, *Mediaeval Story*, with the sub-title: "And the Beginnings of the Social Ideals of English-Speaking People." The book consists of lectures delivered under the terms of the Hewitt Foundation at Cooper Union, in New York City: a less academic audience than one would have a right to expect within the portals of Columbia. Indeed, no definite knowledge of medieval literature is assumed by the lecturer, who has known, moreover, how to interest in his field men and women for whom literature as a fine art has no definite appeal. Lecture second deals with "Beowulf"; subsequent chapters with the "Song of Roland," the Arthurian Romances, the Reynard history, the Robin Hood Ballads, the "Canterbury Tales." An appendix makes suggestions for supplementary reading.

....Carl Halliday's *The Cavalier Poets* (Neale, $2.50) is at once an anthology and a work of criticism and biography. Herrick, Quarles, Herbert, Carew, Lovelace, Cowley, Vaughan, Stanley, Habington, Suckling, Davenant, Marvell, Crashaw, Sackville: the roll call of the Caroline poets is an impressive one. A bibliography of these poets' works is one of the editor's useful performances. His book is an attractive one, and students in especial will welcome it.

....Book catalogs make singularly good reading, if uneven. In a catalog just issued by a New York auctioneer is included Mrs. Thrale's copy of Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," with copious manuscript annotations by that lady. Thus in the margin of the essay on John Milton one may read:

"He (Milton) lov'd Italian music, but Johnson had no notion of any music at all, unless perhaps a catch or Hunting song."

Again:

"To Garrick we owe the Revivification of Shakespeare, tho' none of us had influence with Dr. Johnson to make him confess it. . . . Garrick was always angry when Dr. Johnson said these lines [by Congreve] were better than any twelve descriptive lines in Shakespeare."

Referring to a passage on Dryden's mind, Mrs. Thrale wrote: "This is a portrait of Dr. Johnson's own mind and manners. I told him so and he was not ill pleased."

....Mr. Arnold Bennett is in America: searching impressions of us to transmute into articles and fiction. Interviewed at New York, he was asked what he thought of the statement that the drama is crowding the novel out of existence. "I don't believe it," he said. "You don't think that the demand for the short story is increasing?" queried the reporter. "The demand for the short story is nothing, in England; in America, almost nothing. I mean the short story in volume form." "How long do people want their novels to be?" asked the insistent reporter. "Well," said the author of "The Old Wives' Tale," "I offered a novel of 75,000 words to a publisher, and he said it was too short. My longest novel sold best of all. One publisher actually made the point, in advertising 'Clayhanger,' that the trilogy of which it makes a part forms the longest of my works. People have preferred the long novel all along. The eighteenth century novel ran from 500,000 words to a million. The demand for a novel of about 200,000 words has stayed at that for a long time. A reader who has had his interest aroused doesn't want it cut off soon." Mr. Bennett does not confine himself to discussing the length of novels, but announced himself as the sworn enemy of sentimentalism. "I'm here to battle it," he concluded. In America one may add that is a large order.

## Pebbles

THERE was a meeting of the new teachers and the old. It was a sort of love feast, reception or whatever you call it. Anyhow all the teachers got together and pretended they didn't have a care in the world. After the eats were et the symposiarch proposed a toast:

"Long Live Our Teachers!"

It was drunk enthusiastically. One of the new teachers was called on to respond. He modestly accepted. His answer was:

"What On?"

THE vicar had been suddenly ill, and his church warden was in great difficulty about getting a substitute, when the bishop of the diocese kindly offered to take the Sunday services himself.

The church warden, wishing "to do the right thing," at the close of the service went up to the bishop and, after thanking him stammered out:

"A poorer preacher would have done for such folk as us, your lordship, but we were unable to find one!"—*The Continent.*

Two young employees of a florist in Philadelphia, who are supposed to be variously employed in the rear of the establishment while the boss looks after things in the front, were recently startled by the appearance of the "old man" while they were engrossed in a game of checkers.

The proprietor was justly indignant. "How is it," he demanded, "that I hardly ever find you fellows at work when I come out here?"

"I know," volunteered one of the youths; "it's on account of those rubber heels you insist on wearing."—*Harper's Monthly.*

A PRIVATE soldier once rendered some slight service to the first Napoleon.

"Thank you, captain," said the emperor, carelessly.

"In what regiment, sire?" was the instant response of the quick-witted private.

"In my guards," replied the emporor, pleased with the man's ready retort.

This incident, with appropriate variations, also happened to Genghis Khan, Ivan the Terrible, Attila, Gustavus Adolphus, Louis XIV, Charlemagne, Alexander, King Alfred, Xerxes, Richard the Lion-hearted and Henry of Navarre.—*Success*

AN amateur charity worker, visiting a family in the tenement district, was alarmed to see the mother dash a cup of cold water in the face of the baby she had just finished dressing.

Too polite to express her amazement the visitor held her breath, expecting the air to be rent with screams. When none came, the child merely whimpering, she said: "Dear me, I should think he'd object more than that."

"Wouldn't ye now?" said the fond mother admiringly; "sure I've been practicing on him for three weeks. He won't yell when he's baptized next Sunday! He'll be used to it."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*



WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT

A bronze statue of William Cullen Bryant, of heroic size, was presented to the city last week and stands in front of the new Public Library, where every visitor will be glad to see it. Mr. Bryant was only eighteen when he wrote "Thanatopsis," which may be called the beginning of American poetry, and which remains the best known poem of home authorship. Moving from Cummington, Mass., to New York, he engaged in miscellaneous literary and editorial work until at the age of thirty-one he became one of the editors of *The Evening Post*, and was its chief editor until his death in 1878 in his eighty-fourth year. He thus, as a poet, antedated Poe, Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier, Holmes, the famous galaxy whose elder contemporary and friend he was; while at the same time he was equally related to the political leaders of the last century from Webster and Clay to Lincoln and Grant. We possess the manuscripts of poems which he wrote for THE INDEPENDENT,

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## Prosecution of Combinations

From time to time interesting remarks about Trusts, competition and the Sherman act have been made by prominent men. A few weeks ago, Mr. Nagel, Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, a lawyer of exceptional ability, said in a public address that "the law which was intended by its authors to preserve competition has become an instrument which may effectually check it." For example, if a group of capitalists should desire to organize a strong corporation in order that they might compete with an existing consolidation, and should ask the Attorney-General whether their plans would expose them to prosecution, he could not give them the information nor could he sue them to get an answer from the courts.

Charles A. Prouty, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, speaking in Brooklyn on October 23, said that altho the Sherman act was more than twenty years old, no lawyer could today "advise his client with certainty" whether he was "within or without the inhibition" of the statute. He continued:

"The greatest commercial enterprise in our country is the United States Steel Corporation. Its capitalization is close to $1,500,000,000. It employs a hundred thousand workmen. For ten years it has been in the public eye, and it is generally understood that its operations have been entirely aboveboard; yet it is profoundly uncertain whether that great enterprise is legal or not."

Three days later the Government brought suit against the Steel Corporation. Commissioner Prouty also said he believed that relief from the evils connected with combinations could be obtained only by direct Government regulation. A commission should be appointed. After the Northern Securities decision he had publicly exprest the opinion that it would not affect the railroad situation in the Northwest, and for this remark he had been "taken severely to task" by President Roosevelt. But events had fully verified his prediction. "It is not the monopolization of trade thru restraint of trade that does the mischief, but monopolization thru unfair methods of competition."

"Nothing short of absolute competition will satisfy the Department of Justice," said Attorney-General Wickersham a few days ago at Omaha, referring to the Tobacco Trust reorganization plan. On October 27, when he was asked whether he expected to see business restored to the conditions of competition which prevailed before the Trusts were formed, he replied:

"I cannot, because I do not think it possible. We cannot return to our swaddling clothes."

But the Department of Justice, in its suit against the Steel Corporation, asks the court to restore the original conditions, "the swaddling clothes," by ordering not only a dissolution of the Corporation and a separation, one from another, of the companies that were united to form it, but also a disintegration of each of the constituent companies. Each of them was made by consolidation. The words are: "That each and all of the said constituent or subordinate companies, each in and of itself, as well as each and all the elements composing each, be dissolved."

Mr. Wickersham said recently that by consulting a well-known manual of corporations he had found about one hundred companies that ought to be dissolved. The inference was that dissolu

tion was required by the law simply because each of these companies had been formed by a consolidation of several, and because the union had ended competition among these constitutent parts.

President Taft says we must get back to competition. A fair inference to be drawn from several of his recent speeches was that mere consolidation which ended competition among the parts thus united was enough to make the corporation illegal and to require the disintegration of it. On October 27, however, he said in Chicago:

"Mere bigness of plants, mere bigness of company or corporation, does not constitute a violation of law."

But bigness generally implies a consolidation of concerns which were once independent and in competition among themselves. Bigness and evidence that it had been acquired by consolidation guided Mr. Wickersham in picking out the hundred offenders. What the President said on the 27th approaches more nearly than some of his other remarks during his Western tour the following passages from his speech of acceptance in 1908:

"The combination of capital in large plants to manufacture goods with the greatest economy is just as necessary as the assembling of the parts of a machine to the economical and more rapid manufacture of what in old times was made by hand. The Government should not interfere with one any more than the other, when such aggregations of capital are legitimate and are properly controlled, for they are then the natural results of modern enterprise and are beneficial to the public. It is perfectly conceivable that in the interest of economy of production a great number of plants may be legitimately assembled under the ownership of one corporation. Competition in a profitable business will not be affected by the mere aggregation of many existing plants under one company, unless the company thereby effects great economy, the benefit of which it shares with the public, or takes some illegal method to avoid competition and to perpetuate a hold on the business."

To all of this, we think, the managers of the Steel Corporation, of which its competitors do not complain, will assent. But we presume they cannot understand why not only the Corporation, but each one of its constituent companies, ought to be disintegrated.

The remarks we have quoted show differences of opinion and some inconsistencies, with respect to a question of great importance. The suit against the Steel Corporation—which, by the way, if it exists in violation of the law, has violated it with impunity for ten years—indicates that the policy of the Department of Justice is in accord, not with Mr. Taft's views in 1908, but with a later doctrine or interpretation of the statute, to the effect that mere aggregation or consolidation, without regard to unjust and oppressive methods, is unlawful. Perhaps it is, and if so, the President is bound to enforce the law. But it ought not to be, and if the President thinks, as he did in 1908, that it ought not to be, he should say so and ask for amendment of the law. If there must be and ought to be disintegration for a restoration of the original competition, where is it to stop? Must it reach down to the alliance of Judge Lacombe's two owners of express wagons that went to and fro across a State boundary?

This latest suit, in our judgment, emphasizes the demand for a careful inquiry as to the whole matter by a competent commission. Probably such a commission of investigation would recommend the appointment of an Interstate Trade Commission, which, by supervision and regulation, could prevent injustice and at the same time preserve for the people and the nation the economic advantages of consolidation and concentration.

## Denial of Immortality

In an address at Columbia University last week Dr. Max Verworm, Professor of Physiology in the University of Bonn, went far beyond physiology in denying positively the immortality of the soul. It is the old argument that because mental action is accompanied by brain activity, therefore the brain activity is all there is of the mental action. He says:

"Every act of consciousness is intimately dependent upon the vital processes in certain cells of the cortex of the cerebrum. Innumerable facts testify to this and thence comes the answer. If even a single condition of a complex phenomenon fails, the phenomenon itself ceases. The phenomenon of human consciousness ceases with the life of the cerebral cells. But the life of these cells is extraordinarily frail. Even the stoppage of the blood for a few seconds suffices to paralyze

them and completely to inhibit consciousness. These facts have been experimentally confirmed upon men. Hence our individual soul is no more immortal than our individual body."

That is a big jump to a conclusion. We have observed that in building a house a carpenter uses hammer, saw and chisel. While he has them he works; when they are taken away all work ceases. Therefore the tools build the house; there is no man behind them. Let us suppose for a moment the carpenter made invisible, as was Gyges when he wore his magic ring, and we have exactly what may be the case with the brain as the tool of the soul. Why may it not be? Professor Verworm knows no reason to the contrary.

Those physiologists who will have it that the brain is all the soul we have, and who thus rest everything on physical factors are very unwilling to recognize causes as real and valid; they only know the precedent conditions; and when they have found those they think they have found all. It is the doctrine of agnosticism of Mill forty years ago, still taught by Haeckel. The common mind sees veritable causes, and it is likely to follow back to an original Great Cause. When the mallet hits the ball and the ball moves Professor Verworm would see only a condition, so far as he knows invariable, and the hand that holds the mallet another condition, but not a cause. Science, he says, is concerned only with conditions, not with causes. If so philosophy will not hesitate to transcend science and to declare that it intuitively knows causes also, and that intuition is as good a source of knowledge as observation.

In his process of getting rid of the invisible soul Professor Verworm finds it thus convenient to get rid of causation and also of any such thing as "vitalism." He can see no new force in life that is not also in dead matter. To be sure, we have not yet been able to combine matter so as to make synthetically the simplest organism, not even a single cell; but the reason is that we do not yet know enough about its composition and the arrangement of its atoms. And with this ignorance as a basis he proceeds to assert that if we could arrange the dead atoms aright, in the right conditions, all the phenomena of life, up to human intelligent activity, would follow:

"We may affirm this: If we could once succeed—and this would be possible by a single stroke—in assembling in their proper quantitative relations and positions and with the proper motion of their smallest particles all the substances that an amoeba contains at a given moment, and if at the same moment we could surround this artificial amoeba with the natural external conditions of its life, the artificial system would live like the natural amoeba. This picture means nothing more than that the life in a given organism is determined simply by the sum of its internal and external vital conditions. Wherever all these conditions are realized there is life for that specific form of organism; and all its general and special vital performances can happen, such as its nutrition and respiration, its production of matter and energy, and if it were one of the higher organisms, even its sensations and feelings, its thinking and willing for its life is identical with the sum of the conditioning factors."

The meaning of this is clear, that life is no more than chemistry; that there is no vital force, only the arrangement of physical conditions, and in the presence of the conditions the processes which we call life are automatic. He thus declares a purely mechanistic philosophy. But we declare that this Bonn physiologist represents present science only in part, and much less generally than thirty or forty years ago. Biologists discover a vital force, not chemical, which antagonizes chemistry, which selects and guides and creates after a pattern. Is it the mere mechanistic force inherent in atoms which, when the eye or leg of a salamander is removed, will set to work and reproduce it? The eye will be restored by growing out of the lamina or filament from which it originated in the ovum; and if that is removed it will sprout from one to which it does not properly belong, or even from a third. It is impossible to conceive of that as the action of the most refined inorganic chemistry. It is too selective and purposeful. So our learned visitor goes far beyond his knowledge when he says to a large and interested audience:

"Wherever and whenever, upon any heavenly body in the universe, the conditions for the origin of life appear anew, there living substance is formed out of lifeless substance."

We have at present no scientific evidence as to the origin of life. We know it exists, and we know that all efforts of sci-

ence to originate it are thus far futile. For its origin, and for the origin of mind, or soul, we must inquire not of physiology, but of philosophy, or, if we please, of religion. Most of us will find it more consonant with the appearance of things to believe that we have a mind, or soul, which is more than brain, and which uses the brain as its tool; and that this mind, or soul, may survive its tool, and such belief is not unscientific.

## A Chinese Talleyrand

EVERY Chinese is an enigma to the Western mind, but the greatest enigma of them all is the man who has been called to the helm of state in this storm, the only man, if there be any, who can save the empire from shipwreck, Yuan Shi-Kai. He has been suspected and trusted alternately by Manchu and Chinese, reformer and conservative, foreigner and native. The late Emperor, who had made him his chief adviser, curst him with his last breath as a traitor and cause of all his misfortunes. The late Empress Dowager, who had favored him above all others, denounced him at her last council. The present Regent, his bitter enemy, has now made him virtual dictator of the empire. He is a possible intermediary between Manchus and rebels, because each party believes he is on their side; the Manchus trust him to support the dynasty, the rebels trust him to promote reform. Trained in the school of devious diplomacy under that consummate master of the craft, Li Hung-Chang, he has pursued a tortuous course thru the troubled waters of Chinese politics ever since. His career would make the plot for a melodrama were it not too sensational and improbable for the stage.

Three years ago this summer, shortly before his fall, Yuan Shi-Kai would have been regarded as having attained the proudest hight of happiness and success. His voice was the most influential at court. He was the recognized spokesman of China among the Powers. He held the position of Viceroy of Chi-li, the most important province in the realm, and, what was more, he had under his command an army of foreign drilled troops which compelled the admiration of European experts. On the occasion of his fiftieth birthday, officials of all ranks hastened to congratulate him in person, by proxy, or with presents.

The Empress Dowager sent him costly tokens of her esteem. Manchu princes paid their respects to him, an upstart Chinese. But it was noticed that the most prominent of the Manchus, Prince Chun, brother of the late Emperor, father of the present Emperor, did not appear. He was kept away by a temporary indisposition. He it was who as Regent deposed Yuan Shi-Kai four months later and last week called him back.

The walls of Yuan's reception room were hung with birthday scrolls, each word a work of art, expressing felicitations or recalling some happy event in his career, sent in from all parts of the country by his friends and admirers. But were they all from friends? Two of the scrolls when closely observed were seen to be of sinister import. How they got there is not known. As soon as discovered they were hastily taken down and put out of sight. One of them read: "May Your Excellency live ten thousand years!" Surely a proper and a pious wish? But, no. Only the Emperor is entitled to live 10,000 years, and to hint that Yuan might aspire to such longevity was to suggest unmentionable things. The other suspicious scroll was simply inscribed with a date, the 5th Day of the 8th Moon of the Year Wu Shen.

That date, ten years gone, was indeed a turning point in the career of Yuan Shi-Kai, but one which he himself would fain forget, even tho his conscience may assure him that he acted for the best. It was the day when he betrayed his sovereign into the hands of the vixen behind the throne. At dawn that day he had been called in secret audience by Emperor Kwang Hsu, in the Palace of Heavenly Purity. The series of edicts which the young Emperor had been issuing in rapid succession had startled the world and incensed the conservatives of the empire. To abolish civil service examinations in the classics, to reform the army, to reorganize the Government, and

to deprive the Manchus of their sinecures and make them work for a living like Chinese, this and more like it, was indeed a good deal to do, or to order done, within three months. The forces of reaction were gathering and the Empress Dowager was plotting to depose the Emperor, whom as a boy she had put upon the throne.

A few days before the Emperor had sounded Yuan to see if his loyalty could be depended upon in an emergency, and he had replied:

"Your servant will endeavor to recompense the Imperial favor, even tho his merit be only as a drop of water in the ocean or as a grain of sand in the desert. He will faithfully perform the service of a dog or a horse while there remains breath in his body."

Now, in that early morning audience the Emperor asked him to nip the conspiracy in the bud by the seizure of the leading conspirators. He was ordered to go first to Tien-tsin, arrest and behead Jung Lu, Viceroy of Chi-li Province and Commander-in-chief of the army. Then he was to return to Peking and imprison the Empress Dowager, who was to arrive at 8 o'clock that morning to perform sacrifices at the altar of the God of Silkworms. The Emperor gave Yuan edicts appointing him Viceroy and Commander-in-chief in the place of Jung, and placed in his hands a small arrow, to show that he was the authorized emissary of the Emperor.

Yuan Shi-kai took the noon train to Tien-tsin and went directly to the Viceroy's yamen. Now, he and Jung Lu had long ago sworn brotherhood by the rite of blood, and when Yuan asked him if he regarded him as a faithful blood brother, the Viceroy answered, "Of course I do."

"You well may," replied Yuan Shi-kai, "for the Emperor has sent me to kill you, and instead I now betray his scheme, because of my loyalty to the Empress Dowager and of my affection for you." He then gave the edicts to Viceroy Jung, who chartered a special train for Peking and forced his way into the forbidden apartments of the Empress Dowager, demanding a sanctuary. That night a secret meeting of the conservative officials was held in her presence, and early next morning the Emperor was seized by her eunuchs and put in prison, where he remained for two years. A decree issued in his name informed the people that in this difficult crisis he had called upon the Empress Dowager to serve as Regent, as she had twice before, and that, after being repeatedly besought, she had graciously consented to assume the responsibility.

Treacherous as seems to us this desertion of his Emperor at the time when he was getting into trouble by trying to carry out the reforms which Yuan had recommended to him, still we must remember that if Yuan had not by this act won the favor of the Empress Dowager, he would not ten years later have been able to assist her in the effectual inauguration of these same reforms. He would not have been in a position to check her from going to an extreme two years later, when she had been captivated by the ideas of the Boxers and threatened to consummate a crime abhorrent alike to the principles of all barbarous and civilized nations from the beginning of time, the murder of ambassadors. When she called upon Yuan Shi-kai to march his army to Peking and annihilate the legations, he evaded the order and procrastinated, and finally gave the word which brought about the march of the allied Powers to the capital and the flight of the Dowager Empress. That telegram which Minister Wu-Ting-fang held in his hand when in unaccustomed haste he rushed up the steps of the White House and relieved the anxiety of the world by the news that the foreigners besieged in the British compound were alive and safe, came from Yuan Shi-kai. By this act as well as by his excellent administration as viceroy and his encouragement of education, he so won the confidence of foreigners that when, at the death of the Empress Dowager in 1908, the reactionary party secured his overthrow, the representatives of the Powers at Peking held a meeting to consider whether they should not intervene to insist upon his retention in office as the only man they could trust.

Such are the vicissitudes in the career of a successful statesman in what has not inappropriately been misprinted as "the Muddle Kingdom."

## Civil Service Pensions

In an article in *The Popular Science Monthly* Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, who is director of the Carnegie Foundation, which gives pensions to retired college teachers, has this to say of pensions in general:

"Pensions are characteristic of modern civilization. . . . The modern pension systems appeared in the nineteenth century and have shown a rapid growth. Their extension to all orders of society has been a feature of the opening decade of the twentieth century. This result is due to two facts: first, to our quickened sense of humanity; secondly, to the clearer apprehension that such humanity means more effective service and an improved condition of society. . . . The United States Government has hitherto lagged behind other nations in the investigation and study for the civil pension for its old servants."

Our Government has not only lagged behind other nations in its care for its aged and worn-out servants, but behind business corporations of the highest character. The Pennsylvania Railroad, the New York Central Railroad and the United States Steel Corporation are among those which have established systems of pensions for their officers and servants, and they are satisfied that it works well. The United States has such a system only for its army and navy, as if no other department were equally worthy of its benefit. In all probability the enormous expense of our war pensions, which has strangely increased from year to year, until in 1910 it amounted to $160,000,000, accounts for the hesitation in giving pensions to our aged civil servants; but this last year there was a reduction, due to deaths, of over $3,000,000; and in the order of nature the total must rapidly decrease.

It is too late to need to argue in behalf of the civil service pension in these days when the most advanced European nations are providing it for all aged people whose income has been so small in their working years that they could not accumulate property to support them in their old age. The wages of clerks, who form the bulk of our civil service, is a very moderate one, but it has the advantage of being permanent. Its members have to live in a respectable way, and are liable to be left in need in old age. Out of pity for them only a hard-hearted superior will drop them when they are too feeble to do the full work of a younger man or woman. The offices at Washington, we learn, have a multitude of such superannuates, who manage to get to their desks and who should be retired, and immediately would be retired, to the benefit of the service, if their few remaining years were provided for. Members of the Cabinet have in previous years advised that Congress establish such a pension system, but Congress has delayed, doubtless because the war pension has been so expensive. But under a contributory system, if that is adopted, the expense would be divided between the Government and the beneficiaries; and the immediate reduction in the number of those now receiving salaries would somewhat relieve the cost. We would be pleased if all the members of the Cabinet should again press this matter on Congress, and if the President would add his urgency. The question has been sufficiently considered, and we see no reason why Congress should not, at its present session, enact a suitable civil pension law.

## The Joys of Genealogy

AGAIN the newspapers have been merry over the aristocratic pedigrees of our simple-hearted multimillionaires. Mr. John D. Rockefeller's royal blood, and the noble French forebears of the Teutonic Astor family, have irreverently been called in question. Nothing is sacred any longer in the eyes of modern microscopic scholarship. Sniffing at all the nice old myths and fairy tales, the up-to-date grubbers in dates and handwriting insist that a self-made American, even if he has the price, can't be really and truly the scion of a royal house if one of his dim and distant grandmammas was only ten years old when his grandpapa, one generation less remote, was born.

We suppose that these unimaginative critics are right, and that affluent families of comparatively recent repute should not be indulged in their propensity to elongate their historical respectability. It is a bad thing, we acknowledge, to encourage overmuch the genealogical fakers who, for fees duly paid, stand ready to supply, while you wait,

any kind of ancestors that you most need in your business—or your social struggle. Faker genealogists have been getting loathsomely fat on American wealth, and should be driven into a more useful occupation. We acknowledge, too, that it is not fair when Americans that happen to be in fact descended from aristocratic and even royal houses (and who have a curious habit of saying nothing about it) are shoved aside in the estimation of pedigree-worshippers by men and women whose claim cannot be substantiated.

At the same time, we do not like to see genealogy itself brought into disrepute, or good old blue blood set at naught. We have never been able to get over a conviction that there is truth in the saying that "blood will tell." Perhaps the biologists don't know very much about heredity, but we confess that we don't believe that the environmentalists—whether they be socialists or syndicalists—will ever succeed, with or without a union label, in marketing the whole supply of mule meat for beefsteak. We have a suspicion that, if the facts were all told, it would appear that an astonishingly large proportion of our most unpretentious Americans of real caliber, men and women that have done big things in business, in politics and in the professions, in science, in scholarship and in art, could show pedigrees well worthy of serious examination; not necessarily descents from kings and nobles, but descents from families in which intelligence, courage, persistence and resourcefulness have characterized an extraordinarily large proportion of the kindred.

Where pedigrees of this kind can be established, it is, we believe, well worth while to devote a reasonable amount of time and money to the necessary genealogical research. Pride of family and of ancestry, so far from being a bad thing, or a thing to be held lightly, might be cultivated in our modern civilization with happy results. We have come to regard with too much indifference those achievements in life which can't be bought with money or raced after in a car. A little more regard for the things that make for dignity, serenity, peace of mind, considerateness, and that gracious kindliness which once was associated with the words "gentleman" and "gentlewoman," would be good for the American people. These things have always been associated, and probably will continue to be associated, with family pride. "Noblesse oblige" is a phrase that applies to intellectual and moral rank quite as truly as it ever belonged to the rank ruthlessly created by the sword and established as legalized privilege.

And genealogy itself, as a pursuit, deserves a kindly word in its own behalf. Hunting ancestors is a harmless sport. It inflicts fewer cruelties—altho as we have seen it now and then has to inflict some—than fox chasing or bagging big game in Africa. It has its exciting uncertainties, and a beautiful element of luck, withal, which appeals to a gambling instinct that survives in the best of men, and ought to have some harmless expression. As an interesting game, which can be played on any scale of expense desired, we heartily commend the genealogical quest.

## Elevators and Health

A MORE or less distinguished Berlin physician who is visiting this country is said to have declared not long since that riding in fast elevators is the cause of heart disease and is shortening life here in America. The catching of the breath which occurs involuntarily when elevators start and stop on their rapid course is said to be an indication of the physical evil that is being worked by this rapidity of up and down motion. Quite naturally the assertions have been the subject of no little comment in the daily press. It is very unlikely that any of our American dwellers in many storied office buildings and apartments will be disturbed enough by such an announcement to stop riding in elevators and proceed to go on foot up the long flights of stairs, but some of them may have the feeling that perhaps this German savant —of course, if he is from Germany he is a savant and his opinion must be a serious contribution to science—may be expressing a newly discovered truth in medicine, which would account for the increase in heart disease that had been noticed in this country.

It is quite certain that, far from causing any injury to the heart, elevators

have rather been a cause for sparing that important organ much unnecessary labor and serious strain. There is probably nothing that is harder on the heart than the going up many flights of stairs. The pumping of blood thru tightly contracted muscles during the process of lifting the body up to a hight is one of the hardest tasks that the heart can have. It throws intensive work on it, and, while if one is trained so as to enable the heart to do work of that kind, the evil effects are not noted, without special training the strain if often repeated is likely to be injurious. It is nearly the same as if one no longer young who had not been in training were to attempt to run a quarter of a mile at top speed. The effort strains structures that are not in trim for such a task. A physician would not permit a man suffering from any heart affection to do running of this kind; and in the same way the ascending of flights of stairs is promptly forbidden whenever there is a heart lesion present. Men who are suffering from heart disease have been kept at work and enabled to do their work longer because of the presence of the elevator than by any advance that there is in therapeutics.

While the elevator is thus so important an adjuvant for the heart so far as going upstairs is concerned, it is probable that most people would be benefited by walking downstairs when occasion afforded the opportunity, and that, as a rule, men would be better for some of the easy, buoyant exercise afforded by tripping downstairs. A distinguished German authority in the treatment of obesity has recommended walking downstairs rather rapidly as probably the best possible means of taking off surplus adipose tissue, and particularly that which collects in the abdominal region and is hard to remove by ordinary forms of exercise such as walking and the like. The gentle jolting motion tends to lead to the reabsorption of the fatty material that is accumulated, and he insists that there is no better way of reducing the waist line than this of descending stairs. Some American physicians have tried the suggestion on a number of patients with reported success.

On the other hand, there is probably no better exercise for the ankle joints than that of coming down stairs. One of the most frequent sources of complaint of extreme fatigue and of achy feelings that are often supposed to be rheumatic is the yielding of the arch of the foot with a tendency to the development of flatfootedness. This has grown very common in recent years, mainly because of the small amount of brisk exercise of the feet that men take. We do much standing, often standing even on long rides, but little rapid walking. The consequence is that the muscles which normally hold the joints of the ankle firmly together become flabby and allow the gradual disappearance of the arch and the relaxation of the ligaments of the ankle joints. Many people wear flatfoot braces for this; and in advanced cases such a crutch is probably necessary. In most cases and particularly at the beginning of yielding of the arch it would be much better if exercises were practised to restore the strength and firmness and the contour of the arch rather than support it by artificial means. Not so long ago men walked briskly for a mile or two, two or three times a day or oftener, and thought nothing of it. Now when we want to go a mile we ride. The elevator has taken away the exercise for the feet that used to be obtained in going up and coming down the stairs. So far as it is of use in facilitating ascent in the high buildings it is an advantage. It would be probably much better, however, if it were not used quite so much for coming down, and if people took advantage of the descent to strengthen important leg muscles and dissipate certain tendencies to accumulation of fat where it is most disfiguring. If our distinguished German medical visitor will bring about a general calling of attention to this by his condemnation of the elevator it is probable that his remarks will do good.

In his reported interview he suggested that the catching of the breath that occurs with rapidly starting elevators is a special deleterious factor. This, of course, is noticed only in those who are not much used to elevators and in them only when the elevator starts to descend. So far as there is any interference with heart action it is the descent that is of most importance. There would seem to

be a number of reasons therefore why our stairs should be used more on the way down than they are at present.

**Kipling on Woman Suffrage**

The methods of the suffragets have greatly disgusted Mr. Kipling, if one can gather from his poem in *The Ladies' Home Journal*. It begins by telling how the he-bear will often turn aside when the peasant shouts, but not the she-bear, who will rend him. So the male cobra will glide away at a man's approach, but his mate will coil and strike. Equally the Indian warrior may spare his captive, but the squaw will insist on torture; for in every case

"The female of the species is more deadly than the male."

The woman jumps to a swift and fixt judgment and passes final sentence without reconsideration or mercy, while man will hesitate and wait till he can study the reasons and the consequences. Therefore women can properly press their instinctive judgments, but are not constituted so that they can elect members of Parliament or be chosen to public office. Mr. Kipling does not say all that in so many words, but it is what his verses mean.

"So it comes that man, the coward, when he gathers to confer
With his fellow-braves in council, does not leave a place for her
Where, at war with Life and Conscience, he uplifts his erring hands
To some God of Abstract Justice—which no woman understands."

To Mr. Kipling's copyrighted poem we venture to add two stanzas which seem to have been omitted in the text as printed:

When the bulky female spider lures the male to her embrace,
She beckons him with her nippers, but he stays a little space;
Then very cautious his approach, and safe his swift retreat,
For he knows the female spider loves a husband fit to eat.

And there's venom in a woman's love, to fight till she is dead
With claw and tongue she'll fight for her young, while her man hides under the bed.
When her boys hung round where booze was found, 'twas the woman's hatchet smote;
Now State by State we haste to trust to the deadlier sex the vote.

**New Cardinals**

The statement comes, this time apparently trustworthy, that the Pope will appoint new Cardinals in a few weeks. There will be seventeen of them, we are told, an extraordinary number; but the present number is very small, and some cardinals are too feeble to attend in case of the election of a new Pope. Pius X has the reputation of not caring much for his Cardinals, and this sudden designation of a consistory cannot but confirm the stories of his ill health. No less surprising than the number is the announcement that only five of them will be Italians. This would show a better apprehension of the fact that the Church is much stronger out of Italy than in it. To the United States are assigned, says the report, two Cardinals, Archbishop Farley, of New York, and Archbishop O'Connell, of Boston, and also the naturalized Italian, Mgr. Falconio, the Papal Delegate to the United States. This list carefully omits Archbishop Ireland, the ablest and wisest of our archbishops, who has done more for his Church than any other of them, but he is now perhaps too advanced in years to be appointed, and his friends, too ambitious for him, had years ago spoiled his chances, and he had enemies among his own ecclesiastical brethren. Besides, he has been a Republican and suspected of liberalism. The dignity will go for the first time to Boston, where it was expected; for Archbishop O'Connell is a man of much ability and has long been a favorite at Rome. He was for some years rector of the American College at Rome for the education of American priests, and has, since being transferred by the special will of the Pope, from the diocese of Portland, Me., to the archdiocese of Boston, represented the Church in the Philippines. While not the most popular of dignitaries with his priests because of his arbitrariness, his rule has been marked with vigor and growth. The supremacy of the New York archdiocese makes it eminently proper that Mgr. Farley should receive the honor, and that a second red hat should one of these days be hung up aloft in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

**A Brooklyn Anniversary**

On last Thursday *The Brooklyn Eagle* celebrated its seventieth anniversary. When it began publication in 1841 Brooklyn was a little adjunct of New York, with 35,000 inhabitants, who crossed the East River to their business in small sidewheel ferryboats when the ice did not prevent. Sometimes they walked across on the ice. But Brooklyn grew, became the famous city of homes and churches, and *The Eagle* grew with it until it became long ago the leading journal of its borough, which now has over 1,700,000 inhabitants. In 1908 THE INDEPENDENT issued its sixtieth anniversary number, and we gave an unusually free and intimate account of its history. The same thing has been done for *The Eagle* by its proprietor, Col. William Hester, for thirty-five years its publisher, and by Dr. St. Clair McKelway, its chief editor for twenty-six years, and a very interesting story they give us. Colonel Hester rose from the compositor's stool, as did also Thomas Kinsella, who was for a long time its famous editor. When the Civil War broke out Henry McCloskey was editor, and he was bitterly opposed to the Government and favored the right to secede. The Government denied the paper the privilege of the mail service and threatened to suppress its publication, and would have done so if Mr. McCloskey had not been forced to resign, his course having much displeased the proprietor. *The Eagle* has been a very independent Democratic paper, and under Dr. McKelway's editorship it refused to support Mr. Bryan's free silver campaign, and it has been equally independent in local politics. Dr. McKelway belongs to the elder type of editors whose personal power dominates the journals they edit. He is a public speaker of rare ability, and thru the platform as well as the desk has been a molder of sound, conservative public opinion, and a man of official influence in the educational policy of the State. The personal relations of THE INDEPENDENT to Brooklyn have been very intimate in the past, and we are glad to give deserved honor to our elder contemporary, which has done so much to give guidance and distinction to the borough across the East River.

The death of Joseph Pulitzer, owner and editor of the New York *World,* removes an extraordinary type of editor. He came to this country a penniless boy, enlisted in the army, and served during the Civil War, went to St. Louis and was so poor that he hired out to dig trenches to bury cholera victims, but tho then ignorant of the language, in four years after landing at Castle Garden he was admitted to the bar, and a year after, at the age of twenty-two, he was city editor of a German paper and elected to the Missouri Legislature. After buying a moribund paper in St. Louis and making it a success, he bought the New York *World* in 1883, changed its character completely, made it sensational, independent, popular and profitable. It was a new type, much objected to, and out of it went the men who developed the *American* and *Evening Journal,* which was like the *World,* only more so. His blindness clouded his last years, but his energy never flagged. His highest virtue was his wilful independence.

The young men in China are having their innings. The new Chinese Minister at Washington, S. Alfred Sze, graduated from the Washington High School only fifteen years ago, and later from Cornell University. He has since been connected with the Foreign Office in Peking. And now we have hundreds of such Chinese young men being educated in this country, on whose influence will depend for a hundred years peace and good will between the two countries.

The trial of McNamara, in Los Angeles, has been going on now for two weeks, and the jury box is not half filled. The administration of criminal law in this country is, as President Taft has said, a disgrace to our civilization. In 1910 we had the enormous number of 8,975 homicides, and yet only one in 86 met with punishment.

That Dr. Cook, man of fame and infamy, should have dared to try to lecture in Copenhagen shows the limit of possible impudence. It is impossible for him to reinstate himself, and his best future is to crawl into his hole and draw it in after him.

# Insurance

## Policy Loans Again

We have repeatedly taken a firm position against policy loans and have supported the companies that have placed restrictions on this phase of their business. We print herewith a letter received recently from one of our subscribers.

Wichita, Kan.

*Editor Insurance Department, The Independent:*

Your editorial entitled "Policy Loans" in the October 12th issue of The Independent calls attention to the evil of such loans. In my opinion, this is due to the manner in which many life insurance agents present their case to the prospective policyholder. Limited payment and endowment insurance is presented in a manner which emphasizes the loan values and investment features of the contract, and makes the protection seem a secondary matter. If agents would endeavor to write more ordinary life insurance, endeavoring to get the policyholder to get as much *protection* as possible for the amount of the premium, the loan values would be, in proportion to the amount of premium paid, less than the values of endowment or limited payment life, and the temptation to borrow would be less. Many a young man is argued into taking an endowment policy, which he really cannot afford, gets small protection in proportion to premium, then takes more insurance because he needs more protection, and the premiums become so burdensome that he is forced to borrow in self-defense.

Respectfully,
Guy Haythorn.

This expression of opinion is valuable, as it comes from an actual policyholder, and his views may be considered representative. Insurance companies and writers may voice their opinions, but after all, it is the point of view of the prospective or actual policyholder that finally counts. While ordinary life is the cheapest form of insurance, it adequately protects the family during the early years of marriage, presupposing that the head of the family will be financially successful in future years. Endowment policies, however, have the incentive of saving as a feature, and provided no loans are made, will yield a substantial sum for permanent investment on maturity. The wise company, thru its agents, should emphasize this feature, rather than the loan value.

Owing to the insurance law restricting the amount of new life insurance that a company may write, the New York Life has been forced to notify its agents that policies written on applications received during the remainder of 1911 will be subject to delivery after January 1, 1912. In other words, the public must wait to insure in the New York Life until after the first of the year. The law limiting new business is unjust and disadvantageous to both the company and the agents. The disappointed prospect who either changes his mind and does not insure, or who selects a smaller and supposedly weaker company, is not benefited either.

The Newark Fire Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J., will celebrate its one hundredth anniversary on November 6, 1911. The company will celebrate by moving into its new building, a handsome marble structure. The building is entirely fireproof, even the office furniture being made of steel. The Newark Fire Insurance Company is one of the oldest in this country, and has had a successful career. The company on January 1, 1911, had a net surplus of $457,845, an increase of $59,631 during the previous year.

The months of August and September have shown a great improvement in the record of losses for the fire insurance companies. October, 1910, was one of the worst months on record, with a total loss of $37,000,000. The companies are hoping for a favorable October this year, to compensate in a measure for the abnormally heavy fires in the spring.

A Philadelphia judge has just decided that a section of the anti-rebating law means that it is a discrimination to accept one man's cash and another man's note in payment for a life premium.

# Financial

## Cost of Living

The Commerce Department's Bureau of Statistics publishes a statement showing, by comparisons of average import prices, that prices have increased elsewhere as well as in the United States. These import prices are the wholesale rates in the countries from which the goods come. When those of this year are compared with those of ten years ago, the increase—especially with respect to coffee, rubber, flax, clothing, wool, tin plate and certain other commodities—is seen to be very large. But everybody knows that the cost of living has been rising abroad as well as here. Evidence of the effect of this advance has been seen in the discontent manifested in various ways in European countries. It was shown in last week's questions and debate in the German Reichstag.

In a statement recently prepared, the Treasury Department at Washington points to a slight decline in the average ad valorem rate of the tariff, this rate having fallen from 43.15 per cent., in the last year of the Dingley duties, to 41.52 in the first and 41.22 in the second, year of the Payne-Aldrich law. These are correct figures, of course, but they will have little weight with those Americans, a great number, who think that the increased cost of living is due to the Republican party's revision of the tariff in 1909.

We suspect that the leaders of that party do not realize how great an issue this will be in the approaching national campaign. If they did they would be trying to convince the people that the higher cost of living is due to something else, and would be striving to show what this something else has been.

## The Stock Market

THERE was a dull market on the New York Stock Exchange last week until Friday, when, on the news (made known late the day before) of the Government's suit against the Steel Corporation, there were large transactions at a considerable loss, the total rising to 1,365,000 shares, more than half of which were Steel stock. The fall of Steel that day was 8½ points, to 50, the lowest price of the year, with a recovery to 52½. On Saturday the market was comparatively quiet, Steel gaining a little, but its loss for the week was 7 points. Steel shares were 42 per cent. (1,191,000) of the week's trading; transactions in Steel, Reading and Union Pacific were 66 per cent. of the total. Railroad declines were small, as a rule; industrial issues suffered greater loss in sympathy with Steel. Reports as to the condition of general trade were favorable, on the whole, showing a little gain. Iron and steel prices continued to show a downward tendency. The proposed reduction of ore freight rates from the Minnesota mines will range from 40 to 80 cents on the quantity of ore required to make one ton of iron.

....This year's apple crop is about 30,000,000 barrels. It exceeds last year's by 20 per cent. One-sixth of it is in the State of New York.

....The Norfolk & Western Railway, a majority of whose common stock is owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad, has increased its dividend rate from 5 to 6 per cent.

....The Mexico Light and Power Company, which supplies power for the Mexican capital from a distant hydro-electric plant at Necaxa, is about to increase its output by 30,000 horse power, and to construct electric interurban railways from the capital to Puebla, 129 miles, and to Pachuca, 94 miles.

....The mining enterprises organized and promoted by Julian Hawthorne, novelist, son of Nathaniel Hawthorne, are under investigation by a Federal grand jury in New York, owing to an inquiry begun some time ago by the post office authorities. For these enterprises Mr. Hawthorne prepared and circulated well written and alluring prospectuses.

# The Independent

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## Survey of the World

**Our Naval Show**

One hundred and two warships of the United States navy, including twenty-four battleships, having assembled in the Hudson River, off New York City, under command of Rear-Admiral Osterhaus, were reviewed last Thursday by President Taft. The fleet afforded a striking contrast with the squadron of twelve ships which represented the United States in the Columbian celebration of eighteen years ago, or the fleet reviewed by Admiral Dewey off Tompkinsville on his return from the Pacific Ocean. On November 1 Mr. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy, and the Senate and House committees on Naval Affairs inspected this, the most powerful American fleet ever collected. On Sunday the ships had been visited by an immense throng of visitors, while hundreds of thousands circled the fleet in excursion steamers or conned it from Riverside Drive. Navy men are keenly interested in the possibility of the hydroplane as an adjunct to their service, and flights were made last week. On Monday there was a boat race between sixteen twelve-oared cutters from the battleships. Each of the big warships has its football team, and these have taken frequent practice ashore, culminating in a championship game between the "Connecticut" and the "Nebraska" on Monday. Monday and Tuesday evenings the fleet was illuminated, and on Monday night there was a searchlight drill. An effort was made to bring about the attendance of as many Congressmen and Senators as possible at the inspection. It is said that the naval show was arranged by Secretary Meyer to stir up popular and Congressional interest in this branch of the service, and to make possible legislation providing for an increased naval force, and specifically an increased number of officers and men. It is asserted in naval circles that our ships are undermanned. "It's a good navy, but we're wasting money if we don't have a better," said Mr. Taft, after reviewing the fleet from the bridge of the "Mayflower." At the late review at Spithead, where only 30 per cent. of the British navy was on show, there were one hundred and sixty-seven ships in line, including thirty-two battleships.

**The President**

From New York Mr. Taft went on Thursday to Hot Springs, Va., where he remained four days, spending some of his time at work on his annual message to Congress. The message will, in great part, be devoted to tariff reform, with reference to the forthcoming report of the Tariff Board on the wool and cotton schedules. He will also discuss the trust question, and recommend the enactment of the Federal Incorporation bill, drawn up and presented to Congress two years ago.—— Mr. Taft's tour is the longest ever taken by an American President, aggregating 13,436 miles. This exceeds Mr. Taft's earlier record by 500 miles. And before returning to Washington, November 12, the President will add 1,800 miles to the record. He has passed thru twenty-six States, and made speeches in twenty of them. He has met the Governors of all these States, and also twenty-seven Senators, six of them being Democrats and seven acknowledged insurgents. He has also met seventy-seven members of the other House. Mr. Taft has been "on the road" fifty-four days since he left Beverly, Mass., and started West, and he

has made 300 speeches. According to the record kept by Mr. Hilles, his secretary, he has addressed more than one and a half million persons, and been seen by about five million. He has been in constant communication with Washington, his secretary receiving some five thousand letters and telegrams en route.—— At Fremont, Neb., Champ Clark lately declared that "nine-tenths of the people of this country favor the annexation of Canada," and he doesn't care who hears him say it.

"I am willing," he said, "to make this proposition. You let me run for President on a platform calling for annexation of Canada, in so far as this country can accomplish that end, and let President Taft run against me, opposing annexation, and I would carry every State in the nation."

The Speaker said also that the Republican party would have two Presidential candidates in 1912, it being his opinion that Mr. Taft would be renominated and that the insurgents would split away and name Senator La Follette. —— The President has stirred up widespread sentiment for the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France, and won assurances of support from many Senators formerly hostile to them, in consequence of his swing round the United States.

**Panama Canal Tolls**

Reports from Washington say that the Progressives in Congress will exert their influence at the coming session to make tolls on the Panama Canal as low as possible, in order that competition with the transcontinental railroads may be promoted. It is pointed out that Mr. Taft said at San Francisco that either there should be no charges for American ships, "or, if that cannot be done under the treaty, that they should be met by a contribution from the Treasury amounting to as much as the tolls will be." Speaking at Minneapolis, on the 25th ult., he said:

"Then there is the question of tolls. We have agreed that we will charge equal tolls to all countries and there arose the question how far we may favor our own vessels between coast and coast, as we exclude vessels of any other country from that trade. It seems to me of the utmost importance that we should make that canal a means of affecting beneficially to the great public interest the trade between the two coasts. I have no idea that it is going to break up the railroad transcontinental trade. It will do a business that the transcontinental lines cannot do, and it will do a business that will bring the two coasts so much more closely together that if that were the only benefit it would justify construction. We have invested $400,000,000, and we ought to put the canal as soon as we can on a reasonable paying basis, but it is better a great deal that we should get our benefit from the canal indirectly than that we should impose tolls which would limit its usefulness."

Those who oppose remission of tolls to American ships, by rebate from the Treasury or otherwise, assert that it would be a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which declares that the canal shall be "free and open to the vessels of commerce of all nations, on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any nation, or its citizens or subjects, in respect to conditions or charges of traffic, or otherwise."

**Various Items**

The Lorimer investigating committee had heard 2,500,000 words of testimony up to October 29, and no end is in sight. While it continues sitting in Chicago, the expense is about $750 daily. ——Mr. Lorimer is to be denied service upon the Republican national committee. ——Calbraith P. Rodgers reached Pasadena, Cal., Sunday afternoon, and planned to reach the coast Monday. His flight has covered over 4,200 miles; his flying time to Sunday, inclusive, was 4,924 minutes. The aviator left Sheepshead Bay, New York, September 17. His ocean-to-ocean flight has been made in a Wright biplane of less than standard size. The aviator is in his thirty-third year; his experience in flying dates only from July, 1911.

**Cuba and Other Islands**

The work of the excavators in and around the wrecked battleship "Maine" is nearly finished, and the final inspection by a board of officers will soon take place. All indications continue to confirm the opinion of the original board of inquiry that the ship was destroyed by an external explosion.——Cuba's Association of War Veterans persists in demanding the removal from office of men who were hostile to the forces that fought for independence. It issued a manifesto last week, but this was more moderate in tone than the resolution sent

to President Gomez week before last. ——The sugar crop, which has escaped injury from cyclones, will be very large, between 1,600,000 and 1,700,000 tons, and will be sold at high prices.——Immigrants coming to Cuba from the Canaries, Spain and elsewhere are favored by the care of the Government, which places them on farms or plantations. ——Santo Domingo has granted a valuable concession to an American, who, by means of a dam across the Yaque River, will produce electric power for use in Puerto Plata, Santiago, La Vega, Moca and the capital.—— Fire swept thru the Chinese district of Manila, on the 2d, causing a loss of $1,000,000. The commercial center of the city was saved only by the work of American soldiers.

**Nicaragua's Currency Loan**

Nicaragua's currency is to be reformed under the direction of Charles A. Conant, of New York, who reorganized the currency of the Philippine Islands, and Francis Harrison, of London, formerly manager of the Paper Currency Department of British India. They will soon sail for Central America. Nicaragua has obtained a loan of $1,500,000 from Brown Brothers & Co. and J. & W. Seligman & Co. This money will be used for the work, and a national bank, under American control, will be established. The same bankers will increase the loan to $15,000,000 if our Senate ratifies the loan treaty now pending.——The Government of Honduras has won two battles with revolutionists commanded by Ocho Velasquez, formerly a member of the Cabinet; but it is reported that a large number of rebels, led by General Carias, are invading the country from Salvador, with the aid of many exiled supporters of Zelaya, the deposed President of Nicaragua. Both Honduras and Guatemala have demanded that Salvador shall either deport or imprison the many resident exiles who, it is asserted, are fomenting revolutions in each of the complaining countries. It is said that Guatemala has assembled an army on the border of Salvador. Revolutionists in Honduras protest against the rule of Manuel Bonilla and object to the proposed American loan.

**Old and New in Mexico**

Congress decided, last week, that the inauguration of Madero should take place on the 6th inst. The official count shows that Suarez, for Vice-President, had only 54 more than half of the whole number of electoral votes, which was about 20,000. Madero has suffered in public estimation because of the prevailing belief that he has secretly encouraged Zapata, the bandit leader, who still defies the Government in three States near the capital. Business men in all parts of the country have urged Madero to induce Zapata to lay down his arms. It was said last week that an agent of Madero was negotiating with Zapata and promising to make him military commander in the State of Morelos. General Figueroa, now opposing Zapata, but formerly his associate in the revolution, published a proclamation offering pardon to all Zapatists if they would surrender within fifteen days. Some say that Madero has befriended Zapata because he felt that the bandit's army would be useful if there should be a revolt in the regular army against him and in behalf of General Reyes.—— Prominent revolutionists, in a public meeting and afterward in an interview with Madero, urged him not to take into his Cabinet Ernesto Madero, Manuel Calero and Rafael Hernandez, asserting that these men had been admirers of Diaz and associates of Limantour. He rejected their protest, saying the accused men enjoyed his confidence.——In several parts of the country peace has not been restored. At Torreon, last week, drunken Maderist officers attacked a policeman. After one had been placed in jail, forty Maderists released him. Then there was a clash with the troops, and six Federal soldiers were killed. On the following day the engagement was renewed, with the loss of several lives. General Banderas attacked Sinaloa, drove Colonel Ochoa, the Federal commander, from the town, and with 500 men took possession of it. In Juchitan, near the Tehuantepec isthmus, there was a revolt against the new mayor, the rebels being led by one Gomez, whom he had removed from office. It is reported that nearly 100 were killed by the Federal troops.——Two hundred army officers, it is said, have resigned because of

the favor shown to revolutionist officers, and on account of a recent address, in which Madero spoke of the "detested help of bayonets which served the old regime."——It is asserted that the Pearson oil properties have been sold for about $25,000,000 to the Standard Oil Company. They include a famous "gusher" well, recently opened, from which already 3,000,000 barrels of oil have been taken.

**Colombia's History for Schools**

Colombia has prepared, for use in schools, an official history setting forth its views about the relation of the United States to the secession of Panama. This history accuses the United States of "criminal intent," of procuring the aid of criminals, and of committing, in association with them, "one of the greatest acts of perfidy, violence and rapacity registered in the annals of nations." It has already been adopted as a textbook by the province of Boyaca, where the Director of Public Instruction has ordered that school children be required to memorize the Panama chapter. Mr. Roosevelt is called "the soul of the conspiracy."——In Argentina a Tobacco Trust has been formed by a London syndicate, which has bought, for $21,000,000, fourteen of the eighteen cigaret factories.——Peru's Minister of Foreign Affairs addressed the Senate, on the 4th, in a pessimistic vein, saying that the country must continue to arm itself because complications with Ecuador were foreshadowed, Bolivia longed to acquire a coast line, and Chili apparently had resolved to violate the Ancon treaty concerning Tacna and Arica. Chili has decided to buy another Dreadnought battleship.——Uruguay will adopt the agricultural methods of the United States, and will take from this country six experts and thirty assistants to put these methods in practice. A majority of these men are to be drawn from our agricultural colleges. Uruguay will also, in connection with this undertaking, import $150,000 worth of United States live stock. Victor Benavides, Director of Public Water Works, is in this country studying our irrigation methods, Uruguay having decided to spend $5,000,000 in making a dam across the Negro River, in irrigation, and in improving 185 miles of that stream. He was the director of the port improvements recently completed at Montevideo, the cost of them having been $22,000,000.

**The Invasion of Tripoli**

The Italians have lost ground during the week, both literally and figuratively speaking. Persistent Turkish attacks upon the outposts forced in their lines while the reports of the massacre of Arab prisoners have aroused the indignation of all Europe. It seems that the Italians were deceived in thinking that the Arabs were friendly or at least viewed with indifference the expulsion of their Turkish rulers. On the contrary the Arabs in the desert have taken the leading part in the attempts to recapture the city and those inside the lines attacked the Italians from the rear. The Italian defenses were drawn about Tripoli in a semicircle of about four miles radius, ending at the coast on either side. Between these lines and the city walls there is an oasis containing Arab houses and plantations. The inhabitants were left undisturbed as they were supposed to be peaceful non-combatants. But in the midst of a Turkish attack from the desert the Italians were suddenly fired upon by Arabs sheltered by the buildings and trees behind them. The Italian soldiers, infuriated by this treacherous attack, cleaned out the oasis, taking prisoner all of the Arabs, regardless of age or sex. Many of these were killed immediately without pretense of ascertaining their guilt. Batches of prisoners, including old men, cripples and boys, with their hands bound were driven forward by punches of bayonets and blows with the butt end of rifles and as they were driven into the desert they were shot in the back. At one point fifty men and boys were caught between three walls and slaughtered in a heap. The Italians, officers and men, are reported by eye-witnesses to have taken a fiendish delight in striking and abusing the prisoners. Many of the soldiers had lived in America and English is frequently heard among them as, for example, "Gee! there's another of them darn niggers.

Get a move on, cecco." A German correspondent reports that over 4,000 natives were shot down, among them many women and children. Lieut. Herbert Montagu, an English officer serving voluntarily in the Turkish army, telegraphed via Tunis:

"Imagine my feelings when . . . we discovered the bodies of some 120 women and children with their hands and feet bound, mutilated, pierced and torn. Later on we found a mosque filled with bodies of women and children, mutilated almost beyond recognition. There must have been 300 or 400."

Premier Giolitti denies that any women or children have been killed, and says that the army has carried humanitarian feelings to an excess. The Italians charge the Turks and Arabs with the torture and mutilation of their prisoners, and assert that the women are far worse than the men in their execrable treatment of wounded Italians falling into their hands. The wanton slaughter of non-combatants, including women and children, by the Italians, is, however, attested by several eye witnesses, and photographs corroborate their evidence. The first order issued by General Caneva, commander of the Italian forces, authorized soldiers in charge of officers to shoot all Arabs found with arms, but as this was not effective, the order was extended to include any Arabs who could reasonably be suspected of having borne arms. The soldiers construed this order liberally and for four days ranged the streets shooting at sight.——The Italian lines proved to be too widely extended for safe defense, so an inner line was hastily constructed and protected with barbed wire entanglements, leaving to the enemy the possession of the outer oasis and one or more of the Turkish forts. The Turks advanced their artillery and shelled the city, one shell dropping into the headquarters of General Caneva. The Italians are said to have lost over a thousand men in killed and wounded, and there have been many deaths from cholera and other diseases. ——King Victor Emmanuel, in a decree signed November 5, announces that "Tripoli and Cyrenaica have been definitely and irrevocably placed under the full and entire sovereignty of Italy."

**The Moroccan Question Settled**

On November 4 the agreement between France and Germany in regard to their African possessions was signed at Berlin by Minister of Foreign Affairs Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter and Ambassador Cambon. In brief it may be said that Germany gives France a free hand in Morocco in exchange for a portion of French Kongo. The German territory of Kamerun is extended southward to a point below Spanish Guinea, at Mondo Bay, on the southern part of Corisco Bay, just north of the French port of Libreville. The new boundary runs eastward from this point to the Sanga River and down this to the Kongo River. Here Germany gains a frontage of 6 kilometers (3.7 miles). Then the line parallels the Ubangi (Mobangi) River, but keeping a few miles to the westward of it until Bangui is reached, and here again the Germans secured enough of the shore line for a trading station. From this point the boundary line runs northwestward to the Logone River and follows this to or near Lake Chad. This gives France that portion of Kamerun lying between the Shari and Logone rivers commonly known, from its peculiar shape, as the "duck's bill." Contrary to expectation, nothing is said in the treaty about a cession of the northern extremity of German Togoland. The territory ceded by France in the Kongo has an area of about 96,500 square miles, containing about a million inhabitants, and has a commerce now valued at $2,400,000 a year. The advantages of these concessions are discussed in our editorial columns. Three of the fourteen articles of the convention deal with the rights of France in Morocco and the next nine articles provide in detail for safeguards and guarantees to protect the commercial and economic opportunities of other countries. Germany virtually concedes to France the privilege of establishing a protectorate over Morocco at any time in the future, altho the word is not used. The Moroccan National Bank, the customs service and state railroads will have representatives of other Powers on their governing or auditory boards. Foreign owners of

mines, farms and factories will have the right to build railroads connecting with the state lines or seaports. Disputes between foreign citizens are to be adjudicated by the consuls of the countries involved, and if they are unable to agree, an appeal may be made to the French consul.——The agreement is more favorably received in France than in Germany. Senator Clemenceau, who was intending to attack the Government on this issue, declares it quite satisfactory, considered altogether. The German expansionists are furious at being crowded out of Morocco, long the object of their exprest ambitions. Dr. Lindequist, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Herr von Danckelmann, Councillor of the Colonial Office, have resigned on account of their dissatisfaction with the concessions made by the German Government.

**China's Constitution**

The preliminary draft of a constitution as drawn up by the National Assembly and accepted by the Throne on November 3 is given below. It follows in general the plan promulgated by the late Emperor in the edict of August 27, 1908, but limits still further the imperial prerogatives in articles 10 and 14 relating to his powers over military and financial affairs. It is modeled after the Japanese constitution, but is more democratic. Since this is the plan which has been under discussion for many years and has met with most general approval among the reformers, it is probably about what will be ultimately adopted, unless, of course, the republican movement in the south becomes so strong as to sweep away the monarchy altogether. The outbreak of the rebellion, tho it has destroyed the power of the Manchu princes, has upset the plans of the constitutional party, which was working for the gradual and peaceful transition to a limited and constitutional monarchy. The constitution, which the Emperor promises to issue on yellow paper and swear to in the temple of his ancestors, reads as follows:

"1. The Emperor shall reign forever.

2. A person of the Ta Ching dynasty (the great pure dynasty, the same being the name adopted by the ruling family) shall be Emperor inviolable.

3. The power of the Emperor shall be limited by the Constitution.

4. The order of succession to the throne shall be prescribed by the Constitution.

5. The Constitution shall be drawn up and adopted by the National Assembly and promulgated by the Emperor.

6. The power of amending the Constitution shall belong to Parliament.

7. The members of the upper house shall be elected by the people from among those particularly eligible.

8. Parliament shall elect and the Emperor shall appoint the Premier, who will recommend the other members of the Cabinet, who shall also be appointed by the Emperor. The imperial Princes will be ineligible for the office of Premier or members of the Cabinet or administrative heads of the provinces.

9. If the Premier, when impeached by Parliament, does not dissolve Parliament, he must resign. One Cabinet shall not be allowed to dissolve Parliament more than once.

10. The Emperor shall assume direct control of the army and navy, but when this power is used in connection with internal affairs the Emperor must observe special conditions to be decided by Parliament.

11. Imperial decrees cannot be issued to replace the law except in the event of urgent necessity, in which case they may be issued in accordance with special conditions.

12. International treaties shall not be concluded without the consent of Parliament, but a treaty for the conclusion of peace or a declaration of war may be made by the Emperor if Parliament is not sitting, the approval of Parliament to be obtained afterward.

13. Ordinances in connection with the administration shall be settled by acts of Parliament.

14. In case the financial budget fails to receive the approval of Parliament, the Government may not act upon the budget of the previous year, nor may items of expenditure, not provided for in the budget, be appended thereto. The Government shall not adopt extraordinary financial measures outside the budget.

15. Parliament shall fix the expenses of the imperial household and any increase or decrease therein.

16. Regulations in connection with the imperial family must not conflict with the Constitution.

17. The two houses shall establish the machinery for the administration of the court.

18. The Emperor shall promulgate the decisions of Parliament.

19. The National Assembly shall act upon Articles 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 18 until the opening of Parliament."

**The Child Emperor's Confession**

The Imperial Government, now thoroly frightened, is making concessions on all points. Edicts have appeared in rapid succession during the week, sometimes several in one day, granting various demands of the Na-

tional Assembly and the army, and asking for further suggestions, which the Government pledges itself in advance to grant if they are in accordance with public opinion. The edict in which the Emperor Hsuan Tung surrenders the autocratic authority enjoyed by his predecessors from time immemorial and grants a constitutional government to his people, still maintains in its wording the assumption that he is personally responsible for all that has been done in his name. The pathetic language ascribed to the five-year-old Emperor must be quoted at some length:

"I have reigned three years and have always acted conscientiously in the interests of the people. But I have not employed men properly, as I am without political skill. I have employed too many nobles in political positions, which contravenes constitutionalism.

"On railway matters one whom I trusted deceived me. Hence public opinion was antagonized. When I urge reform, officials and the gentry seize the opportunity to embezzle. Much of the people's money has been taken, but nothing to benefit the people has been achieved.

"On several occasions edicts have promulgated laws, but none of them has been obeyed. The people are grumbling, yet I do not know. Disasters loom ahead, but I do not see.

"The whole Empire is seething. The spirits of our nine deceased Emperors are unable to enjoy the sacrifices properly, while it is feared that the people will suffer grievously.

"All these things are my own fault, and I hereby announce to the world that I swear to reform and with our soldiers and people to carry out the Constitution faithfully, modifying legislation, promoting the interests of the people, and abolishing their hardships, all in accordance with their wishes and interests. The old laws that are unsuitable will be abolished. The union of the Manchus and Chinese, mentioned by the late Emperor, I shall carry out now. Finances and diplomacy have reached bedrock.

"Even if all unite, I still fear that we may fall. If the Empire's subjects do not regard and do not honor fate, and are easily misled by outlaws, then the future of China is unthinkable. I am most anxious day and night. My only hope is that my subjects will thoroly understand."

**Shanghai Insurgent**

The native city of Shanghai, at the mouth of the Yang-tse, was seized by the revolutionists on November 3 and the forts surrendered without resistance on the following day. There was a slight skirmish in the capture of the arsenal but otherwise little disorder. The white flag of the rebels was promptly displayed everywhere and soldiers, police and populace now wear white badges on their arms. A dozen coolies in a sampan, steered by an old woman, went out to the two gunboats in the river and demanded their surrender and the white flag was accordingly hoisted in the place of the dragon banner. At the arsenal a rifle and a box of cartridges was given to every man who applied. Several thousand volunteers were thus armed, most of them students and clerks. No animosity is shown to foreigners. The station of the Nanking-Shanghai Railroad was occupied by British troops altho it is outside the foreign concession, but they were afterward withdrawn when it was found that the revolutionary authorities were able to maintain order.——Yuan-Shi-Kai has accepted the responsibility of negotiating with the rebels and has gone south for that purpose, but he continues to refuse to serve as Premier. A second edict assures him that he has everybody's confidence and orders him not to decline the premiership any more. Tang-Shao-Yi likewise refuses to take the office of Minister of Communications in the new cabinet.——The fighting at Han-kow the last days of October resulted in the destruction of most of the native city by fire and in the slaughter of thousands. The imperial troops, when they recaptured the city swept thru the streets with a ferocity that spared neither women nor children. The Wesleyan mission in the track of flames was consumed and the patients in the women's hospital and the blind boys from the asylum were barely got out of the buildings and on to the lawn in time to save their lives. The inmates, numbering 300, spent the night huddled together on the grass, scorched by flames, and under the fire of the imperialists and rebels.——Admiral Sah's gunboats, after setting Han-kow on fire with their shells, dropped down the river out of ammunition and provisions. When they arrived at Wu-sung and Shanghai they were astonished to find these ports in the hands of the revolutionists.——Every day new cities are reported to have declared for the republic. Among the latest important accessions are Su-chow, Han-chow, Wu-hu, and Ning-po. In the provinces of Shansi, Shensi, Hu-nan and Sze-chuan the revolutionists are gaining ground.

# Our Three New Cardinals

BY JAMES J. WALSH, M.D., Ph.D.

[We have asked Dr. Walsh, who is well known to our readers, to write on the appointment of the three new American Cardinals. He is a personal friend of all three, and has known Cardinal Farley and Cardinal O'Connell for over fifteen years. Dr. Walsh is Dean of the Fordham University School of Medicine, and has for some years been Professor of Physiological Psychology at the Cathedral College.—Editor.]

THE appointment of three Americans, out of the seventeen new Cardinals created for the Sacred College at Rome, shows the position that the Catholic Church in America has gradually come to occupy in the minds of ecclesiastical rulers at Rome. When it is recalled that at the foundation of our Government there were altogether probably less than 30,000 Catholics out of 3,000,000 people, less than one in one hundred, while there are now probably 16,000,000 out of less than 100,000,000, something more than one in six of our population, it will be readily understood that a corresponding change in the position of the United States in the attitude of those in authority might be expected. With four American Cardinals, the American Church may now be expected to wield the influence due to it, because of its rapid growth and present position.

The three American Cardinals are men of very individual and quite contrasting characters. They are all devoted churchmen, yet of extremely different dispositions. Nothing would show more clearly that it is not men of any one type who are chosen to be the hinges on which the great work of Church administration swings, if we accept the derivation of the word for cardinal from the Latin word for hinge, but that men are chosen quite regardless of their personalities if only they have demonstrated their thoro Christian spirit, their administrative ability, and their power to conduct large affairs to an issue worthy of the Christian Church. There has been no exhibition of any unworthy ambition or self-seeking on the part of any of these men. They have done the work they had to do with thorogoing devotion and with simple directness. They have been advanced from one post to another in the Church with confidence, because the last work they had to do had been so successfully conducted. Having managed smaller things they have been placed over higher, until now their appointments to the highest position in the Church comes very naturally and is only what has been expected for some time. All three of them are known as men whose interior lives are as interesting to those who from their duties necessarily know something about them as their exterior accomplishment has made them of interest to the people around them.

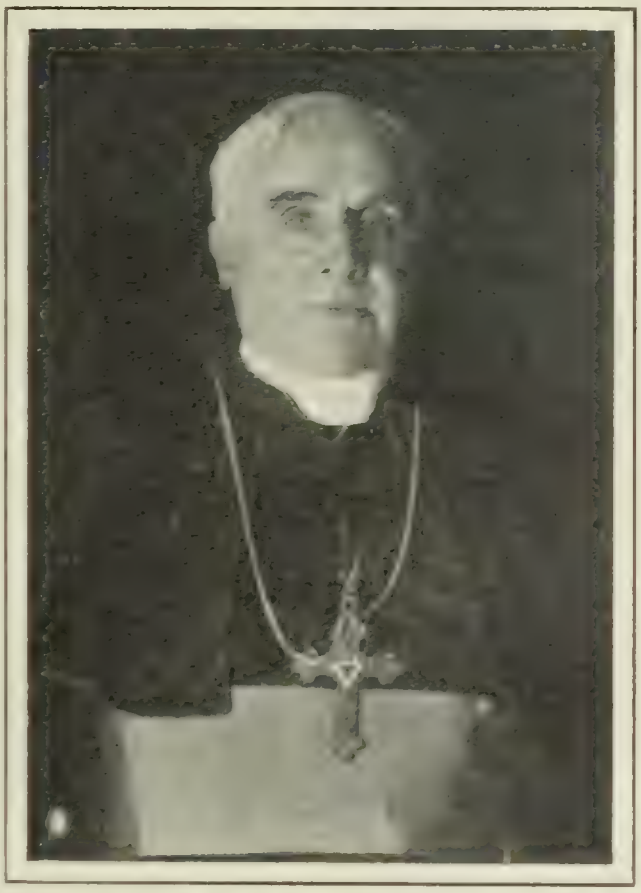
## Cardinal John M. Farley

For New Yorkers of course the most interesting feature of the recent announcement from Rome was the elevation of the Archbishop of New York to the College of Cardinals. As the Archbishop of one of the largest and most populous dioceses in the world, with a Catholic population of nearly 2,000,000 —for it must not be forgotten that his jurisdiction includes not only Manhattan, the Bronx and Richmond, but all the towns up the middle Hudson and to the east and west of it as far as the Connecticut and Pennsylvania lines, Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster and Westchester counties and the Bahama Islands—it has seemed for some time almost inevitable that Archbishop Farley should be made a Cardinal. His whole career pointed to such an honorable culmination, for he has accomplished every work that his hand was set to with noteworthy success and with a lack of friction that has become a characteristic of all that he does. There is so little manifestation of energy except in actual accomplishment that the onlooker scarcely realizes how much is being done until after some years the finished product proves to be of great significance. A friend once said that his action was like

a bit of nature's own work, accomplished entirely without fuss yet with admirable efficiency.

Cardinal Farley was born April 20, 1842, in County Armagh, Ireland, and received his early education in Macarten's College, Monaghan County, Ireland. He did not come to this country with his parents until he was about seventeen, and then entered St. John's College, now Fordham University. After his graduation he went to the provincial seminary at Troy, where his successful scholarship attracted the attention of Cardinal McCloskey, who sent him to Rome to complete his studies in theology. He was ordained priest in Rome in 1870, at the age of twenty-eight. The celebration of the fortieth anniversary of his ordination was an important event in the history of the archdiocese of New York. On his return to this country he was assigned for duty at St. Peter's Church, Staten Island. At the end of two years, however, he was chosen as the secretary of the Archbishop, a post that made him familiar with all the administrative details of the archdiocese and gave him many opportunities to meet distinguished ecclesiastics both in this country and in Europe while in attendance on the Cardinal. In 1884 he was made a private chamberlain to the Pope, with the title of Monsignor. He then became the pastor of St. Gabriel's Church, in East Twenty-seventh street, New York.

He was offered the position of president of the American College at Rome, of which he was a distinguished graduate, but he had become so indispensable that he could not be spared from New York. Successively, then, he reached higher dignities in the Church, being made Vicar General, Domestic Prelate, Prothonotary Apostolic, and then Auxiliary Bishop to Archbishop Corrigan, who had succeeded Cardinal McCloskey. During the ten years while these dignities were coming to him, his work as the pastor of St. Gabriel's Church was full of the deepest spirit of Christianity. No member of his parish was neglected, and he was especially careful of the needs of the poor and the education and provision of incentives for the children. His parochial schools became models and his parish itself developed in every phase of its church life until priest and people were most thoroly in sympathy.



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THE MOST REVEREND JOHN M. FARLEY
Archbishop of New York

Cardinal Farley has been particularly successful as the patron of education and of the intellectual life of his diocese. His parish schools at St. Gabriel's were the first marvelous fruits of his power to inspire educational advance and progress. With his appointment as Archbishop came the foundation of the Cathedral College, which provides undergraduate courses for young men who are to study for the priesthood. This has succeeded wonderfully, not only in point of numbers, but in the standards that have been maintained and the thoroness of the work done. There is probably no college in which a higher seriousness of purpose prevails or better work is done. Tho scarcely more than half a dozen

years old the college has over four hundred students on its rolls. The Diocesan Seminary, at Dunwoodie, the creation of Archbishop Corrigan, the predecessor of Cardinal Farley, has been developed and enlarged with an important addition to its buildings and with additions to its faculty that make it one of the most important institutions of its kind in this country.

It was largely owing to Archbishop Farley's interest, to his personal appeals to prominent Catholics, and to his own contributions toward its capital, that the Catholic Encyclopedia was originally begun and has been carried on so successfully. There is no doubt now that it is to be not only a great literary and educational success, but that it will reap also a financial success to demonstrate the wide popular interest aroused in it. During the Archbishopric of Cardinal Farley, St. John's College at Fordham, of which he is a distinguished alumnus, developed into a university under his patronage and with his encouragement. That it now has over 1,000 students on its rolls, nearly one-half of whom are in the graduate departments of law and medicine, shows how Catholic educational interests have developed in the great archdiocese under his care.

Cardinal Farley's power to accomplish things has been due to his wonderful influence over men. A steady, quiet, untiring, efficient worker himself, he has aroused others to work as few men are capable of doing. He has known how to choose men, to encourage them, to bring out the best that is in them, and so has made them as efficient as himself. Deeply charitable, the poor and children have been the two great interests of his life. He has been for many years the director of the Society of Saint Vincent de Paul in New York, encouraging it in the work of personal service for the poor, which means so much. He has felt that life is service, and has given himself unsparingly, thinking for others, feeling for others, doing for others.

To know him is literally to love him. He is one of the most courteous and kindly of men, with an ease of manner that makes it hard to understand how he is able to accomplish so much. Those who know his closest friends, know that they are all the hardest of hard workers. It is this sort of man that above all appeals to him, and his consultors and advisors are all men noted for their power to get things done. Hard work does not deter them, as it never did the Cardinal himself at any stage of his career.

Tho approaching his seventieth year the Cardinal is hale and hearty, and does not at all look his years. Probably one of the greatest surprises in the midst of the announcements of the new dignity, even for many of his friends of long standing, has been to find from the sketch of his life that he was almost three score and ten. He has many years of usefulness before him. His new dignity will only enable him to use his added prestige and influence in the Church for the great causes of Catholic education and of Catholic social service, to which he has been devoted all his life. All over the country his selection as Cardinal has met with the heartiest response and the most cordial congratulations. He deserves them all, tho he will take them as modestly as he has every other distinction that has come to him, and will continue to labor with the same simple directness and successful thoroness that has always characterized his work.

## Cardinal Diomede Falconio

Cardinal Diomede Falconio might seem, from his foreign name, scarcely to deserve the title of an American Cardinal. We are all so comparatively new here in America, even those who can trace their descent for five or six generations, that surely a man who voted for President of the United States in 1872, and who had been here for nearly ten years before that, must be considered an American. Cardinal Falconio was born in 1842 in Italy, and at the age of eighteen became a Franciscan. A few years later he came to this country to teach the classics at St. Bonaventure's College, Allegheny, Cattaraugus County, New York. After his ordination he spent some years as assistant parish priest in St. Anthony's parish, in Sullivan street, New York City, where the growing colony of Italians had just been founded. Later he became a president of St. Bonaventure's College, and here his administrative ability manifested itself. In the course of subsequent duties he was sent to Newfoundland to assist the Bishop of

Harbor Grace, where his faculty for administration attracted the attention of his ecclesiastical superiors in Rome, and he was not long after made the Archbishop of an Italian diocese.

His American experience, together with his successful administrative ability, naturally suggested him as a representative of the Pope when difficulties occurred or special arrangements were to be made in Church matters in America. It is said that he was thought of for the position of Apostolic Delegate to the United States when that position was established. The appointment of Cardinal Satolli only meant that Cardinal Falconio's selection was delayed. In the meantime there came the school troubles in the Province of Manitoba, and Archbishop Falconio as the Pope's representative greatly assisted a satisfactory solution. His tact and diplomatic ability in the best sense of that word were commented on very favorably at the time and it was evident that he was thoroly capable and able to bring order out of confusion in delicate situations. His appointment as Apostolic Delegate to the United States was not unexpected, then, and in this new post he has proved to have all the precious qualities that were noted by those who had watched his career with sympathetic eyes before.

He has won the favor of every one with whom he has come in contact. His duties as the representative of the Pope have necessarily brought him into intimate relations with the Presidents of the United States in the last ten years and with prominent members of the Government. He stood high in the estimation of President Roosevelt and is not less highly esteemed by President Taft. Difficult problems in connection with the negotiations over the Friars' lands in the Philippines and knotty questions in connection with the older relations of Church and State in the Philippines and their modification for the new order of things have been largely settled by him. His management in these matters has won the admiration of Americans at Washington and been productive of satisfaction at Rome.

In the questions that have so constantly to be determined in the legal settlement of Church affairs, his thoro going



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MGR. DIOMEDE FALCONIO,
Apostolic Delegate to Washington

recognition of rights, and above all, his gentle kindliness and sympathetic humanity, have won golden opinions. The spirit of the gentle Francis, to whose order he belongs, is in him, and has enabled him to win hearts even under trying conditions. He has proved himself deeply interested in all the great movements in the Church here in America, has often graced banquets by his presence and helped large conventions by his readiness to lend the encouragement of his words. What he has had to say has always been simple, straightforward and direct, usually suggesting forcefully the great Christian moral solutions of our social problems, and dwelling rather on the prospect of amelioration of conditions than on the evils that need correction. He has all the charm of the Italian gentleman and that fine courtesy that Marion Crawford familiarized us with in some of his higher Italian ecclesiastics, and that Henry Harland depicted so sympathetically.

His appointment as Cardinal marks his departure from America as the Apostolic Delegate. He leaves many regrets behind and goes accompanied by the best

wishes of all classes of people who have known him here. There is no doubt that in any situation in which he may be placed one can look with confidence for the same tactful, happy administration of affairs, no matter how difficult they may be, that has characterized his career during the last twenty years. In spite of his nearly seventy years he is active, capable, thoro and able to accomplish a great deal of work. Much may still be looked for from him, and there is no doubt that his wide knowledge of the affairs of the Church in all parts of North America particularly will make him an extremely valuable counselor to the Curia at Rome.

## Cardinal William H. O'Connell

The new Cardinal Archbishop of Boston is a much younger man than either of the other newly appointed American Cardinals. He will not be fifty-two years of age until December. He was born in Lowell, Mass., and distinguished himself in his studies early in life. His success as a student at Boston College in the undergraduate department brought him the reward of a scholarship in the American College at Rome. Here he was ordained priest, but remained at the college as prefect for nearly two years, until the end of 1885, when he returned to Boston. Ten years later he was appointed Rector of the American College, where he had graduated. This is an institution founded by bishops of the United States and maintained by them, on property which they were able to secure mainly thru the liberality of Pope Pius IX when he was civil ruler of Rome. It was rightly considered that the education of young men in Rome itself, surrounded as they are by the memorials of more than twenty centuries of history, close to what has been the center of Christendom during all the ages, and in intimate touch with Church matters at the fountain head, would train ecclesiastics of the highest type of scholarship and devotion. This idea has been fully exemplified in the lives of the graduates of the American College at Rome, many of whom have imprest themselves deeply upon the Catholic Church in America. It is easy to understand that the man selected as Rector of the American College is always looked up to as one specially chosen for qualities of mind and heart, and whose career is only just beginning. For five years the present Cardinal continued as President of the American College, and if one wants to know a proper estimate of his character it may be very well obtained from young men now priests thruout this country who were students at the American College at this time. They agree in considering him a man of high spiritual power and intellectual capacity, with abundance of human sympathies. He has administrative ability of a high order, as displayed during his years as college president. During this time he became very well known to the ecclesiastical authorities at Rome, and especially to Pope Leo XIII, that wonderful knower of men and chooser of those who would best serve great purposes.

In 1901 he was chosen as the Bishop of Portland, Maine, and consecrated in the great Church of St. John Lateran, on May 19 of that year. His administration of his diocese proved that the choice had been excellent and that those who had known him in Rome had not been deceived in their estimate of him as an efficient administrator. In 1905 he was chosen by Pope Pius X to go to Japan as a special legate to make arrangements for the appointment of a Vicar Apostolic in that country. His selection proved that he was as highly thought of by Pope Pius X and his advisers as he had been by Pope Leo XIII. His mission to Japan was most successful, and as such missions usually bring ecclesiastical recognition, there was not much surprise when the comparatively young Bishop of Portland was announced as the choice of the Pope for the Archbishopric of Boston.

Here Archbishop O'Connell was given a magnificent scope for his powers as an administrator. The old metropolitan city of New England with its environs has become a great center of Catholicity. In the archdiocese there are probably 1,000,000 Catholics. Archbishop Williams was a grand old man, genial, saintly, fine in all his beautiful ways, but advancing years told against his power to administer this large archdiocese and there was need of a younger man's energy. Archbishop O'Connell has proved just that source of energy that was need-

ed. Already during the short four years since his appointment he has organized over forty new parishes in Boston and has given opportunities for men whose years were being spent as curates to express themselves in the thoroly Catholic organization of their people.

This has not been accomplished without friction. Nothing in the world that really ever gets anywhere proceeds without some friction. Whatever there has been of this useful element in nature has only been just sufficient to enable the movement to get on unceasingly. Older priests with very large parishes have found themselves somewhat shorn of dignity and prestige by the division of these parishes, sometimes into many parts, but the result has been good in every way. The Christian life of the people was made more active, the needs of congregations are better looked to, a more personal, intimate union between pastors and people has come, and in every way there has been growth in the spirit. Above all, younger men have been given opportunities to use the mature, full powers of their early middle age in the organization of parishes and the uplift of their people.



THE MOST REVEREND WM. H. O'CONNELL.
Archbishop of Boston

Some of the work accomplished in this way has been wonderfully well done. For many years now I have had invitations to New England to talk to Catholic organizations of various kinds. What has impressed me above all is the thoro organization of parish work, and the union above all of the men of the parishes with their pastor. In this way work is being accomplished that is charmingly reminidful of the old days of medieval Christianity, when the parish was the unit of Church organization, and when there gathered around a parish church the schools, the guilds, the Church societies of many kinds, the organization of popular entertainment and the best opportunities for the expression of the heart and soul of the people.

This is what is coming back in New England in simply beautiful fashion. It is this parish life that Archbishop O'Connell is ready to foster in every way and has made thoroly possible by the breaking up of large parishes that were too unwieldy for the personal influence of their pastors. Besides, he has been deeply interested in education and especially the education of his clergy, and has been the patron of every mode of intellectual development. There has come a wonderful unification of interests in the archdiocese and a drawing together of all its forces so as to make it solidly one. The most important note of the Church has always been its unity, and living in the midst of populations that wandered away from the Church in the persons of their forefathers four centuries ago because of disunifying principles, it is especially important to emphasize this and it has become the main purpose of the Archbishop's work.

A typical example of Archbishop O'Connell's thoroly practical methods may be seen in the organization of the Guild of St. Luke of Boston and the Association of Catholic Physicians, among whose members are to be found all the most prominent Catholic physicians of

the city. He has kept in touch with it during its existence and it represents a power for good in the ethics and the Christianity of the community that means much. Its discussion of ethical subjects leads to the clarification of difficult social problems and fulfills a function in professional life the value of which can scarcely be overestimated.

It is easy to understand then what a promising future is opening for the Church in New England now that the head of its great archdiocese is made a Cardinal and one of the close advisers of the head of the Church. Those who have watched Cardinal O'Connell's career and have seen it constantly fulfill even more than was anticipated of it, are quite complacent in their expectations for the future.

New York City.

# Why the Chinese Revolt

BY EDWARD ALSWORTH ROSS

[In our issue of September 7, 1911, Professor Ross, of the University of Wisconsin, contributed an article, entitled "The Race Mind of the Chinese." He recently spent a half-year in China, traveling 10,000 miles in and about the Empire, and penetrating to the capital of the innermost province. His book, "The Changing Chinese," has just been published. The present illuminating article has been written at our special request to explain to our readers a very complex situation.—EDITOR.]

IN a gorgeous native restaurant in Peking I sat at meat with five men, and four languages were needed for communication. The one white man was born in China, the son of a missionary. The rest were foreign-educated Chinese retained in Government service as experts. One was a Berlin Ph. D., another a Cornell doctor of philosophy, a third came from the University of London and had spent two years in the British Post office. The fourth was an A. M. of the Antwerp School of Commerce, licentiate of the University of Paris, and had served two years in the Banque de France. They had been in government service for from two to six months.

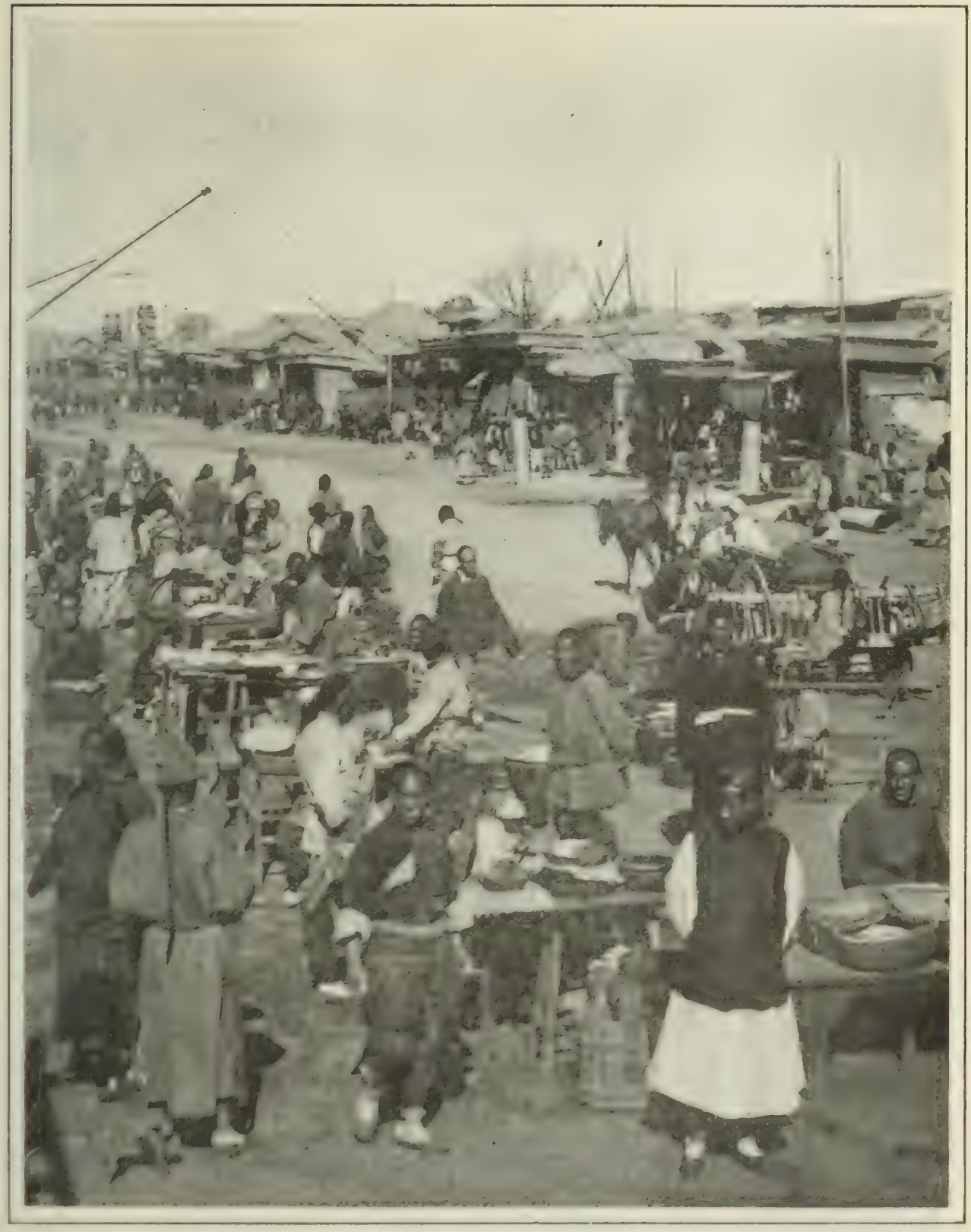
"How do you like it?" I asked.

They threw up their hands in despair. They were patriotic, eager to apply their hard-won knowledge to their country's need, but all had found that the Manchu blocks the way. "What is the use," said one, "of my studying the gathering of statistics in the various countries and reporting a plan for the coming Imperial census, when my chief is an ignorant Manchu who will light his fire with it?" "How can I put any heart into working out a reform for the Post Office," said the London man, "after I realize that my recommendations are not even read?" "We now see," said another disgustedly, "that the Government gives us posts and salaries in order to keep us educated men under surveillance here at Peking where we can't reach or influence the people. 'Reform' is all for show and the one absorbing thought of our rulers is to keep their graft."

The head of a provincial college, a ripe scholar, a Han-lin man, in fact, told me he could hardly endure his position. "How can I keep my self-respect," he broke out, "when constantly the Board of Education at Peking forces me to do foolish things? Here is an applicant thirty years old, who passes a brilliant entrance examination; but Peking won't let me admit him to my college because, forsooth, he is not 'a graduate of a middle school.'"

The Manchus are not a cultured people, mark you, and when they climbed into the saddle of empire about the time of Cromwell, they were on a level with the Afghans of today. They are to the Chinese what the Goths were to the Romans; and a Manchu directing the new education of China is as out of place as a Goth presiding over the schools of Athens in the fourth century. It is the brilliant Chinese, not the Manchus, who travel and study abroad. Yet when they return they are balked by the huge pervasive Manchu machine.

Sometimes high Manchu officials are totally illiterate, and I heard of one



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A BUSY MARKET IN PEKING

Ha-ta-men Street between the South Gate and the Chienmen Gate

Manchu "literary chancellor" who could not even read the examination essays submitted for provincial honors. So he piled them on top of his bed canopy, poked them with his cane as he lay smoking, and the thirteen that slid off first were declared winners!

In the Board of War at Peking are six hundred employees; but fifty do all the work. The rest are Manchus who sit in a chair, suck the pipe and watch the clock.

One of the directors of the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway—a purely Chinese

line—told me their chief trouble in building the road was the harassing "inspections" which obliged them to bribe the officials in order to go on with the work. Moreover, Peking forced upon the company a large, unneeded, foreign loan which would have been expended by Government men without the stockholders knowing how much stuck to the fingers of the officials. So, instead of using the money for building the road, the company loaned it out in small amounts at a high interest and will repay it as soon as the terms of the loan permit.

When the Manchu Tartars overpowered China, they placed Tartar garrisons in the chief cities. These "bannermen," living, a privileged caste, in their own walled quarter, and fed by Government rice, have vegetated and multiplied for generations. Usually the Tartar quarter is a dismal picture of tumbling walls, decay, indolence and squalor. On the big drill grounds you see the runways along which the horseman gallops and shoots arrows at a target while the Tartar military mandarins look on. These lazy bannermen were tried out in the new army, but proved flabby and good-for-nothing; they would break down on a twenty-mile march. Fattening on their hereditary pensions, they have given themselves up to sloth and vice, and their poor chest development, small, weak muscles and diminishing families foreshadow the early dying out of the stock.

"Reform" is in the air in China, but there are two brands of reform—that of the Manchu rulers and that of the leaders of the people. By "reform" the Government means the suppression of weakening vices like opium-smoking and gambling, the building of railroads, the establishing of a trained police, the strengthening of army and navy and the opening of new sources of Government revenue. But among the patriots "reform" means universal education, industrial training, an improved agriculture,



Photograph by Pictorial News Co., N. Y.

CHINESE SOLDIERS AND THEIR HEAVY MARCHING EQUIPMENT

This army was organized and drilled in the modern manner by Yuan-Shi-Kai, who now commands the loyal forces



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A GENERAL VIEW OF WUCHANG

The present rebellion broke out in this ancient city on the Yang-Tse River, which is the capital of the so-called Chinese Republic

sanitation, a free press, a humane penal system, the expenditure of taxes for the benefit of the people, accounting for public money and the responsibility of Government to the chosen representatives of the people.

What Peking wants is policies that will help them to hold the Powers at bay, swell their revenues and leave them in serene enjoyment of the matchless graft to be tapped from three hundred millions of industrious Celestials. In their naïve Asiatic view, the Government exists in order to magnify the luxury and glory of the Imperial Clan. Among the Manchu masters there is no tradition of service, nor can they acquire it in our time. Millions burn with patriotic ardor, and thousands acquainted with Western knowledge realize clearly just what might be done for the people. But the Manchus are careful to exclude them from high places and, after the manner of hereditary parasites, they go on in their old, self-indulgent way.

I talked with an eminent Chinese diplomat, known in two hemispheres, who was en route to Peking to sit on a Government board. "I don't suppose I shall be able to accomplish anything," he said. "The men who make the present Government of China are incapable and selfish, and their sole policy is to keep their lucrative places."

When, forty-four years ago, Japan faced about, her Emperor led the way. Spectacled doctors of philosophy headed Government bureaus and enjoyed the immense advantage of putting thru their reforms in education or sanitation or agriculture or forestry with the prestige of the oldest reigning dynasty on the globe. But in China the Government does not take the lead in Westernization. In zeal for progress the solid enlightened class, the natural leaders of the people, are far ahead of their rulers, and too often they find the Government a barrier in their path. Not long ago a queue-cutting movement starting at Hongkong spread among the people. But the stupid Government, which had obliged its soldiers and its foreign representatives to cut their queues, recalled that in the old days the Manchu conquerors had forced the queue upon the Chinese as a badge of submission. Accordingly they construed the unauthor-



Photograph by Pictorial News Co., N. Y.

CHINESE TROOPS IN ACTION
The soldiers of Yuan-Shi-Kai engaged in field maneuvers

ized cutting of the queue as a kind of treason. They persecuted the short-haired, false queues came into style and the movement ceased; but imagine the disgust!

The Regent is earnest, but the young man is not strong enough in character to overcome family pressure and petticoat intrigue and palace cabal. Censor after censor has been dismissed after denouncing—as is his bounden duty—that corrupt old blood-sucker, Prince Ching; but the Prince still remains the chief adviser of the Regent. Yuan-Shi-Kai and Tuan Fang, the strongest men that have appeared, the men who do things, were gotten rid of and control has fallen into the hands of weak and grasping men.

I was tiffining at the Astor House at Shanghai with two old American diplomats who had known China for decades. "Do you realize," said one, "that China has long been on the down grade? Marco Polo, if he traversed the Empire today, wouldn't begin to find the beauty he found in it six centuries ago. It's no use trying to do anything with the present dynasty. The Manchus are intellectually and morally effete, hence incapable of providing an efficient government. The Chinese have all the brains. The country needs a new dynasty, for only Westernization, and that *soon*, can save China from partition." "Yes," agreed the other, "nothing can be done till they get a new dynasty."

"All my best students," said the president of an American Mission College, "are in these secret anti-dynastic societies that ramify all thru South China; the finest minds, the noblest spirits. But the selfish, calculating fellows steer clear of conspiracy, for they cast in their lot with the powers that be and are on the lookout for Government jobs."

It is certain that the Chinese who have traveled or studied abroad, or lived in California or the Philippines or the Straits Settlements, despair of their country under its present leadership, and

many of the best elements of the nation are leagued to expel the Manchu parasites. Insiders tell me that the revolts that break out here and there are premature flashes in the pan; the work of organizing and smuggling in arms is yet far from complete. It may be years before the Big Thing comes off. Last spring the plot to capture the Viceroy at Canton and issue orders in his name failed through a slip. The Viceroy trapped the revolutionists, had their throats quietly cut, and piled up the corpses in his yamen for the world to look at. Yet, no doubt, he hates the Manchus as much as they did and will do his part when the hour strikes. But he had to butcher them to keep himself straight with Peking.

If China flings off the incubus, one prays that it be done quickly. In a crowded country where myriads cling to existence by their finger tips, the least shock precipitates countless human beings into the abyss. "Nine out of ten in this city," said a missionary at Ichang, "don't know where tomorrow's rice will come from." The brief interruption of river traffic, a short blocking of the interchange between town and country, a brigandage that keeps the terrified cultivator a few days from his fields, and thousands must starve. The vast unpeopled spaces within the walls of Nanking and Soochow and the ruined state of many a South China city testify to the appalling havoc wrought by the Taipings. Certain inner provinces, yet sparse from the Mohammedan rebellions, bear witness to the awful destruction of life in any prolonged civil convulsion in China. Even a successful revolution, that did not promptly replace in every district the crumbling Manchu rule with an efficient government of its own, would work more harm to China than good.

MADISON, WIS.

# The Situation in Mexico

BY CHESTER T. CROWELL

[Mr. Crowell has been in active journalism in Mexico City, and has made a deep study of the country. Our readers will remember several articles from his pen in THE INDEPENDENT last spring and summer during the disturbances on the Mexican border. Mr. Crowell is managing editor of the *Statesman* of Austin, Texas.—EDITOR.]

THE most important bit of Mexican public opinion of today, written in one sentence, would be: If Mexico is to remain an independent nation every citizen must be a patriot, at least until the crisis is over.

That is the explanation of the remarkable—one might even say astounding—display of good common sense by numerous former followers of General Diaz who are holding up the hands of Dr. Francisco I. Madero, President-elect. His bravery in starting the revolution and his unselfish efforts to bring its evil after effects to a close as soon as possible have challenged their admiration; his sincerity and honesty win their kindly consideration but above everything else they are impressed with the fact that he is destined to be President of Mexico, beginning some time during the month of November, and they want to stand by him at least until order is restored, lest some unlucky moment find them face to face with foreign intervention.

If Mexico had the same opportunity as Canada, a vote would show we are no more popular with our neighbors on the south than with those on the north. In spite of all the diplomatic declarations made during the last twenty years, the bulk of Mexico's population still believes the United States would like to take Mexico. How can they help it when so many millions of dollars of American gold are invested there and the stream of American immigrants and investors is never ending? They are afraid of the other nations and they want peace and order before anything else. While this is nothing more than a display of rudimentary common sense it is still quite

better than the average Latin-American nation will do, during times such as those thru which Mexico is now passing. In fact, this bit of good judgment is the most encouraging feature of the whole situation. It looks toward the day when feuds and clamor will end with the counting of the ballots—as in a real republic.

Any one who has ever been far enough across the Rio Grande to engage a Mexican in conversation will never doubt his patriotism. These revolutions which spring up from time to time show not only the disturbed condition of the public mind—they show also that Mexico has among her poorest citizens the sort of men who would be martyrs for their country. They are entirely too ready to show it on the battlefield; thus when, for once, they show it by remaining off the battlefield it must be given more than passing comment.

The enemies of Madero are not few in Mexico. It would be by no means difficult for any leader of ability to gather strength that would wreck his administration or at least embarrass him beyond all possibility of good work. But the public opinion of Mexico was clearly shown in the decisive defeat of the candidates who opposed Madero in the presidential election and the defeat of Dr. Francisco Vasquez Gomez, candidate for Vice-President, for Gomez and not Pino Suarez is a hero of the revolution. The worst thing any one can say about Suarez with entire truthfulness is that he doesn't amount to much. He is comparatively unknown and in all probability will return to Yucatan to be governor, after his inauguration as Vice-President. It seems Madero is going to follow the precedent of Diaz by keeping the Vice-President in the background. Ramon Corral's chief recommendation was that he never got in the way. The custom of a man being governor of a State and having a Cabinet office or some other important post is quite common in Mexico. It will be remembered that Enrique C. Creel while Ambassador to the United States was also governor of the State of Chihuahua. While he was in the United States the officer next in rank administered affairs. Inversely, Suarez will probably remain at Merida, capital of Yucatan, and at the same time be, constitutionally, the Vice-President.

The withdrawal of Bernardo Reyes turned the critical situation of the campaign for President into an incident. General Reyes would have received a very large vote for President and would have been more and more a disturbing element in the country. He is so utterly out of sympathy with the purposes of those who won the revolution and so entirely undeserving of any honors at the hands of the people, since he was in Europe on the payroll of the Diaz Government at the time of the revolution, that it is slight wonder the ardent followers of Madero were rude to him when he tried to make a speech in the City of Mexico. There is very good reason for believing he went to San Antonio to start a revolution. His future plans still remain in some doubt, altho he recently went before Governor O. B. Colquitt of Texas and assured him that he is in Texas not to foment a revolution, but to seek safety. He said he considered his life in danger while he was in Mexico. Certainly it wasn't endangered by any connivance of Madero. It seems, on the whole, that this was a mere attempt to inflame the minds of his partisans.

Looking forward to the administration of Madero one can see much ground for optimism. Imbued as he is with progressive ideas, gathered on this side of the border, Madero will make strenuous efforts to establish a rule of law and respect for the letter and spirit of the constitution. He will restore to the courts that high position in the respect of the people which is essential to constitutional government. He will urge liberal laws for the advancement of material interests and tend away from the Diaz policy of encouraging development of the country by the granting of concessions to foreign syndicates.

One of his most definite statements with reference to his policy is that he will oppose monopolies. He promises safety to only such holders of concessions as can prove they received them according to the laws of the country, and have complied with the conditions prescribed. While there has always been a certain amount of suspicion with reference to the

manner in which concessions were given out under the Diaz administration, it is more than likely investigation will develop that most of them are entirely within the letter of the law and that in a vast majority of the cases the conditions have been complied with. One might not like the way Diaz did things, but he did them in an orderly manner, at least. There was very little cheap subterfuge.

Madero will undoubtedly soon have Mexicans discussing many of the economic problems which engage the attention of this country. They exist in Mexico, but they haven't been discovered yet. The only danger is that he may overreach himself and suffer the failure of the reformer who arrives prematurely.

There are a lot of "ifs" in the way when one tries to forecast success for the administration of Madero. He is such a flighty sort of person one never feels quite sure he will not spoil everything by to-morrow's move, but luck has been with him thus far. If he will just start on the substantial things first he is fairly safe. If he begins by opening a few hundred of the public schools closed by the revolution it will help enormously. If he will resume work on the Government irrigation dams and port works at the same time he will have annexed one of the main sources of the strength of Diaz. The people will be ready, then, to listen either with attention or amusement when he tries to lead the way to more practical self-government. If he just helps them in a practical way at first, he is in less danger of stirring resentment by any new ideas imported from the United States.

Mexico is struggling pretty hard just now to keep up with all the new things it has to learn. It is in about the same position as a small boy suddenly jerked from the third grade into college. Faith in the teacher is pulling Mexico along all right thus far, but the teacher carries a heavy load of responsibility. Nothing is more indicative of the difficulty of the situation than that the men who won the revolution didn't know how to vote after the victory was theirs and the ballot boxes open before them. But the pessimist must remember it was at no convention of college professors that the Magna Charta was signed. Friends—for the most part friends of Madero—showed the voters how to make out their ballots. Incidentally it might here be remarked that the revolution has placed more able men in the public mind than Mexicans knew the country possessed before. Already it is assured that Francisco Leon de la Barra, provisional President, whose patriotism and sense of justice kept him from being a candidate for the Vice-Presidency when he would have won, will some day receive even greater honors at the hands of his countrymen.

At present, affairs in Mexico are in a bad way. Business is suffering heavily. The tourist traffic is dead. Immigration has ceased. Disorders break out from time to time and keep the soldiers busy hurrying from place to place to quiet incipient revolutions. Fortunately for the country, most of these have occurred in the remote places. The cities and towns are fairly well guarded. There has been enough disorder to force foreign intervention for the protection of life and property had the disorders occurred where foreign money is invested. But they didn't, and this is due in equal shares to the discretion of the people, the care of the Government, and luck.

The Mexico of today is not the Mexico of ten years ago, however, and it takes a lot of disturbance to wreck such a rich country. The world must have silver and gold and copper and scores of other products the country exports. Material interests, dormant at present, should not be pictured as an infant industry needing the diligent care of a paternal government, but as a giant stunned. Sometimes, in the most important affairs of state, luck must be taken into account. If nothing terribly untoward occurs Mexico will be well on the way to normal conditions within three months. It will take years to overcome all of the results of the revolution, but there is new vigor in the people and new enthusiasm. Whatever the conditions of the day, Mexico has won for itself an undertone of optimism instead of pessimism or the constant dread of the question that remained uppermost in the public mind and unanswered for a quarter of a century: "After Diaz, what?"

Austin, Texas.

# November Meteors

BY MARY PROCTOR

[Miss Mary Proctor is the daughter of the distinguished astronomer, R. A. Proctor, and is herself an astronomer of wide reputation. She was born in Dublin, Ireland, and graduated from the College of Preceptors at London. She has viewed several total eclipses of the sun on scientific expeditions, and has written and lectured on astronomical subjects. Editor.]

"The seeming stars fall headlong from the skies, and shooting thru the darkness, gild the night with sweeping glories and long trails of light."—Virgil

DURING the month of November we may look forward to two special displays of meteors. The first occurs between November 13 and 15, and is known as the Leonids, because all the meteors seem to radiate from the sickle-shaped group of stars in the constellation Leo. The great display does not begin till after midnight, and is seen at its best between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning.

The second display occurs between November 17 and 23, and is known as the Andromedes, because the meteors seem to radiate from the constellation of Andromeda. That is, if their paths were traced backward, they would all pass thru or near that constellation. As it is overhead at 8 o'clock on the 22d, one can observe the Andromedes at a rather more convenient hour than in the case of the Leonids.

The Leonids travel very swiftly, since we meet them, and they are of a bluish-green tint, with bright trains. The Andromedes move slowly, as they overtake the earth. In color they are reddish, being less intensely heated than the Leonids, and their trains are not as bright. It is a singularly impressive spectacle to watch these silently gliding messengers from space illuminating the starry heavens. The unerring aim with which they plunge into the atmosphere surrounding our planet, the startling velocity, and the vivid brightness of these apparitions in the sky, excite our admiration, and the question naturally arises, "What can they be?"

Various theories have been suggested regarding their origin. According to the noted French scientist, M. Stanislaus Meunier, meteoric stones are fragments of an ancient satellite of the earth, smaller than the present moon. For this reason it ran thru its career more rapidly, ultimately going to pieces. These still continue to circle around the earth. Some scientists considered that the meteorites represented the débris of a shattered world.

Camille Flammarion advanced the theory that the meteorites were of terrestrial origin, ejected from the interior of volcanoes in long past ages and finally recaptured by the earth. Other scientists were of the opinion that they were hurled from volcanoes on the moon, or that they were the left-over fragments from which the planets were originally formed. As a matter of fact, the erratic wanderers in space, which form part of the great meteor swarms known as the Leonids and Andromedes, are undoubtedly the débris of a shattered comet.

This brings us to one of the most remarkable discoveries of nineteenth century astronomy. At the time of the great meteoric shower of 1833, Professors Olmstead and Twining, of New Haven, were the first to draw special attention to the radiant point of the meteors, as indicating the existence of a swarm of meteors revolving around the sun in a permanent orbit. Professor Olmstead went so far as to call the swarm a comet. In 1864, Professor Newton, of New Haven, showed by an examination of the old records that there had been a number of great meteoric showers at intervals of thirty-three or thirty-four years, and he predicted confidently a repetition of the shower on November 13th or 14th, in the year 1866. The shower occurred as predicted

and was observed in Europe. It was followed by another the next year, which was visible in America.

The meteoric swarm extended in a procession so long as to require more than two years to cross the earth's orbit. The researches of Professor Newton, supplemented by those of Adams, the discoverer of the planet Neptune, showed that the swarm moves in a long ellipse, within a period of thirty-three years. A return of the shower was expected in 1899 or 1900, but failed to materialize, tho during the early morning of November 14-15, 1903, a well marked shower occurred, best seen west of the Mississippi, and especially on the Pacific Coast. The total number that fell were estimated at tens of thousands.

Next came the discovery by Schiaparelli, the Milanese astronomer, of the remarkable fact that the Perseids or August meteors were moving along the same path as that of Tuttle's comet, which appeared in 1862. Shortly after, Leverrier published his orbit of the Leonid meteors, and almost at the same time Oppolzer, of Vienna, published his orbit of Temple's comet of 1866, and the two orbits were seen at once to be practically identical. Three years later came the shower of Andromedes, following in the track of a little comet which was first discovered in 1827. In 1846 it reappeared as twin comets, and since then has never been seen. Along its pathway the swarm of meteors known as the Andromedes now pursue their way, apparently the fragments of the ill-fated comet, which has ceased to exist. As final proof of the undoubted connection between comets and meteor swarms, Prof. Alexander Herschel found that among more than one hundred of the distinct meteor swarms now recognized, five are similarly related to a comet.



AHNIGHITO, THE GREAT CAPE YORK METEORITE

Its weight exceeds 36 tons, and it is the largest and heaviest meteorite known. We reproduce this photograph by the permission of Dr. G. F. Kunz, who is shown with his friend, the late Mr. Parker, editor of *Popular Science News*.



THE METEOR OF JUNE 7, 1899
Photographed with six-inch Bruce telescope, Yerkes Observatory, by Prof. E. E. Barnard

There is no longer any doubt, therefore, as to the relationship existing between comets and meteor swarms. In the case of the Leonids and the Andromedes the meteoric swarm follows the comet, and the prevailing belief at present seems, on the whole, to be that the comet itself is only the thickest part of a meteoric swarm, and that the clouds of meteors scattered along its path result from its breaking into fragments.

That comets eventually break up and go to pieces is not surprising, when we consider how strongly they are attracted by the sun, and the varying force of the planets, according to their distance. For this reason the comet is, as it were, constantly pulled in all directions, which is bound to end disastrously. Furthermore, it has internal troubles of its own, for when trying to round a curve, at times, some parts of the comet have to turn faster than others, just as when a motor car rounds a corner the outer wheels turn faster than the inner ones. This is the time for the chauffeur to make use of a mechanism called the "differential gear," to permit this difference in speed, otherwise the motor and its occupants are apt to come to grief.

Now, in the case of the comet, there is no "differential gear," and in consequence, as the comet rounds a curve, all the parts of which it consists are trying, because of the momentum, to move at the same rate of speed, but they cannot do so. As a result they are torn apart, as in the case of Biela's comet. Nevertheless, tho the particles forming a comet may dissolve partnership, yet they are always subject to the controlling influence of the sun. Every tiny particle continues on its way around this luminary in perfect safety, until it plunges at a terrific rate of speed into the atmosphere surrounding our planet. Then we see the sparks fly, and the brief career of a shooting star is ended.

Fortunately for us, the earth is enveloped in a protective atmospheric shield. Otherwise we would be subjected to such a bombardment by these meteoric stones as to seriously menace life. These celestial bullets would be constantly hitting us, making bullet-proof houses and iron umbrellas a necessity when venturing out of doors. As it is, they must be a constant source of danger to aviators, accounting possibly for many unexplained fatalities.

While meteorites have fallen in plenty, yet we have only one instance of a meteorite connected with a meteoric shower. In this case it was supposed to be a fragment from the Andromedes, or shattered remains of Biela's comet, which came to grief so mysteriously. It is known as the Mazapil meteorite, because it fell at Mazapil, in Northern Mexico, in 1885, during the shower of Andromedes, or "Bielids," which occurred that evening. "Whether the coincidence was accidental or not, it is interesting," to quote the words of the late Prof. A. C. Young. "Many high authorities speak confidently of this piece of iron as being a piece of Biela's comet itself." Were it endowed with speech it could give us much valuable information with regard to its brief career as part of a comet which at one time attracted so much attention.

This is one of the few instances in which purely iron meteorites have been actually seen to fall. The other seven places are: Agram, Croatia, Austria, in 1751; Dickson County, Tenn., U. S., in 1835; Braunau, Bohemia, in 1847; Victoria West, South Africa, in 1862; Nedagollah, Arabia, in 1870; Rowton,

England, in 1876, and Cabin Creek, Ark., U. S., in 1886. Specimens of more than three hundred meteors which have been seen to fall are treasured in our museums, the finest collection in the world being that at Vienna. The collection of the British Museum, and that at Paris, and the American Museum of Natural History, are also of great value, and the cabinet of Yale University is especially rich.

It seems scarcely worth while for scientists to concern themselves about these particles of iron and dust, yet they are of special interest from many points of view, if only from the fact that they add materially to the mass of the earth. According to Professor Newcomb, no less than 146,000 million meteoric particles fall upon the earth during the course of a year. Thus, day by day, year by year, millions of meteorites increase the mass of the earth, but the amount is infinitely small compared with its actual mass. For, if each meteor which falls weighs but a grain, then the earth's weight each year is increased by more than 99,000 tons, a mere nothing compared with the actual mass of the earth.

According to Professor Young: "If we assume a fall of twenty million each day, weighing one-sixtieth of a pound, the total amount would be about fifty thousand tons a year; and if the specific gravity of the meteoric dust averages the same as that of granite, it would take about eight hundred million years for the deposition of a layer one inch thick on the earth's surface" ("Manual of Astronomy," page 467).

Mr. William Frederick Denning, the self-made English astronomer, is an expert with regard to meteoric showers, and as his researches on the subject have been entirely non-telescopic, he has shown how much may be done for astronomy in this line by observation with the unaided eye. In 1890, he wrote regarding his meteoric observations: "My plan of working may be briefly described as follows: All the observations were made in the open air and from the garden adjoining the house. Attention was almost invariably given to the eastern sky. In mild weather I sat in a chair with the back inclined at a suitable angle; but on cold, frosty nights I found it expedient to maintain a standing posture, and sometimes to pace to and fro, always, however, keeping the eyes directed towards the firmament in quest of meteors."

Mr. Denning uses a perfectly straight wand as a help and corrective to the eye in ascribing the lines of flight. "When the meteor was seen, the wand was immediately projected upon its track and the position quickly noted and reproduced on an eighteen-inch celestial globe." An accurate knowledge of the constellations and the brighter stars becomes a great help in locating the path of the meteor. To determine the duration of its visibility some recite rapidly familiar verses until the meteor vanishes, noting the exact word said at the instant of disappearance. A simpler method is to count the numerals in their order, then by rehearsing the same number before a clock, the time during which the meteor remained visible can be accurately determined.

Naturally, during a meteoric shower, only a few specially bright meteors could be observed in this way, as they follow each other so rapidly. There is also a tendency to overestimate their size and distance, tho as a rule they first appear at an altitude of 80 or 100 miles, and disappear at a hight of from 5 to 10. The length of the path is generally between 50 and 500 miles, though in some cases it has been much greater. In 1860 a meteor passed from over Lake Michigan,



SECTION OF THE CHACO METEORITE
Illustration from "The Story of the Heavens," by Sir R. S. Ball. Permission of Cassell & Co., Ltd.

across the country, and fell into the sea beyond Cape May. Sometimes brilliant fireballs are seen during meteor showers, and they have been variously described as comparing in size with the moon, and in brightness with the first magnitude star Sirius. Extravagant statements have been made by amateurs in many instances, greatly detracting from the value of the observation in consequence.

Yet the following interesting experiments, which were made by Prof. J. Lawrence Smith, of the University of Louisville, Ky., and described by him in a lecture on Meteoric Stones, to be found in the tenth annual report of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., for the year 1855, gives some idea of the extreme difficulty in determining size and brightness with accuracy. These experiments, that would be considered ordinarily waste of time, were made to prove the perfect fallacy of making any but a most erroneous estimate of the size of luminous bodies by their apparent size, even when their distance from the observer and their true size are known.

Without going into details of the experiment, the following were the results:

The actual diameter of the carbon point, as seen at ten inches, was three-tenths of an inch; at two hundred yards it seemed one-half the diameter of the moon's disk; at the distance of a quarter of a mile it appeared equal to three times the diameter of the moon's disk; and a half mile away it apparently equalled three and a half times the moon's disk. With the limelight, at ten inches away it appeared to be four-tenths of an inch; two hundred yards distant it was one-third the moon's disk; a quarter of a mile made it appear twice the size of the moon, and the same as seen at the distance of half a mile. The incandescent steel seemed two-tenths of an inch at a distance of ten inches; one quarter the diameter of the moon at two hundred yards; as large as the moon at a quarter of a mile, and the same at the distance of half a mile. How much more difficult, then, must it be to determine the size of a meteor as it swiftly vanishes.

Sometimes stray meteors are trapped by the camera and have their pictures taken while they are speeding across a region of the star-depths which is being photographed. Prof. E. E. Barnard, of the Yerkes Observatory at Williams Bay, Wis., has been specially fortunate in capturing unwary meteors. He has kindly allowed a photograph showing a meteor trail to be used as one of the illustrations for this article.

Sometimes disputes have arisen regarding the ownership of meteors; that is, whether they belong to the observer who saw it fall or to the man who owns the land whereon it was found. On the occasion of a fall of a meteor, November 5, 1841, at Bourbon, in the Department of Vendée, France, the case was decided in favor of the discoverer who saw it fall. However, a stone which fell in 1872 in southern France was awarded to the owner of the land. In his book on meteorites, M. Stanislaus Meunier cites an instance from the *Echo du Monde Savant* for November 24, 1842, in which the statement is made that a mass of iron fell in a field in the United States, but the American Government fined the owner for not paying duty on imported foreign goods! When Sir Robert S. Ball tells the story, he usually transfers the scene to his own country.

Among the meteorites in the Foyer collection at the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, is one termed the Willamette, which has a length of ten feet, hight of over six feet, and thickness of four feet three inches. This huge mass, weighing fifteen tons, was found by two prospectors in the autumn of 1902, in a forest south of Portland, Me. With the utmost difficulty, one of the prospectors removed the meteorite to his ranch, and the owner of the land on which it was found instituted suit for its recovery. The contest was carried to the Supreme Court, and decided in his favor. It was presented to the Museum by Mrs. William E. Dodge in April, 1906.

Sometimes meteors have been the cause of fearful accidents, as they crash down with terrific speed upon the earth. In the year 616, it is said, a large stone fell in China, smashing a carriage and killing ten men. In 944, according to the Froissart chronicles, a fiery meteor set some houses on fire; and on March 7, 1618, one started a fire in the Palais de Justice, Paris. Three men were killed at

sea in 1647, and one at Milan in 1654. In 1794, according to Flammarion, "a peasant of Kansas City was killed by an aerolite, which shattered a tree, reaching the ground with amazing velocity. In the East Indies a meteorite killed a man and wounded a woman, January 16, 1825; and on February 16, 1827, a meteor fell in that same part of the world, killing a man instantly with the force of the shock. A piece of this meteor is preserved in the Museum at Paris.

On the confines of Hungary a meteor fell on September 7, 1514, with a deafening noise. It was looked upon as a messenger from the gods, and later on was fastened by a chain in the middle of a temple erected in its honor by the people. Another example of the same kind occurred in Artois, France, only in this case the meteorite was fastened with a chain of iron, because it had the reputation of leaving the place on certain nights each year. A meteorite weighing over a thousand pounds served at one time as an idol in the church at Charcas, Mexico, but reposes at present in the Museum at Paris. In East Africa, at a place called Wanika, a meteor fell on March 6, 1853. The natives looked upon it as a god, anointed it with oil, covered it with garments embroidered in pearls, and placed it in a temple, where it received special honors.

Reference to the fact that meteorites were worshiped by the ancients is made by Aristotle, Seneca and Virgil. The Arabians thought they were fiery stones thrown by angels on the heads of demons when the latter ventured too near the sky. This legend is mentioned in the Koran, and referred to by the poet Moore in his "Paradise and the Peri," in the lines:

"Fleeter than the starry brands
Flung at night from angel hands
At those dark and daring sprites
Who would climb th' empyreal hights."

NEW YORK CITY.

# The Wonder-Worker

BY MINNIE LEONA UPTON

When the Wonder-worker waves
  Carelessly, imperiously—
His mysterious wand, nor craves
  Any leave from you or me,

Values change, or vanish quite,
  With kaleidoscopic shift:
What was worthless to the sight
  Now appears the choicest gift;

What was burden turns to boon
  What was hard full easy seems;
'Neath the sun, as 'neath the moon,
  All the world is land o' dreams.

Maiden, maiden, run and hide!
  'Ware the Wonder-worker's wand!"
Nay, she stands, with sweet eyes wide,
  Held as by a magic bond.

Can she neither speak nor stir,
  Hear no word of old or wise?
He has laid his wand on her
  Ah, the glory in her eyes!

BOSTON, MASS.

# The Spirit of Seattle

BY BARON D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT

[The author of this article recently made an extended trip thru the United States on a mission of peace, addressing thousands of people. The Baron is a member of the French Senate, a judge of the Hague Court, was a delegate from France to both the second and the third Hague Conferences and last year a recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize. On his journey thru this country he wrote a series of letters for *Le Temps* of Paris, which will be reprinted in book form, both abroad and by Ginn & Co. in this country. He has given THE INDEPENDENT an opportunity to publish in advance one of his articles. We have selected "Seattle" as a representative example of this distinguished foreigner's impressions of our American activities.—EDITOR]

I AM now at the most northerly point of my journey in the West. As every one knows, Seattle—which dates from yesterday, or, to be exact, from sixty years ago—is already a very large city, laid out on a vast scale like the others, and even more so. Here, again, the Americans have prepared for the future on unlimited lines. It must be admitted that Nature seems to have settled the proportions of American cities. The Greek and Roman acropola are grand in proportion to their surroundings, and this harmony constitutes their beauty; but American cities of the twentieth century cannot be on these lines. They are gigantic, like the country, the mountains, trees, gulfs and rivers.

The celebrated Douglas fir trees, which are beginning to yield to the progress of civilization, are several yards in diameter and are several thousand years old (6,500 years, it is said). The pillars of a temple, built for the University of Seattle's forestry exhibition and still standing, were made out of enormous tree trunks, all identical and each in a single piece, larger than any monolith or stone obelisk.

From San Francisco to Portland, and from Portland to Alaska and the Rocky Mountains, everything is big, and how could Seattle be small?

Such an enterprise could not have been carried out without a great amount of money and a still greater amount of confidence. Not only has the forest been cleared away, but even the mountains are being leveled. From the thirteenth floor of my hotel I can see series of hills interspersed with lakes and gulfs. These hills are partially cleared of forest, and are already dotted here and there with houses. Building lots are marked out among new streets that have been carried up the steepest slopes, paved, and provided with sidewalks. In a few months these streets will be lined with houses. They are already served by busy, restless tramways, with their surprising contempt for gradients and uninhabited localities; and they are lighted, after the Seattle style, with a wealth of five-branch electric standards worthy of the Avenue de l'Opéra in Paris.

In certain places, notably near the New Washington Hotel, the gradient was really too much even for the Seattle tramways; but no time was lost in hesitating, and the hill was simply decapitated. It is now being treated just as one might take off a layer of cake. This gets rid of a hill about three hundred feet high and provides a comparatively level roadway. This bold operation, however, was not foreseen, and some of the inhabitants had established their homes on the top of the hill, whence they enjoyed a splendid view over the gulf and lakes. The existence of these houses was a mere detail. They were simply moved down. Like another Macbeth, I have seen these houses come down the hill, and they are moving as I watch. I have to go and satisfy myself that I am not under some optical illusion. Most of these pretty houses are built of wood, but brick and even stone houses are successfully moved in the same way. The wooden houses are comparatively large, the most spacious containing at least ten rooms. Perched on the hillside, which in the meantime is attacked night and day by boring machines, the earth being

conveyed elsewhere by a series of railways, they may be said to be ready for traveling. The foundations, which rest on a square frame of lumber, are soon laid bare. Two immense wooden beams pointing downhill like an enormous chariot are slipped under the lumber, a sort of bridge or inclined plane leading downhill having been previously made. Piles of roughly hewn logs are placed one above the other like a child's building blocks, their number being smaller and smaller as the inclined plane, to which they act as supports, comes nearer the level of the new site, where everything is made ready for the house. Down this rudimentary bridge, which looks as if it had been designed by a child, the two beams, and the house with them, are gently lowered by means of a clever combination of ropes until the house has reached the plot that is waiting for it. Strong wheels are then fitted to the beams, and the house is steered to the exact spot desired and is ready for immediate occupation.

I had a conversation with the owner of one of these houses while she was putting the finishing touches to a small garden in front of her veranda in its new place. My surprise, or rather my astonishment, seemed to amuse her, and she was kind enough to tell me all I wanted to know about her removal. "Nothing could be simpler," she said. "Everything inside the house was left as it was. The furniture, fixtures, pictures, all stayed in their places. We did not even have a window pane broken." It was perfectly true, and I have seen other houses moved in the same way, with their windows intact and the curtains in their place just as if nothing unusual were going on. I afterward saw the same thing at Minneapolis and St. Paul, and at Buffalo I saw a stone house moved. The lady's satisfaction, however, was not altogether unalloyed, inasmuch as, according to what she told me, the moving cost her $25,000, including everything. I asked if she could not have had a new house built for the same cost, to which she replied, philosophically, "Probably."

The contractor, whom I found at his works, was more optimistic. He pointed out that by letting one of these transplanted houses for five or six years the owner gets back the cost of moving it. In the meantime the land increases in value and the house can be rebuilt for a permanency.

None the less, shaving off the top of a hill and moving the ground, with the houses on it, into the valley—an operation known as "degrading"—is an uncommon exploit, except at Seattle, where extraordinary things are the rule and the principal object is to accomplish the impossible. People talk about the "Seattle spirit," "what Seattle wants," and the "Seattle walk," and there is some truth in it. I have met many Americans with a "sure-to-get-there" style of walking, just like their conversation.

This confidence has already shown what it can do. Confidence was what led the citizens of Seattle to discuss plans for laying out the city on a larger scale while the terrible fire of 1889 was still raging. Thanks also to confidence, they compelled the railway companies to pay attention to their district, which was thought of very little account at that time. The companies refused to carry their roads to Seattle and establish a terminal in such a chaos of mountains and lakes. They set down the idea as impossible and crazy. Not to be discouraged, the Seattle men set to work themselves in gangs and, without any outside help, they built the most difficult section of the line, starting from Seattle, ready to connect with the future trunk line. Since that time Seattle has become a center for all the transcontinental railroads. At present it has six; there will soon be eight, and, no doubt, others later on. In this way a great center for trade with the Far East has been built up; and it is easy to understand why Seattle absolutely refuses to join in any so-called patriotic movement against Japan. Seattle has shortened the journey from the Atlantic to the Pacific and Japan by eight hundred miles. In connection with the surrounding ports, such as Everett, Victoria, Vancouver and Portland, Seattle has become the great supply center for Alaska and British Columbia. A great many people work in the Klondyke during the summer and return to Seattle for the winter.

Prophets of ill-omen predict all sorts

of failures and disappointments for too ambitious Seattle. The bolder spirits reply:

What does that matter? We can stand disappointments. We are not working for ourselves alone, but for the city, the country and the future. Nothing venture, nothing win; if we have setbacks we will begin again, and if we still fail, others will get the benefit of what we have done. Nothing is lost. It makes no difference whether the Panama Canal is finished or how fast the cities competing with us grow. The port of Seattle is in the middle of such a rich district that it is bound to take its place not only as a connecting link between East and West, but as a market for produce. This is why so much Eastern money is invested here, and why the rise in value of real estate justifies us in spending lavishly with an eye to the future. Lake Washington, which is deep enough for the biggest fleets in the world, will soon be connected thru the city with the Sound; we shall begin to get coal out of our mines, and our crops will give ten times as much as they do now.

"Capital from outside works with a vengeance at Seattle, and it has come to such a point with us that the question of property presents itself in a new light. Henry George's theories have a good many believers here, and it is easy to understand why. Look at this piece of real estate. Ten years ago it was worth nothing, and now it would sell for a million dollars. Its owner is simply waiting while the city works for his benefit. He lives at Chicago or New York and does nothing. He is speculating on other men's labor. Is this right or just? The same question has arisen at Vancouver, and it has been settled, not by Socialism, but by what is called the single tax, based on the value of the ground, according to Henry George's system. Land should bring in revenue for the community and not for the owner alone.

"You gentlemen from Europe and the East will have to understand that we cannot accept your ways of settling things, and that we must find our own. Do not try to measure us by your standards. We are different from you thru the force of circumstances and thru your own fault. Civilization has always moved westward with the sun, and now it has reached the end of the journey, where we are. On us lies the burden of all your disappointments and excesses, as also of whatever good you have done. We have to deal with all the problems you have not been able to solve. At least let us view the task thru our own eyes and take it in hand in our own way. We are a new people in a new sphere, and we have to find new ways—our own ways, and not yours."

Thus, it will be seen, the Seattle spirit does not accept European ideas without due examination. The Seattle spirit takes nothing for granted. It shows itself in every department of activity; in the churches, for instance. The Presbyterian church, in which I spoke, is not only a place of worship, but of debate and an educational center, where I was introduced to the audience and listened to exactly as I was at the university. It was the same at the Congregational church, the most democratic of all and also the oldest. It is under no bishop, and is not connected with any organized church system. Its congregation consists of so many people who combined to build their own church and manage it after their own way, without any interference from outside or above. As the number of churches increases, they combine in turn. The members of the congregation elect their minister and organize their Sunday school, concerts and lectures, which are delivered by any one considered to have something useful to say.

This, moreover, is how a great many Protestant churches in America regard their educational mission. They are open to moral instruction of any kind. The teaching of conciliation and international justice is by no means outside their program, but, on the contrary, forms part of it. There are a great many who think that the schools ought to be used for purposes of general instruction, outside school hours. Their theory is that the schools belong to the people, and that the people ought to have the use of them.

PARIS, FRANCE.

# A Stirring Interval

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY

IN my latest contribution to the columns of THE INDEPENDENT I described the condition of London as then absolutely absorbed in the terrors and dangers created by the spread of strikes here and there and everywhere thruout the trading quarters of the great metropolis. Just now we are under the influence of alarms much greater in every sense than the terrors engendered by the prospects of an era of trades strikes, which threatened to include a compulsory suspension of all manner of railway traffic in various parts if not indeed thruout all parts of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. Now we find ourselves once again restored to our more familiar and frequent alarms about wars and rumors of wars, and I think I may say that we most of us feel more at home and less, if I may use such an expression, "put out" by the threatenings of foreign fleets off our coasts than by the announcements of strikes in our commercial pursuits. Italy has got into trouble with Turkey, and without professing or pretending to know much about the merits of the controversy, I may at least venture to say that I can hardly conceive the possibility of any quarrel arising between Italy and Turkey in which the land of Julius Cæsar would not have the sympathy of the people of these islands rather than the monarch of Constantinople. Then we have not very recently received news of disturbances between France and Germany concerning Morocco. But these, I believe, show every prospect of being brought to a satisfactory conclusion. In fact, the number of alarms which we have lately been receiving and discussing seem as if they ought to have had nothing whatever to do with the world of science and commerce and international intercourse and all the conditions of civilization which the modern world is supposed to have created and permanently established. When here in England we now take up a morning paper we look into its columns with the expectation first to read some rumors of a coming war, just as when we open a number of *Punch* we expect to be confronted by a joke. Naturally, when we are talking about wars in the near future we expect to find Germany taking a prominent part in them, and the fact is that at present there is a strong and almost universal belief that Germany is much inclined to find another occasion for war with France in some arrangements which



MAHMOUD SHEVKET PASHA
The Turkish Minister of War

France is understood to be making for a perilous controversy. I find it hard to understand how a people like the Germans, ranking among the very best educated of all existing peoples, and who have in our own days won the greatest warlike triumphs of the present age, could feel any temptation whatever to go in quest of new adventures which could add but little to the fame of their past triumphs and might only end in utter disappointment.

But now already additional excitement is given to the alarms about coming wars in the announcement, not as a rumor, but as a matter of fact, that Italy has actually declared war against Turkey. Today the *Daily News* publishes an article on the subject of Italy's declaration of war, a quotation from which I think will interest and astonish my American readers.

"Italy declared war on Turkey yesterday. It is plain that Turkey was prepared to make the most extensive concessions in order to preserve peace, but Italy was determined to exact at all costs the full measure of her demands. Thus opens the first war which French action in Morocco has launched upon Europe; the first, but who knows whether it will be the last? The best that we can now hope is that war will be confined to Tripoli, that the dead will be numbered in hundreds instead of by scores of thousands. That is a hope hardly likely to be gratified. Already there are rumors of risings in Albania, of menaces to Greece. These are guesses, doubtless, but guesses based upon fact. The rulers of the world have thrown over law and morality; appetite alone now dictates their conduct, and appetites in the Balkans are coarse and strong. Where the ancient civilizations, the model states, have set so tempting an example, how shall we expect the mushroom states, their pupils, not to follow? And when the scramble is once in motion, who is there that may not be drawn in? Today the peace of Europe is at the mercy of any wanton, and nobody knows where next the delirium may break out. To this pass have the rulers of Europe, the select statesmen, the men claiming to govern by virtue of superior wisdom, brought the world. Judged by their works, they are infinitely inferior to the masses whom they profess to lead and instruct, for the universal sentiment wherever plain citizens are gathered together is of unbounded disgust; disgust, with Italy, but not with Italy alone, nor even especially with Italy. Italy has done nakedly, without disguise, without hypocrisy, what during the last twelve years every other great Power has done or tried to do."

I must say that for myself I could feel nothing but regret that a country like Italy should condescend to follow the vulgar example of the states that make use of the declaration of war as a means of self-advertisement. I have met Cavour and heard him speak on some important subjects and occasions; I knew Garibaldi and met him often during the later years of his life, and I could not associate either of these men, the statesman or the soldier, with the advertising of his country by the means of an unexpected declaration of war. But I must say that if the challenge is taken up by Turkey, I shall certainly look with hope for the full success of the Italian arms. It may be that we shall yet discover that Italy has some powerful support promised to her in this most recent adventure, and that she will come out of it fully triumphant in the end. That would at all events be much more gratifying to civilization in general than her defeat and humiliation by Turkey and whatever allies the Ottoman Empire can bring to her own aid. The news received already is often very conflicting and is almost always rather confusing. We hear accounts of Ottoman war vessels completely destroyed, and on the other hand we read narratives equally positive of Italian war movements against Turkey's fleet or Turkish battalions proving utter failures, and just at the present there is no possibility of bringing the conflicting accounts to any final settlement. For the present, then, we here in Europe—I mean all those of us whose sympathies and hopes are with Italy—are left to live on those sympathies and hopes and to believe that they will justify themselves as this chapter of history broadens and brightens upon us.

In our domestic politics we are also in a condition, as my American readers will, I am sure, be glad to learn, of cheerful expectation. There is every reason to believe that with the coming of next year's session of Parliament will come the passing of Ireland's measure of Home Rule. More than one member of the Government, and even of the Cabinet, has already spoken out frankly his own conviction that this is the determination of Mr. Asquith and his colleagues at

present and that there is no prospect of any change in the political determination. Much interest has been felt thruout England in the visit of the Eighty Club to Ireland. The Eighty Club is one of the old-established, almost historical, London clubs which give themselves up mainly to political interests, and the members this year paid a visit to Ireland in order to make themselves better acquainted as to the actual genuineness and nationality of the demand for Home Rule. From all that I have read and heard of their experiences I believe that even in the province of Ulster they found that Home Rule had the majority of supporters. I may out of my own personal experiences offer some distinct support to this impression from the fact that I sat in the House of Commons for some years as the representative of the city of Derry, in that part of the north of Ireland which was long believed to be the most thoroly Orange of Ireland's northern communities. Apparently the Eighty Club received a welcome thru the greater part of Ireland which satisfied them that the general feeling of the island was on the whole very favorable to the cause of Home Rule. For myself, I feel the most serious doubt whether there is any country in the world whose population are more thoroly agreed upon any political question than the Irish people are agreed upon the question of Home Rule, and I feel well convinced that the fact that the great majority of Ireland's population being thus united in opinion has of late been making itself more and more apparent with every passing week to even those classes of Irishmen whose personal interests set them against the whole agitation for the restoration of Irish nationality.

One of the London papers, *The Daily Mail,* announces a marriage which will be heard of with much and equal interest thruout the world of titles and the world of letters here in Britain. The bridegroom is Mr. Algernon H. Talbert, son of the British Minister at Brussels, a member of the aristocratic Clarendon family, and the bride is Miss Beatrix Paul, daughter of Herbert Paul, one of the most distinguished among living English journalists and authors. I was for many years a colleague of Herbert Paul, when we both were writing leading articles for *The Daily News,* and our personal friendship has maintained itself ever since. Herbert Paul distinguished himself in the writing of historical and biographical volumes as well as in leading articles, and I doubt whether the newspaper literature of Great Britain ever had a more brilliant writer of leading articles than my dear old friend, to whom I am rejoiced to be able to offer my congratulation on the happy marriage of his daughter. Herbert Paul is the author of a "Life of Gladstone," a "Life of Matthew Arnold," "Men and Letters," and many other works, each one of which added to the reputation of my old friend and colleague. I may add that I was for some years a parliamentary as well as a journalistic colleague of my friend when he too occupied, as I did, a seat in the House of Commons.

I began this article with some remarks on the change which had taken place in public interest and therefore public talk on the subject of strikes, which at the time when I was engaged with the production of that article was engrossing the absolute attention of all that large proportion of the British public which occupies itself in the consideration and reconsideration of the items of news supplied by the daily and weekly journals. The war between Italy and Turkey came in for a while to distract our attention from such merely domestic questions as strikes, but we are now, it seems, threatened once again with a series of the most alarming and indeed the most distracting and destructive strikes in almost all the great departments of British trade and British everyday operations. For the moment, therefore, the attention of most of us has been diverted, or perhaps I should better say distracted, since the phrase "diverted" gives, whether we mean it or not, a suggestion of something humorous, which certainly could not be found in the prediction of some disturbing events, the disturbing effect of which is to be confined altogether to the domestic life of these countries.

London, [illegible]

# Literature

## Prosody and Versification

THOSE who wish to study the anatomy of verse may well look to Professor George Saintsbury's *Historical Manual of English Prosody*.[1] They will find verse there in its bones and their articulation, in its processes of taking on muscle, with a hint now and then that there is blood somewhere at work, and a head, lungs, and feeders of various usefulness. The history of this anatomy in all its parts from the beginning of rhythmic construction out of which has grown the vast body of English verse of which we justly boast is here written. Even the vast terminology of poetics is traced from the Saxon days before verse began to walk on "feet" down to the days when, with Shelley and Swinburne, it took wings with the lark and nightingale and lifted song to the skies, and, with Browning, disappeared in the clouds themselves. In other words, it is a complete manual and thesaurus of verse-in-the-building, such a thesaurus as will almost satisfy that want in the student of song which is never quite filled until the student can talk about and about the art which he affects as the German classicist can talk about the missing vocables in a manuscript of Æschylus. The learned author tracks the iamb, the trochee, the dactyl and anapest, the spondee and Bacchius home to the very borders of that endless discussion whether there is any foot at all save the iamb and trochee, and whether, after all, the trochee is anything but an iamb changing step to rest itself, and the dactyl and anapest anything but the frolicsome hop-skip-and-jump of these two.

If the cheerful and light-hearted reader wishes only the psychology of verse, he may go with confidence to Professor Brander Matthews's *A Study of Versification*,[2] in which the author announces at the start that he will have little to say of the history of prosody. What he aims at is "a beginner's textbook of metrical rhetoric. Its aim is to explain to the inquirer the technic of verse-making and to show him how the poets have been able to achieve their effects. It sets forth what I believe to be the fundamental principle of the art,—that all poetry is to be said or sung, and that its appeal is to the ear and not to the eye. This principle is here asserted, unhesitatingly; and from it all the practices of modern English versification are here derived. No other principle is even discussed, and all controversy has been rigorously eschewed. . The student will not be confused by any attempt to refute any other theory; and his time will not be wasted by the confutation of any code long ago disestablished." From his emphatic statement of the case that "all poetry is to be said or sung," that its appeal is to the "ear" and not to the "eye," one begins to tremble a little lest the reader who is to answer the appeal shall prove to be Tennyson himself, or Wordsworth, or, peradventure, some "pulpit-drum ecclesiastic." Bayard Taylor's visit with Tennyson and Emerson's patient ear lent to Wordsworth's sonorous declamation of his own poems warn us off from the loan of an ear. One rather prefers that inner ear of the mind that has been trained in the articulation of the forest, the sea, and the wind—of the mind,

> "That ocean where each kind
> Doth straight its own resemblance find,
> Yet it creates transcending these
> Far other worlds and other seas."

than precisely what the poet had in his thought. Listening somewhat assiduously with that inner ear, man has built up a perfect factory of musical instruments in his head to interpret nature. With such a definition of "ear," one may accept the author's bold and startling dictum, and follow him with delight as he leads us among the great masters of song courteously requesting of each singer his best music. Courteously,—for Professor Matthews has a well-tuned inner ear for what the real masters have

[1] MANUAL OF ENGLISH PROSODY. *By George Saintsbury.* New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.60

[2] A STUDY OF VERSIFICATION. *By Brander Matthews.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25

to say aloud, and there is no courtesy so fine as a just appreciation of the gift one is in receipt of. His definitions of the technical parts of versification lie in the illustrations. With a judicious finger he points us to the illuminated passage of a poet, and we find there our direction to the author's art. Professor Matthews is nothing if not bold and dashing—dogmatic, is it called?—at any rate, dashingly right or dashingly wrong, as when he nearly knocks the breath out of the useful and very prevalent spondee—the spondee which obligingly lends its ox-like back to the burden of trochee or iamb, anapest or dactyle, and yet comes down with unshakable might, on its own solid base, when a Milton is weighting the lines.

**The Life of John Oliver Hobbes.** By John Morgan Richards. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.

Pearl Mary Teresa Craigie wrote her novels and dramas under the name of John Oliver Hobbes: "I chose the name of John because it is my father's and my son's, Oliver because of the warring Cromwell, and Hobbes because it is homely." She had a genius for friendship, and to one with that best gift of the gods the most natural means of expression is by personal letters. The letters given in this large volume reveal a most attractive personality. They are not stilted or conventional, yet they are veiled by a womanly decorum more engaging than the greater abandon the reader might expect from the author of several very successful comedies. Mrs. Craigie was a deeply religious woman, a Catholic in her later life. "I believe I am a lover of souls, but people scare me out of my wits. I am not at home; I talk about things which I do not believe in, to people who do not believe me." But she is "at home" in her letters. Mrs. Craigie had many warm friends among men of letters. In an appreciative note from J. M. Barrie, he gives an astonishing disclosure of his feeling toward Sentimental Tommy:

"As for the death of Thomas, I question whether I could have written the book had I not had the looking forward to the gleeful telling of the rope that would leave him sticking."

Mrs. Craigie's own letters are charming, with touches of her art as a writer of comedies:

"I am delighted to have Seligman's book. The lucidity of American professors is Almighty God's recompense to us for the vulgarity of some American millionaires. . . . It is lovely here (in Calcutta), but even the birds sing in Hindustanee. . . ."

Small wonder that the greatest men in England and America were her loyal friends and valued her regard as well as admired her talent. In her short life, for Mrs. Craigie died at thirty-eight, she accomplished an enormous amount of work. Her last book was "The Dream and the Business." After much activity, many sorrows and disappointments to offset the success, the "business" of life was over, and the dream of rest at length realized.

**Adrian Savage.** By Lucas Malet. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.35.

One figure stands out in *Adrian Savage* from a crowd of commonplace, or, at least, conventional characters—that of a lonely and unlovely woman who has an ingrowing egoism and a hysteric self-consciousness. Joanna Smythwaite is a pathetic, yet dignified figure, never positively absurd altho she dreams that a young man loves her, when his heart is quite otherwise engaged, spinning her web of fantastic illusion out of trifles light as air. The gentleness and courtesy of a sympathetic personality and the care given by a conscientious trustee to her interests mislead Joanna to a tragic mistake. It is a study of the malarial stagnation of unmarried women's lives in upper middle class England as painful as it is powerful. We feel its truth. Adrian Savage, himself, is a debonair young man with a winning manner, but he never achieves the reality of poor Joanna. The heroine is scarcely more than a lay-figure, an unsubstantial feminist, and the villain an unbelievable brute, altho the instances of his brutality are told with conviction. The work of Lucas Malet is always that of a skilled writer, but aside from the portrait of Joanna and the story of her starved affection, *Adrian Savage* is a disappointing book, in spite of its power.

**Across China on Foot.** Life in the interior and the reform movement. By Isaac T. Dingle. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $3.50.

This is a personal narrative of travel not differing essentially from many others that have been published except that it is more recent and covers in part unfamiliar ground. The author in 1909-10 entered China by the front door at Shanghai and went straight thru to the back in British Burma. His route up the Yang-tse River takes him thru the heart of the revolutionary region of Hupeh and Sze-chuan. He was at Hankow in January, 1911, when the anti-foreign riots broke out there, a sort of dress rehearsal for the more serious insurrection now centering there, and his book is full of warnings that the Boxer spirit is not dead, but likely to flare up at any moment. The most original feature of the volume is its illustrations, a hundred half-tones from the author's photographs, unusually well taken and printed.

**City Government by Commission.** Edited by Clinton Rogers Woodruff. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Rapid and widespread interest in the commission form of municipal government and in charter reform generally is a most conspicuous development of recent years. In part it is another expression of the oft-betrayed American confidence that changes of political machinery would automatically ensure reform. But also this volume shows that it has succeeded in enlisting city officials from outside the ranks of professional politicians as well as in inspiring, with its provisions for the referendum and recall, a fresh democratic fervor. Its efficacy is thereby greatly strengthened. Yet it is no panacea for all municipal ills. Its dangers and its limitations are as patent as its advantages. The National Municipal League has therefore brought together the papers on the subject that have been read at its meetings from time to time by experts in various branches. The cons as well as the pros are presented, the facts are sifted, the varied forms which go under the common name are analyzed, the history of the movement is narrated and the conclusions that can at present be safely drawn are summed up.

The commission plan has established a *prima facie* case. Whether or not this will be permanent, and the same results will be obtained when the newness of the broom has worn off and the novelty of the change has gone, only the longer experience of a larger number of cities can show. . . . A change in the form of government without a change in the hearts of the people will avail nothing."

One disadvantage of bringing together a number of essays by different writers is that repetitions will be common unless they are rigorously pruned by the editor. In this case the editor has been more considerate of the writers than the readers. The account, for example, of the tragic circumstances which gave rise to the Galveston plan is given over and over again. But no citizens' committee for framing a new charter will be fully equipped without copies of this volume.

## Literary Notes

....A good exposition and honest criticism of "New Thought" may be found in Prof. J. B. Anderson's *New Thought, Its Lights and Shadows* (Sherman, French & Co.; $1).

....From time to time May Isabel Fisk publishes a volume of her amusing monologs. *The Eternal Feminine* (Harpers; $1) is the latest of these, full of genuine fun, and satirizing with genial humor, a certain type of woman.

....A valuable addition to the housekeeper's shelf of books is *The Cook Book of Left-Overs,* by Helen Carroll Clarke and Phoebe Deyo Rulon (Harpers; $1). The 400 recipes given are sensible and practicable for the cook who caters to the average small family.

....Scientific detective tales are popular and interesting. *Average Jones,* by Samuel Hopkins Adams (Bobbs-Merrill, $1.25), is a book of this class. The stories of Jones's skill are gay and full of action, and each revolves about an advertisement in some daily paper.

....*The Mansion,* by Henry Van Dyke (Harper's, 50 cents), is the story of the mansion a soul builds for itself in the world to come, and the surprise it may be to a benevolent but self-seeking man. It is a Christmas book and is illustrated by Elizabeth Shippen Green.

....The Oxford University Press has published in pamphlet form Professor Sanday's lectures on *Personality in Christ and in Ourselves* (50 cents), to which is added a chapter in "Retrospect," in which some criticisms are

answered. Professor Sanday acknowledges that he has here been "trespassing off my own proper ground. The only excuse that could be made was that it was trespassing in pursuit of game started on the theological side of the hedge."

....Marie Louise Van Saanen, in her new novel, *The Blind Who See* (Century; $1.20), has made a variation in the eternal triangle by enlisting the sympathy of the reader for the husband, who is a blind violinist of great gentleness and personal charm. The wife, who deserts him for an inferior man, deserves no sympathy and gets none.

....*The Far Triumph*, by Elizabeth Dejean (Lippincott; $1.25), tells the story of a young girl caught in the net of circumstances and of her brave struggle to extricate herself and rehabilitate her life. It has the doubtful distinction of containing the most unnatural and evil mother in the pages of fiction. The other characters are more believable.

....Under the uncertain title of *A Corner Stone of Colonial Commerce*, John A. Stoughton has published a rambling collection of notes on the early trade of the Connecticut River Valley. Many of them refer to the tobacco industry. Pious maxims and evidences of local self-sufficiency are larded thru the text. (Little, Brown; $1.50.)

....We trust there are still some people in this rushing world who have time in which to enjoy puzzling out charades. Two volumes of rimed charades come to our desk: *Broken Words*, by William Bellamy (Houghton, Mifflin Co.; $1), and *Charades*, by An Idle Man (Little, Brown & Co.; $1). Both are sufficiently ingenious to whet the reader's wits.

....During the past year most of us have wished we knew more about Mexico. Margaret Cameron, in *The Pretender Person* (Harper; $1.30), gives a moving picture of the country, its scenery, its color, its picturesque social life, as described by one of a party of traveling Americans. These impressions are strung on a thread of three love stories.

Paul Elder & Co. send us from San Francisco a copy of their recently published *Good Things* bound in a dainty cover and filled with "Ethical Recipes for Feast Days and Other Days, with Graces for All the Days." The recipes are in themselves piquant dishes, prepared by Isabel Goodhue, and the appropriate decorations are furnished by Walter Francis.

Eleanor Hallowell Abbott, the author of "Molly Make-Believe," has collected ten short stories under the name of *The Sick-a-Bed Lady*. The title story contains a mystery of lost identity, with an unexpected solution. Of the other tales, "Woman's Only Business" is the most powerful, altho all have a wistful charm: the interplay of emotion and humor and unusual situations carefully wrought out. (Century, $1.30.)

....The addresses delivered at the Buffalo Conference which organized the Men and Religion Forward movement have been published in a handy volume by the Y. M. C. A. Press, N. Y. (50 cents), under the title of *Men and Religion*. The book furnishes full knowledge of the purpose and scope of the movement as understood by such men as James G. Cannon, John R. Mott, Graham Taylor and a dozen others.

....The treasures of old monasteries in the East are still being recovered. Two works by Church Fathers of the third century are among the latest discoveries: one a commentary by Hippolytus on the "Blessings of Jacob"; and another by no less a scholar than Origen on a large portion of the Book of the Revelation. They are published in German in Harnack's series of "Ancient Church Literature."

....An excellent gift to any girl at her graduation would be *Girls and Education*, by President Briggs, of Radcliffe College (Houghton, Mifflin Co.; $1). A sentence from the chapter "To the Girl Who Would Cultivate Herself": "There is a vast difference between feeling too big for a place and being too big for it, and feeling too big for one's work and surroundings seldom if ever results in culture," will give a taste of its quality.

....Dr. Drax, in *The Mating of Anthea*, by Arabella Kenealy (John Lane Company; $1.25), carries out a theory of education for young girls likely to excite controversy. His ward, Anthea, is not allowed to learn to read, she does not even know her letters, but is encouraged to "grow up spontaneously." She is also to be married to a man of the doctor's choosing as an ill-advised experiment in eugenics. That Anthea is not more unlike other girls surprises Dr. Drax.

....*Household Administration* (Holt; $1.50) is a compilation of several able papers by English women, who are lecturers on some branch of domestic science in a woman's college or members of boards of education. It has an introduction by Catherine Schiff, and the object of the book is to enforce the necessity of the "right conduct of the home on scientific lines." It is a valuable piece of work, honest in execution as it is sensible in intention.

....Will N. Harben is most at home in his Georgia mountains, a field to which he has returned in his novel *Jane Dawson* (Har

press $1.00, which has for its theme the religion of the mountaineer and the tragedy of its harsher aspects as they affect a young girl. The Pharisees seem to us exaggerated in their hypocrisy, and the followers of "The Light of Reason" magnified in their honesty and sincerity. There are some dramatic passages in the book, but much of its pathos is overstrained.

....*The Second Amendment*, by Henry Clay Hansbrough (Kansas City: Hudson Publishing Company; $1.40), has for its theme the doings of the "Altocratic" political party in America, but its style is that of the eighteenth century, and the effect is that of a masquerade. The definition of an Altocrat is attractive: "One who puts love of country and the good of his fellow man above party and personal gain," and there is a struggle between the Altocrats and the Plutocrats, but its details are hard to discern thru the ponderous phrasing of the novel.

....The Cole Lectures this year at Vanderbilt University were delivered by Robert E. Speer, on *Some Great Leaders in The World Movement* (Revell; $1.25), by which, of course, is meant the missionary propaganda. Mr. Speer's keen interest in missionary biography, his quick understanding of significant forces, and his deftness of style, combine to make his book one of the best in this series of publications. Lull, Carey, Duff, Bowen, Laurence and Gordon are the heroes whose lives he so graphically sketches.

....No one could possibly pack more unmixed sentimentality into 113 pages than Mary E. Waller, proclaimed as author of "The Wood-carver of 'Lympus," puts into *My Ragpicker* (Little, Brown & Co.; 75 cents). An artist is supposed to tell the story to a group of his fellows, and the scene is Paris. We never met the artist, however, nor yet his ragpicker, nor any of the subsidiary characters. Those who prefer fiction that is unmistakably fictional—not because it is "too good" to be true!—will doubtless delight in this rococo idyll of the dump.

....From Crowell come two attractive volumes of uniform format entitled *The Best English and Scottish Ballads*, selected by Edward A. Bryant, and *The Twelve Best Tales by English Writers*, selected by Adam L. Gowans (75 cents each). In this second volume the choice is limited to "authors no longer living" and to stories not exceeding 15,000 words. It is absurd to exclude Poe, however, from such an anthology, whatever his nationality. There is too much Dickens here; besides Dickens, a little Hogg, Thackeray, Mrs. Gaskell, Dr. John Brown and R. L. S.

....The introduction of selections from the Old Testament literature into school reading courses has laid new emphasis upon the pedagogical methods of utilizing biblical material An excellent handbook for teachers and parents to use as a guide in the work of instruction has been prepared by T. Raymont, M. A. *The Use of the Bible in the Education of the Young* (Longmans; $1.25) is full of solid and easily apprehended material on the subject. The author's suggestions in regard to the study of the Bible, his review of its literary aspects, the outline of a proposed course of instruction, and his discussion of the preparation and presentation of lessons are all marked by scholarship and a thoro knowledge of the principles and difficulties involved. The admirable treatment given to such subjects as the Old Testament myths and legends, the stories of the Virgin Birth, and the varying accounts of the resurrection, will command general approval. The book is to be strongly commended, not only to teachers in the day schools, but also to alert teachers in Sunday schools.

....Among the many religious booklets that have come to our table several deserve special mention and commendation. From Scribner's we receive two excellent stories: *The Sad Shepherd* (75 cents), a Christmas story, by Henry Van Dyke, and *The Courage of the Commonplace* (50 cents), by Mary R. Shipman Andrews. McClurg sends *From the Heights* (50 cents), by John Wesley Carter, and Paul Elder & Co. favor us with a *Recipe for a Happy Life* ($1), made up from appropriate quotations collected by Marie West King. The Pilgrim Press contributes *A Letter to the Rising Generation* (25 cents), by Cornelia A. P. Comer; *The Man Who Missed Christmas* (25 cents), a story by J. E. Park; and *My Four Anchors* (50 cents), a statement of "what we know about religion," by Lyman Abbott.

....*The Hibbert Journal* celebrates its ten years of life by publishing an unusual and very valuable number for October. It is by all odds the most valuable of all our quarterlies devoted to religion and religious philosophy. It is quite sufficiently hospitable, so that we may find included articles of extreme orthodoxy and of advanced critical faith or unfaith. This present issue is an example. Principal P. T. Forsyth discusses "Revelation and Bible" in a way that would hardly offend Professor Warfield, of Princeton, while the Abbé Loisy discusses "The Christian Mystery" so as to leave the impression that the sacraments, and indeed the Christian philosophy and theology generally, in the years following our Lord's death, and principally thru Paul, took form and color from the pagan mys-

teries. The first two articles are, one of them by Bergson, the French philosopher who is now beginning to impress indirectly our theism, and the other by Hon. A. J. Balfour, a leader in philosophy as well as in Parliament, who offers a careful appreciation and criticism of Bergson. From Bergson's paper one can get quite clearly the drift of his teachings as found in his "Creative Evolution." Of the remaining half dozen other admirable articles we may mention only one by Professor Harnack, which includes the account of a very religious, almost Christian, essay by Porphyry, the foe of early Christianity; another by Professor Sanday, and yet another by Prof. J. A. Thomson. This is an extraordinary number, but always it appeals to thoughtful clergymen and studious laymen. (Sherman, French & Co. Boston; 75 cents a copy.)

....In the November *Bookman* the editor chats of the part North America plays in European fiction. "Allusions are plentiful; descriptions of definite localities comparatively few." In French fiction there is, of course, the inevitable *oncle d'Amérique*. He appears in a comic and unstereotyped manner in Maupassant's "Pierre et Jean." He appears in so recent a play as the "Adventurer" of M. Capus.

"North America in French fiction may be said to play the same part as it does in the romances dealing with Daudet's Tartarin of Tarascon. Tartarin never went to North America in reality. But he had been there a great many times in imagination—under the guidance of Captain Mayne Reid."

Chateaubriand, to be sure, who tells about America not only in his "Voyages" and his "Memoirs," but also in "René," had himself visited this continent. But he greatly exaggerated the extent of his wanderings, and poetized the forests, the great lakes and the river "Meschacebé." Before Chateaubriand, another novelist had used Louisiana: the Abbé Prevost in "Manon Lescaut." In Eugene Sue's "Mysteries of Paris" two or three chapters deal specifically with one of the Southern States, presumably Florida. San Domingo, at the time of the revolution of Toussaint l'Ouverture, furnishes the background of Hugo's "Bug Jargal." Halévy lays certain scenes of the "Abbé Constantin" in Montreal and New York. Jules Verne in several novels makes use of the North American background. More recently, the United States have provided the scene and the characters for some of M. Abel Hermant's sarcastic pieces, notably "Les Transatlantiques." A scholar sent to Harvard on the Hyde Foundation has lately repaid the kindness by writing a preposterous romance about life in Boston, and at those near-by institutions of learning, Harvard and Wellesley, the title does not suggest itself, but M. Girardoux is the young author's name. Then, of course, America figures more or less conspicuously in British fiction, from the time of Dickens and Thackeray down to "Captains Courageous." Canada, too, figures here: Conan Doyle ("The Refugees"), David Christy Murray ("Despair's Last Journey"), Robert Barr ("In the Midst of Alarms"), Besant and Rice ("Le Chien d'Or"), Harold Bindloss ("A Sower of Wheat"), Mrs. Ward ("Lady Merton"); these are only a few of the names that may be cited.

## Pebbles

THE Chinese Dragon acts as if he would like to be a chameleon.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

IF the Chinese Emperor is as much to blame as he says he is he deserves a spanking. —*N. Y. Times.*

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished front room and alcove rooms, suitable for young couple or four young men, also barn, in a nice quiet family.—*Elgin (Ill.) Courier.*

Now that the Greek and Latin classics are tabooed in the American curriculum, Pope's Homer is no longer a favorite, but Baker's "homer" is universally acclaimed as a winner that must stay.—*Catholic Standard and Times.*

"AREN'T you afraid that stenographer will divulge some of your business secrets?" "No," said Mr. Growcher. "I'm safe on that point. I've got one who can't read her own notes."—*Washington Star.*

STRANGER in Town—So that is the haunted house? What gave it such a significance?

Resident—Well, there's been something uncanny about it from the beginning. Even when it was built it didn't exceed the contractor's estimate.—*Puck*

"You have captured one of our generals," said the South American commander. "Yes," said the leader of the insurgents, "we have." "We will exchange two colonels for him." "Nix." "Then two colonels and a captain" "Nothing doing. You can have him, however, for a can of condensed milk."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

"SINCE I rose this morning," said Smith, "I've put down a linoleum, laid three carpets, prepared four rooms, set up a stove, swept out the hall——"

"My dear boy!" cried Jones compassionately.

"Mended a chair," continued Smith, "made a couple of beds, set the table thrice, washed up the things afterward, shifted a piano and a chest of drawers and hung nine pictures."

"Poor old chap," gasped Jones. "Did your wife make you do all that?"

"No; my little girl did," replied Smith. "I've just given her a doll's house."—*Tid Bits.*

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## Cotton and the Governors

At the conference of Southern Governors, Commissioners of Agriculture and cotton growers, in New Orleans, on the 30th ult., a delegate from North Carolina reported that the Farmers' Union cotton planters in that State had adopted and signed a resolution binding themselves to reduce their cotton acreage to 60 per cent. of their "open tillable land," and to pay a penalty of $10 for every planted acre in excess of 60 per cent. This agreement is to become effective on January 1, 1912, and to continue in force "until the average price of cotton shall have remained at 12½ cents, or higher, for two successive seasons."

On the preceding day the same North Carolina Farmers' Union sent two lawyers to New York to attend the proceedings in court concerning the reorganization of the American Tobacco Company, or Tobacco Trust. These attorneys were to insist upon a complete dissolution of the agreement of the several parts of this company, and a full restoration of competition in the tobacco manufacturing industry.

Governor Mann, of Virginia, a member of the committee which prepared the report and recommendations of the conference, remarked in his address to the delegates that "the strong arm of the law should be used against corporations that seek to throttle and stifle trade." The report recommends a reduction, by agreement, of the present cotton acreage by 25 per cent.:

"We recommend, and for ourselves agree, that the Governor of each cotton State proceed at once to appoint a representative in each county, who in turn shall appoint a representative in each school district or voting precinct, to secure from every farmer a binding written pledge to reduce his cotton acreage, in 1912, 25 per cent. below his acreage in 1911."

Mr. Ousley, of Texas (also a member of the committee), at whose suggestion Governor Colquitt called this conference, had urged such a reduction even if it should be necessary to compel it by the power of the State Governments. We quote from a report of the proceedings:

"If no other escape from this injustice [the present price of cotton] is available, Mr. Ousley said he would favor as a matter of desperate self-defense in the Cotton States an interstate compact apportioning cotton production, with uniform legislation penalizing the excess under a system of State constabulary to prescribe each man's acreage. 'If we must match power with power,' he said, 'then we may well consider the employment of the power of government to force a monopoly price for a monopoly product.'"

In the discussion of questions involving production, competition, the fixing of prices, etc., it is sometimes difficult to avoid inconsistency. The Burley tobacco growers of Kentucky, who recently renewed their pool for a term of five years, an agreement for which night-riders have occasionally shown much respect, are severe critics of Trusts and similar combinations in manufactures and trade. Among those who attended the conference in New Orleans were Frank B. Hayne and W. P. Brown, who were indicted some time ago on account of their connection with what was called the "cotton corner," and are to be prosecuted by the Government. In a speech at the conference banquet, Mr. Hayne referred to his indictment, saying that if by his operations in the market he had enhanced the value of last year's cotton crop, he was willing to go to jail for it. The view of the Department of Justice was that the accused speculators raised the price for their personal advantage.

and not primarily for the benefit of the cotton growers. Mr. Hayne's remarks show, however, that he had their welfare in mind. This is known by one of the New Orleans papers, which speaks of him and Mr. Brown as "two of the leading bulls, men who were willing to sacrifice themselves as victims to the Federal grand jury to raise the price of cotton for the South." When he said he was willing to go to jail for this service, he was interrupted by "a tumult of applause and cheers that prevented him from being heard for almost a minute." He complained that while certain cotton "bulls" were prosecuted, cotton "bears" were not disturbed. Therefore the conference in its report said that if conspiracy to advance the price of cotton by purchase was a violation of the Sherman act, the "bears" who conspire to reduce the price should also be prosecuted. This seems reasonable.

The market price of cotton is now in the neighborhood of 9 cents a pound. Last year's average price was about 14½ cents. The decline is due mainly to the size of this year's record-breaking crop, which probably is not less than 14,500,000 bales and may be even 15,000,000. It is asserted that in parts, at least, of the cotton belt, 9 cents is less than the cost of production. Cost has been growing. When the price rose to 10 cents, about ten years ago, after seven or eight years of lower prices, it was not said that 9 cents was the cost of producing the staple. But, as we have said, the cost is higher now. The fall of 3 cents within the last few weeks, following proof as to the crop's size, was accelerated by pressure to sell.

The conference sought to prevent low prices for the present crop by urging the growers to stop selling, or to market gradually what had not been sold. It is not expected, however, by those familiar with the cotton trade that selling will be restrained by this advice. Many growers have small cotton fields and must sell to meet their obligations. A committee appointed by the conference is inquiring as to certain European bankers who are willing, it is said, to buy and hold 2,000,000 bales. To prevent in future years that hasty selling, at the beginning of the season, which depresses the price, the conference asks planters so to diversify their crops that they shall not be compelled to rely on cotton alone. But its most important recommendation relates to warehouses in which the cotton may be stored. An amendment to Louisiana's Constitution has permitted that State to undertake the construction of such warehouses. The report says:

> "In order that the producer of cotton may be enabled to market his crop gradually and in such a manner as will realize for him the intrinsic value thereof, it is necessary that he have secure, adequate and inexpensive warehouse facilities for holding his cotton, and that the receipt issued therefor shall carry on its face such undisputed evidence of validity and solvency that it can be readily negotiated at low interest rates, not only in the locality of its issue, but in the commercial centers of the world. To realize these essential advantages to the maximum degree, it is necessary that a strong, stable and comprehensive warehousing system be established in each of the cotton-producing States, and in order that such system may not fall into the hands of private interests which might utilize it to the detriment of the producer, a strong public power of control is advisable. It is therefore earnestly recommended that the several State Governments shall take appropriate action to bring about such warehousing system or systems as will best serve the interests of the producer of cotton."

Growers will not now withhold cotton from market; the proposed acreage reduction of 25 per cent. will not be made; but the States may decide to build warehouses. Evidently the conference had in mind warehouses made and owned by State Governments. It remains to be seen whether the Legislatures will favor such paternalism. It may be easier, as a Southern Congressman suggests, to raise the money by an assessment of 10 cents a bale, to erect the warehouses with this money, and then to provide supervision by State officers. We shall await with interest the development of the warehouse project.

Cotton growers should not forget the manufacturer and the consumer. The mills suffered by reason of last year's high prices, which caused much curtailment of production here and abroad, because goods could not be sold at a profit. From this embarrassment there has not been full recovery. One well-known factory was closed last week. The old law of supply and demand has not been repealed. Nor should they forget that

The national policy, as indicated by statute and prosecutions, is hostile to suppression of competition and an enhancement of prices by combination agreements of producers. Limitation and apportionment of output by compact, with a fine for excess—as suggested by prominent delegates to this conference—have been regarded by the national Government as sufficient warrant for the prosecution of more than one group of manufacturers.

## "Vital Interest, Independence, and Honor"

WE are glad that in *The Outlook* Mr. Roosevelt tells us what he would do with questions which in his view defy arbitration. Every treaty, he says, must be backed by force; Turkey suffers, notwithstanding a plenty of treaties, because she cannot back her rights by force. He then repeats a previous proposition of his that "it would be not merely foolish but wicked for us as a nation to agree to arbitrate any dispute that affects our vital interest or our independence or our honor." He dwells on these three terms, "vital interest," "independence" and "honor," and further says that we must be ourselves judges what these are, for the decision as to their nature cannot be left to arbitration.

What, then, would he do with questions that might arise between us and other nations as to questions of vital interest, independence or honor? If they cannot be arbitrated, what can be done with them? His answer is not as hopeless as we might have feared. He rejects arbitration, and yet he allows it. He refuses to ask an arbitrative court to tell us whether a dispute involves vital interest, independence or honor, and yet he does allow some such court to tell us what we ought to do. He says:

"We should agree to submit definitely to arbitration all disputes that do not involve the vital interest, the independence or honor of the nation, and we should at the same time make provisions which will tend to bring about a pacific solution of all disputes not covered by the treaty."

Since "all disputes" that do not affect vital interest, independence and honor are referred to arbitration, then "all disputes not covered" by arbitration must be those that are left, namely, those that do involve vital interest, independence or honor. What provision will he make to secure for them a peaceful solution? He proceeds as follows:

"To this end a provision should be inserted in such treaty that if either party to it claims that a dispute involves its vital interest, its independence or its honor, then (always provided neither party takes a position that necessitates immediate action by the other), upon the request of either party, all questions of fact and all questions of law involved in the dispute shall be referred to arbitrators, who shall have no power to decide the dispute, but shall be authorized to pass upon the controversy as to questions of fact and law, and to recommend such adjustment of the dispute as they may deem just and honorable to both the contracting nations."

He adds that their recommendations should be published, and if not rejected within a specified time they should become binding.

The difference of method he would advise as to the treatment of cases which do, and of those which do not, involve questions of vital interest, independence or honor, is that in the latter case we promise beforehand to abide by the verdict of the arbitrators, while in the latter case we do not so pledge ourselves. We will, however, put ourselves under such pressure that we shall be very likely to agree, but in rare cases we may not. So far as we can see, the entire question in dispute is referred for a decision, called a recommendation, to arbitrators, both the law and the facts; and we do not see that anything is left. We are then to say whether we can in honor accept the decision of such an impartial arbitration. Of course we would and should. We can hardly imagine a case in which we should be justified in refusing. And this is to be added, that in any sort of arbitration either party can refuse to accept it; indeed, an arbitral decision has been rejected in one or two cases. There is no international executive force as yet that can enforce acceptance. In real fact the exceptions made by Mr. Roosevelt are no essential exception. He allows arbitration that will be virtually effective even in the cases which he refuses to include.

We have not the least fear to go with President Taft and openly to put all possible disputes with nations under one

general rule of arbitration. Yet we are very glad to see in ex-President Roosevelt a loyal friend of arbitration, who is also ready, in a way and measure which does not seem to miss the same result, to refer to arbitration questions of vital interest, independence and honor, words that raise in some minds needless anxiety.

And now Oscar S. Straus, dear friend of peace and arbitration, so stirred by his sympathy for Turkey and his indignation at Italy that he is ready to give up his faith in unlimited arbitration and join Mr. Roosevelt in allowing exceptions. Of course, there are cases in which arbitration will not work, but those are cases that do not need putting into treaties. There is no parleying with a sudden midnight assassin. You don't propose to go to law with him before the courts; there is no time—one must act. As we have said previously, when a nation makes sudden war to grab unprotected territory, arbitration is excluded; one must fight, and, under civilized arbitration treaties, it is only in protection against such a possible barbarian nation that a country needs a strong army or navy. Against such a possible enemy, if such there be, armed peace is the assurance of continued peace.

## The Franco-German Bargain

THE Moroccan question, which has three times within the last six years brought France and Germany to the verge of war, has at last been settled amicably and let us hope permanently. It was not a matter which could properly be brought for decision before The Hague Court or any third-party arbitrator because it did not depend upon the interpretation of treaties or the adjudication of historic claims. France and Germany have been bargaining in ambitions rather than rights. France has no legal claim to territory in Morocco and Germany has none to territory in Kongo, but by swapping one for the other they have arrived at an agreement which is mutually acceptable if not equally satisfactory.

It is somewhat idle to speculate as to which got the best of the bargain. The agreement is a compromise and as such affords opportunity for gratulation or complaint on either side. On the face of it Germany comes out ahead, since she has exchanged an anchorage off Agadir for about one hundred thousand square miles of solid ground. But on the other hand, if France has really secured the withdrawal of the German veto to her "pacific penetration" of Morocco it was well worth the sacrifice of a part of her equatorial territory. Except for certain inconvenient Spanish claims, France has now no obstacle in the way of applying to Morocco the same process of gradual absorption and assimilation that she has successfully used in the case of Algeria and Tunis. This will leave in Africa only two countries under native control, Liberia and Abyssinia. But Liberia is under the protection of the United States, as France and England have recently been reminded, and Abyssinia has demonstrated that she is amply able to protect herself, at least against the Italians.

The details of the territorial cession made by France in the Kongo region in exchange for a free hand in Morocco are not given with sufficient clearness in the cablegrams for us to prepare a map, but the main features of the agreement are clear. Germany's first claim of territorial compensation was for the whole of the triangular area of French Kongo bounded by the Kongo River, the Atlantic Ocean and German Kamerun. But this claim has been whittled down by the long and tedious process of bargaining to more moderate dimensions; namely, a bit of the Atlantic coast south of Spanish Guinea but not the French port of Libreville, a point of contact, three or four miles long, on the Kongo River, and a similar strip along the bank of its chief tributary, the Ubangi. This gives Germany three valuable trading points and extends Kamerun by an area equal to twice the size of the State of New York, land lying under the equator and rich in rubber and ivory. Having now gained access to the Kongo River, Germany may be able to carry out her plan for an equatorial railroad connecting Kamerun with German East Africa and crossing at right angles the proposed British Cape-to-Cairo line. All that is necessary is the consent of Belgium to the crossing of the Kongo State, and in view of the increasing domination of Germany in

Belgium doubtless this could be easily obtained, if indeed it has been already arranged for.

By granting Germany access to the Kongo and Ubangi rivers the continuity of French Kongo has been cut at two points, but this is not so bad as it seems, for the French will keep possession of the islands in the river and they have the right stipulated in the treaty of running a railroad across the territory acquired by Germany.

The upper end of German Kamerun, touching on Lake Chad, has always been conspicuous from its queer shape, resembling a duck's head. The bill of the duck has now been cut off thru the cession to France by Germany of the land lying between the Shari and Logone rivers. Whether Germany is cut off from Lake Chad or not the reports do not explain.

Virtually then the partition of Africa has been completed this fall by the acquisition of Tripoli by Italy and of Morocco by France. African border warfare will hereafter be conducted in European chancelleries. A map of the dark continent is a queer looking thing, its edges notched and fringed with alternating nationalities, resembling the claims in a western mining camp when the boom is over. Great Britain, first on the ground, got the lion's share. France has nearly as much in area but much of it is sand. Germany, late in taking a hand in the game, has by skilful diplomacy, active exploration and aggressive commerce secured a surprisingly large amount of territory. Obviously all parties would gain by a general exchange and a rectification of frontiers, thus obtaining more continuous and convenient possessions, but it is not likely that such a wholesale repartitioning will ever be undertaken. The map of Africa will probably long remain much as it is now, the curious product of chance, jealousy, ambition and enterprise.

## Pitiful Pennsylvania!

PENNSYLVANIA has lately enjoyed an unenviable notoriety. First of all, there was the Coatesville atrocity; murder done by citizens of the town, without hindrance by the local authorities. Instead of speeding the conviction of those who had blackened the community name a great part of the population were openly hostile to the prosecution of Walker's lynchers, received the defendants in the case with applause upon their return from West Chester, acquitted thru the failure of justice, and nominated one of the police officers indirectly, at least, responsible for the crime (of which full warning had been given) to a public office. Next came the Austin disaster. A dam that every one knew to be unsafe gave way, at last—to the destruction of life and property. The State authorities had once more failed to avert a catastrophe the imminence of which the Johnstown flood should have taught them. The people of the town took no steps to bring about the safeguarding of Austin and the neighboring countryside, "for fear," says a newspaper, "of doing anything supposed to be contrary to the desires of the Bayless Company, on the continuance and extent of whose operations the prosperity of the place was dependent."

Finally, there is the case of Philadelphia, a rich city, with a population made up to an unusual extent of the American-born. The charge has been published, apparently upon information furnished by a disgruntled Republican politician (one of the Vares, for example?) that certain contractors, in association with United States Senator Boies Penrose, have "staked" the Mayor, and his Director of Public Safety, to the extent of some million dollars. These same contractors have been awarded by Mayor Reyburn's administration many times that sum in municipal contracts. A more openly corrupt and disgusting bargain cannot be imagined. Senator Penrose and his contractor friends have not denied these charges; Mr. Earle, the Republican candidate to succeed Reyburn, has paid no attention to them; one of Mayor Reyburn's cabinet is under indictment for fraud in the award of departmental contracts; the Catlin commission of the State Legislature, that was, apparently, upon the point of incriminating the leaders of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, has been called off by those leaders. And yet, as Election Day approached, some Philadelphians still felt that there was "nothing to do"; there was "no use fighting Penrose"!

What is the matter with Philadelphia? What is the matter with Pennsylvania? Is popular government a failure in that great State and in that prosperous city—rich in tradition and in "Americanism" as well as in trade and manufactures? Is public opinion impotent in Pennsylvania? With mob rule in Coatesville, with the setting of dollars and cents above human life in Austin, with the rule of fraud, electoral debauchery and coarsely unconcealed graft in Philadelphia, one may well ask, What has happened to the manhood of that commonwealth?

## The Vatican's Care for the American Church

DURING the last few weeks the Vatican has given particular evidence of its interest in the Catholic Church in the United States, and with very good reason, for in this country and its possessions the Church has a body of the faithful not surpassed in any other country for intelligence, loyalty and generous devotion.

First—or, rather, last, we have the announceemnt which raises the number of American Cardinals from one to three, or to four if we include Mgr. Falconio, who, tho an Italian by birth, is an American citizen, but who will, with his new duties, hereafter make his residence near the Vatican. The two Archbishops chosen to receive the honor emphasize the full obedience of the American Church to the central authority. We catch its meaning in the comment made on Archbishop O'Connell's elevation to the Cardinalate by the Rev. A. F. Roche, one of the Archbishop's Council:

"Archbishop O'Connell's elevation means a crushing defeat for modernism in this country, which has used as one of its specious arguments that American Catholic interests were not understood or were ignored by the Vatican.

"No one can question the extraordinary ability, courage and prudence of the new Cardinal, and no one dares to insinuate that he is not intensely loyal to the Church and to the flag of his native land."

There is a concealed meaning in these remarks. The one man who has most criticised the paucity of American Cardinals is Mr. Desmond, editor of *The Catholic Citizen*, which is regarded as particularly favorable to Archbishop Ireland, and Archbishop Ireland has been suspected of Modernism, and his claims for the Cardinalate have been rejected; and this is the "crushing defeat of Modernism." Of course, Archbishop O'Connell has never been under such suspicion. He is "intensely loyal."

Just before the announcement of the creation of American Cardinals there was promulgated from Rome a special instruction to the American Church on the holding of Church property. Very possibly the troubles in Maine gave occasion to it. There a few months ago several laymen were excommunicated for their activity against their bishop in trying to secure the passage by the legislature of a law putting Church property in the hands of trustees as in Canada, instead of being in the sole possession of the bishop. This has a certain bearing on the French law of religious associations to hold property which was condemned by the Pope. In this country, under various State laws, the method of holding churches and other property has varied, and there has been occasion for objection and criticism, and appeal has been made to Rome, which has spoken positively.

It is decided that the best way to hold church property is by what is called a parish corporation, but one after the New York State pattern, which is a corporation consisting of the bishop, his vicar-general, the parish priest, and two laymen. This holds the property safe to the Church; and where present State laws do not allow it, an effort must be made to secure such a law. When this best method is not available, the second method is allowed temporarily, that of property held by the bishop as a "corporation sole," as in Maine, under which at his death, the property automatically passes to his successor. In such a case, however, the Vatican lays down a new and very important rule, such as was not found in the decrees of the Third Baltimore Council, namely, that the bishop, as corporation sole, shall seek the advice of his official "consultors," and shall take no important action without their consent. Further, it is required that the method in some places adopted by which the bishop holds Church property in "fee

simple," that is, in his own name, transmitting it by will to his successor, shall absolutely cease. And yet this method was allowed and approved by the Baltimore Council of 1884, while the parish corporation, now commanded, was not even mentioned. Indeed the "fee simple" method would seem to be the right way, and the Baltimore Council bases its rules on the old Apostolic Canon 41, which says:

"We direct that the bishop hold the property of the Church in his own power. For if the more precious souls of men are entrusted to him, much more must he carry the care of the money, so that under his power all things may be dispensed by his priests and deacons, and be carefully administered in the fear of God."

The present action of the Vatican has very properly taken another view, and recognizes the rights of the people as well as of the bishop.

A third action of the Vatican on behalf of the American Catholic Church has been promulgated by the Apostolic Delegate Falconio. It absolutely forbids once more, and with new emphasis, a common but reprehensible custom in Catholic churches of meeting every worshipper at the door and requiring a fee for a seat at mass. This practise was utterly condemned by the Baltimore Council, but it has continued even in large churches just the same, because the priest felt he must get the money, and put on pressure for it. Of course, it tended to keep poor people away from church services. The failure of the bishops to secure obedience to their own laws proves a weakness in what is thought a very strong system, and it is not sure that the renewed rule will root out the evil. The Baltimore Council had said:

"The practise, if it happen to exist anywhere, of demanding money at the door of the church on Sundays and holy days, as a condition of entering and being present at the holy sacrifice of the mass, long ago ought to have been eliminated. For Pope Pius IX condemned it and directed that it should be henceforth abolished."

But the Council did not quite forbid that money be taken at the door. It merely required that in every church there should be a free space where the poorest could be admitted without cost. The present rule goes farther and removes the money changers entirely. The old bad custom will probably not be entirely given up, and it may return as it has before; but those priests who must have the money can, as has been suggested, take two collections, one for those who have seats that they will be willing to pay for, and another later for those who have no seats, but are given standing room. This does not, however, strike us as an edifying method, as it makes a sharp distinction against the poor.

All three of these late acts, the increase of American cardinals, the recognition of laymen in the holding of Church property, and the abolition of entrance fees for seats, indicate the desire of the Church authorities at Rome to recognize both the needs and the rights of American Catholics, and they show modern progress if not modernism.

**Regulation of Railroad Traffic**

The unanimous decision of the Supreme Court that all locomotives and cars used on any interstate railroad, even those engaged in traffic beginning and ending within a State, must be equipped and operated in compliance with th Federal Safety Appliance act, is reasonable, just, and in the public interest. It does not necessarily point, however, to an eventual elimination of State authority over the intrastate operations and rates of interstate lines. Still, the logic of it does not promise approval by the court of the arguments to be presented in January by Minnesota and the committee of Governors in the Minnesota rate case. It may indicate that the court will not approve State action that interferes with or prevents national regulation of interstate traffic. A decision to this effect would be reasonable and for the public good.

**The President to Negroes**

We turn back to the address of President Taft to the negroes of Los Angeles on race prejudice. We have no word but approval of what he said, and in condemnation of the "cruel and unreasoning race prejudices" which our colored people have had to meet. He then told them that Dr. Washington is their greatest leader, and that he has had the courage

to tell his people that "it is work, attention, industry" that will make them valuable to their community, will cure the prejudices against them, and will compel the white people to respect them. This is all true, and it is what Dr. Washington has preached, and all pretty nearly that a man in his position can safely teach without endangering his institution. But there is more to be said which we would have been glad to hear from the President. When speaking of the good friends the negro has in the North and the South, we wish something had been said of his enemies who are also enemies of the laws of their country. And it it would have been right to have said some other things that Booker T. Washington cannot so prudently say, namely, that the negroes should seek to do citizens' duty and that the effort to suppress their vote is a fearful wrong. To do work and get property is excellent, but manhood and education and independence are more. Wealth without courage, protected by cowardice, will not make a worthy people, and this additional lesson needs telling.

**Suppression of Vice**

The journal *Vigilance,* devoted to purifying civic conditions, recently inquired of the chiefs of police in our cities asking what their method and success has been in regard to social vice. A few cities confessedly practise segregation with monthly license tax, while others do much the same thing but not so frankly. We are particularly pleased with the report from two cities. One of these is Fall River, whose Board of Police replies:

"This department has endeavored to suppress prostitution and enforce the laws against it. Excellent results have been obtained. It is believed that there is not a regular house of prostitution in Fall River. Any department that is honest and alert can keep such houses out of its territory."

A similar report comes from Lincoln, Neb.:

"What we attempt to do is to suppress the social vice entirely, the same as any other crime. . . . For two years we have not had a dive of that kind in the city. We are much better satisfied with present conditions than with conditions under the segregation policy.

"We find that the argument commonly used in favor of segregation—that otherwise it will be driven into blocks in other portions of the city—is not sustained by our experience. We do not have as much trouble with this vice in blocks and rooming houses as we had when we had a segregated area. We do not find it a difficult matter to keep notorious characters out of the city entirely now, and we can unqualifiedly recommend the policy of suppression. I do not believe there is a single valid argument in favor of licensing or segregation of this evil, any more than there would be of pocket-picking or stealing."

What Fall River and Lincoln have done can be done elsewhere. When it is not done the reason is because the authorities have not their heart in doing it. Often there is easy graft in it. It is time for the women to take it in hand where the men will not.

**Gambling at Church Fairs**

There is hope that in this State, at least, the reprehensible practise of gambling at church fairs is likely to come to an end. The Society for the Suppression of Vice is trying to stop it. It called the attention of Archbishop Farley to the fact that such a gambling device, called a raffle, with valuable prizes, was to be employed at the Carmelite Fathers' Church in this city, and he stopped it at the last moment, when tickets to the amount of $5,000 had been sold. While Catholic churches have been notoriously addicted to this vicious way of raising money other churches and benevolent organizations have had their share in it. There is this excuse for the continuance of the practise, that only of late years has the evil of such gambling been clearly seen, and we believe that it has not been hitherto interdicted in the Catholic Church, and in many countries is regarded as perfectly innocent.

**Canadian Manners**

We have an intelligent correspondent, an American by birth and residence, who is glad that Canada rejected reciprocity, for, he says, he would not have Canada copy the bad manners of this country. He speaks of the multitude of murders here, unpunished, the trials long protracted and then the prisoners pardoned. He says:

We have had distressing murder cases in our State in broad daylight, witnessed by a

dozen or more reputable persons, where the trials have dragged out over years, and some of the murderers finally pardoned out. Pretty much every governor we have had of late in Nebraska has gone into office with a reasonable determination to let the work of the courts go undisturbed, but before their terms have expired every one of them has been so beset by politicians and public clamor that he has ended his term with wholesale pardonings, including always red-handed murderers. In Canada criminal trials are, practically speaking, all prompt and punishment sure.

Then there are divorces, frequent with us, but very rare in Canada. He finds further Canadian superiority in Sunday observance. How can we answer these criticisms, even if we do not see what bearing they have on reciprocity? Even China, he reminds us, is better able to deal with her opium evil than we are with our liquor curse. He concludes thus severely:

Among the great rank and file of our people, religious or otherwise, there is as yet an overtowering provincialism and a density of ignorance of what applied, concrete good government really is. A large present American tendency is to treat with contempt in its press and when traveling abroad foreign institutions and government everywhere.

These matters are worth thinking of.

**The Destruction of the "Maine"**

Once more the reports from the excavation of the wreck of the "Maine" seem to show that it was destroyed by a mine under it and not by the accidental explosion of its own magazine. But let it be understood that this does not at all show that it was destroyed by a mine specially and secretly set for the purpose of blowing up the vessel. It is much more probable that in swinging about in the wind the "Maine" happened to hit a mine that had at some previous time been laid in the harbor, and which had, with Spanish carelessness, been left there. When this mine was hit and exploded this would have been sufficient to break the vessel, and the concussion would have exploded the contents of the "Maine's" own magazine, which would have completed the wreck. This is the view held by some good authorities in naval matters, and it relieves the Cuban Spaniards from any treacherous action in time of peace, such as was so generally believed and was exprest in the vengeful cry, "Remember the Maine."

**Our Shipping Laws**

This time we have from an eminent British authority, Mr. Howard Houlder, the senior member of one of the very largest firms operating great steamship lines to New York and South America, the patent statement that our idiotic navigation laws have been a vast injury to the shipping interests of this country. Once our flag was in every port; now it can be seen scarcely anywhere. He repeats the statement, so familiar to all except the ship builders, that one of the first alterations should be such as will allow foreign-built ships to be placed under the American flag. He says:

"As a British ship owner, it is not to my interest to say this, but it is of enormous value to the commerce of the United States and would result in the building up of her mercantile marine with the possibility of a big naval reserve in the future."

The necessity very soon to fix rates for passage thru the Panama Canal ought to bring this matter of our navigation laws before Congress. There ought to be an immense commerce thru the Canal from New York and New Orleans to the west coast of South America, but it will all have to be carried under the British flag.

**A Bitter War**

We have come to the end of the "peaceful war," the "playing at war," which we heard of for several weeks after Italy opened the present conflict with Turkey. It is not peaceful in Tripoli. There has been severe fighting, and it looked for a while one morning that the Italian troops would be driven to their ships. Men have been killed and wounded by the hundreds if not by thousands, and the Italians have been executing Arabs when captured in great numbers, and the Turks, who are mostly Arabs, take no prisoners. It is war of a peculiarly barbarous sort. And it is likely to be worse. It will be if, as reported, Enver Bey has succeeded in going from Constantinople and meeting the leaders of the Senoussi tribes in the hinterland of Tripoli and gaining them over to attack the Italians in a holy war. If so, the Italians may find, as we feared, a much harder task that they expected. They were right in regarding the Turkish opposition in Tripoli as negligible,

but they should have anticipated that they might be opposed by hordes of fairly armed fanatics who put no value on their own life, and were merciless fighters. Italy had to retreat before the Abyssinians as much humiliated as was Russia before the despised Japanese; and these Senoussi are no less desperate as soldiers, and their number is far from contemptible. We see no sign of peace.

**Dust**

The automobile stands for the application of the largest amount of speed and power that is safe to country life. It gives to the village and to the isolated farm initial and executive advantages which have been heretofore confined to cities or to lines of country touched by steel rails. But the automobile adds to the dangers of country life a new factor that must be considered promptly. It is impossible to use it on dirt roads without endangering the health as well as the comfort of occupants. Road filth is ground up, and caught up as speed increases, and the dust laden air becomes not only very disagreeable but dangerous to breathe. This is also flung over upon roadside gardens and into roadside houses, endangering the lives of the people who dwell in them. One who has no personal knowledge of the danger will be astounded at an exhibition of common road dust thru spectroscopic analysis. Mineral and vegetable poisons rival each other. The dust laden air, at five feet above the roadway, is a dust storm, contains, we are told, 200,000 micro-organisms to every ten liters. One thousand horses, in every working day of eight hours, deposit ten tons of manure and five hundred gallons of urine. These substances constitute only a fraction of the poisonous fouling of highway dust; a considerable part of which is picked up by the flying wheels, and scattered over the gardens and door yards. It is estimated that taking one hundred dry days in a year, 50,000,000 tons of material are thus swept up out of the streets, and placed where most of it is not wanted. Houses must be built father back from the street, and the management of dust must be more complete. As suburbanism widens out to take in a large part of the country cleaner roads are becoming an absolute demand. We have before us the problem of a vast intra-urban life covering at least a dozen States, from Maine to Louisiana, with the best of roads, best of air, best of water, everywhere, for everybody.

Recent legislation for the protection of game birds and birds of passage is having its effect, according to all reports. The white egrets of Florida are once more multiplying with rapidity, and are seen around the little lakes by the dozen. In some localities remote from habitation, and where the hunter cannot be easily tracked, the slaughter is still carried on most murderously. Shutting the market against the sale of bird plumes is the best way devised for meeting this outlawry. Birds very soon discover when and where they are safe. Quails in Florida are curiously hidden and their presence not mistrusted during the period when hunting them is legal; but as soon as March comes and they are protected by law they find it out by some sort of instinct, and their cry is heard even into the yards and the dooryards of the people. This bird, or fowl, whichever it is, can easily be taught to feed with our hens, and becomes one of the most valuable allies of the farmer. The law should reach still farther than it does, and allow them to multiply with as much freedom as the robins. A bevy of quails at your back door is a surety that insect pests will be kept down.

A gentleman in Missouri was considering sending his younger brother to the Massachusetts Agricultural College, but wrote inquiring what is the nature of the chapel service which students are required to attend four times a week. He was informed that they consist of the usual undenominational reading of the Scripture and a prayer by one of the instructors, and a hymn, with the notices of the day. The inquirer properly understood that this was such a Protestant service as in his Church its members are not allowed to attend, and he exprest his dissatisfaction that attendance was required. We agree that non-Protestant students — Catholic, Jewish, Mohammedan or Buddhist — ought to be excused from attending such a service to which their religious superiors object,

on condition that they attend a service of their own order. This is an institution supported by United States funds, aided by public taxation.

Evanston, the fashionable suburb of Chicago, has just opened its first theater, in the building of which a good many religious people took part. The opening announcement tells us that no plays will be tolerated in which profane or suggestive language is used, nor will any Sunday performances be allowed. The American stage has been undergoing a sort of double drift: in one way toward laxity and coarseness, in the name of art and freedom; in the other way toward ethical purpose and refining culture. We have a strong conviction that the better sense of the American people is going to come out ahead, and that the theater will be used, as Calvin used it, for moral ends and character building. This will not debar the highest art, nor limit rational freedom.

We doubt if Governor Blease can be re-elected Governor of South Carolina. Certainly the man who could even in temper say the following ought to be retired to private life:

> "If I were not in politics I would whip the newspaper editor who lied about me. If I were not man enough to do it, I would get a double-barreled shotgun and kill him."

He had been denouncing A. E. Gonzales, editor of the Columbia *State*, whose brother, while editor, was shot and killed eight years ago by Lieutenant-Governor Tillman, a relative of the Senator of the name. The two leading papers of South Carolina, the *News and Courier* and the *State*, are sharp opponents of Governor Blease.

Mosquitoes may be very important in the economy of nature, as Wallace says, for feeding birds in their Arctic migrations, but they are not needed around a human center like New York. It is amazing that New Jersey does not condemn the extensive salt meadows, drain them, kill all the mosquitoes and recover vast wealth of land now useless. It can be done, and the Orange commuters have appealed to Governor Wilson to attempt this reform quite comparable with political ones.

To this extent the articles in the magazines showing the cruelty of the late Mexican Government to the Yaqui Indians are justified; for the Madero Government has made peace with them, has agreed to bring the exiles back from Yucatan, and will give land to all of them, and pay them for making needed irrigating ditches, and will remit taxes for thirty years. With these privileges there ought to be no occasion for them to renew marauding expeditions against the neighboring towns.

Interstate Commissioner Lane now follows Commissioner Prouty in saying that there should be a national Trade Commission or Corporation Commission to supervise and regulate manufacturing corporations engaged in interstate business. In our opinion, the Trust problem calls for a commission of inquiry, which, we think, would recommend the appointment of such a permanent commission as Mr. Lane suggests.

If ever hazers deserved expulsion those students at Annapolis deserve it who, after the class had pledged itself to abolish the practice, cruelly hazed members of the lowest class just to give amusement to two young girls of the sort Kipling describes in his last poem. They will be exposed by their classmates and expelled, and the two young women are disgraced.

Turkey appeals to the United States to use its influence to induce Italy to put a stop to the barbarities of its army in Tripoli; but what can our Government do? It must first investigate, for they are denied, and after investigation it will be too late to do any good, for by that time the war is likely to come to an end, at least in that phase. We fear the tales are too true.

Lord Rosebery and Edmund Gosse have lately been amusing their hearers by saying that we have too many books buried in libraries that are cemeteries, and that most of them are of no further use and should be burnt. We wonder if one in ten of the houses where an automobile is kept has a library of books that cost as much. We have too few books in our homes.

# Insurance

## A Square Deal.

RECENT insurance investigations have brought to light attempts by small accident insurance companies to defraud policyholders. It is especially gratifying to be able to record instances on the other side, where companies of their own initiative have investigated and paid policies without a claim being entered. A man by the name of Hatley insured with the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, but discontinued his premiums and later died. His family found the policy, but knowing that nothing had been paid on it for several years, burned the document. The company heard of Hatley's death, notified the father of a non-forfeiture clause and enclosed a draft for $2,000.

A FURTHER element of uneasiness has been introduced into the industrial life of Germany by the proposed revision of the German insurance schemes. The burden on German industry under the existing scheme already amounts to approximately 800,000,000 marks per annum. Under the new scheme the classes included in the various schemes have been further extended and the additional cost is calculated at 135,000,000 marks, so that the daily burden will in future amount to 3,000,000 marks per working day. A number of chambers of commerce in their annual reports complain that the social schemes which have been extended without any reference to employers are approaching the limit of a bearable burden; that the expenditure which they entail is becoming so serious a matter in the cost of manufacture that it must tell against Germany in foreign markets.

AT the recent American Life Convention some interesting figures were brought forward about the use of alcohol in its relation to life insurance. When used daily alcohol handicaps the individual in the performance of his duties and renders him an easier victim to disease. Its prolonged use results in fatty degeneration or in catarrhal conditions of the respiratory tract. The full force of the situation is shown by the following table, giving the expectancy of life at different ages for the intemperate and general classes. A man of twenty who is a heavy drinker will, on the average, shorten his life by two-thirds.

| Age. | Intemperate. | General. |
|---|---|---|
| 20 | 15.5 | 44.2 |
| 30 | 13.8 | 36.5 |
| 40 | 11.6 | 28.8 |
| 50 | 10.8 | 21.2 |
| 60 | 8.9 | 14.3 |

THE City of New York has appropriated $400,000 for the establishment of a fire prevention bureau. This amount is to include also the appropriations for the support of the Bureau of Combustibles and the Fire Marshal's Bureau, which are merged under the new law with the Bureau of Fire Prevention. The budget committee decided that a definite appropriation covering an exact organization should not be made at the present time, because no plan of this work has been submitted to it. Fire Commissioner Johnson asked for $744,000.

THE Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford publish in their new agency edition of *The Aetna* the following table of automobile accident claims paid by their company between June, 1907, and December, 1910:

| | Number | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| Cranking | 404 | $41,483.81 |
| Collision | 119 | 94,735.26 |
| Thrown from car | 209 | 125,702.49 |
| Getting on or off car | 97 | 6,246.14 |
| Machinery | 70 | 4,498.68 |
| Thrown against car | 51 | 2,829.90 |
| Miscellaneous | 145 | 11,030.55 |

INCENDIARY lumber losses in Dubuque, Ia., during the past three months are reported as totaling more than a million dollars.

# Financial

## The City Bank's Action

In June last, the National City Bank of New York, the largest bank in the United States, organized a holding company for its securities, called the National City Company. This holding company's capital is $10,000,000, which was supplied by a 40 per cent. dividend on the capital of the bank. Some years ago the First National formed a similar subsidiary organization, called the First Security Company, and in the United States there are more than 200 corporations which may be classed with these two, all of them being associated with and controlled by banks. An investigation by the Department of Justice followed the incorporation of the City Bank's holding company, and Attorney-General Wickersham held that there was a violation of the law. This was not the opinion of Secretary McVeagh, to whom Mr. Wickersham's decision had been sent. These two members of the Cabinet disagreeing, the case, with all the papers, was referred to the President, who, it was said, would announce his decision in November.

It became known last week that the bank had decided to sell all of the shares of other national banks which it owned and which it had intended to deposit with the holding company. The value of these is said to be between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000, and the holding of them was probably the main ground of the Attorney-General's disapproval. It is believed that the shares will go into the hands of capitalists interested in the bank. It remains to be seen whether this action will prevent official condemnation of the holding company. Before forming the company, the bank had legal advice to the effect that its course would not be unlawful, and to the representatives of the Department of Justice it said that, if the Government should disapprove, it would give up the project. Among the shares it has been holding are those of many banks and trust companies, domestic and foreign. The largest single block appears to be the bank's interest in the 45,000 shares of National Bank of Commerce stock, which were bought not long ago by a syndicate for about $9,000,000.

It is undoubtedly true that the creation of this company, and the possession by the bank of stock in so many other banking institutions, have excited opposition to the Monetary Commission's proposed Reserve Association, and have been a formidable obstacle in the path of those who desire the adoption of the Aldrich plan or something like it. The City Bank's project suggested the resolution of the Democratic majority in the House for an inquiry as to a "Money Trust," and has been a text for many speeches and essays about an approaching domination of the nation's currency system by capitalists and moneyed interests associated with this great bank. We do not say that the assertions and suspicions of these critics or alarmists were well founded. We know of no evidence tending to show that the bank and those connected with it have sought control of banking or of the currency system. But their action and the extent of their holdings have excited prejudice and retarded progress toward a solution of our currency problem. They are to be commended now for responding to the Government's criticism and to expressions of popular disapproval by divesting the bank of those securities the possession of which caused suspicion and attack.

*

....In the two years and seven months of William Loeb, Jr.'s, service as Collector of the port of New York, $7,170,237 has been collected in fines, penalties, forfeitures and compromises, against a total of $926,162 in the preceding fifteen years, and forty-seven offenders have received prison sentences after conviction.

....Statistics recently published show that there are 1,279 traction or trolley companies in the United States, having 40,088 miles of track and 89,601 cars in service. Stocks and bonds outstanding amount to $4,682,106,217.

# The Independent

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## Survey of the World

**The Elections**

We discuss the elections of November 7 editorially. In Massachusetts, the Democratic Governor, Eugene Noble Foss, was re-elected by 8,000 plurality. His vote was much smaller than a year ago, but his re-election rebukes the Lodge machine. The other offices contested in Massachusetts went to Republicans.——Rhode Island re-elected the Republican Governor, A. J. Pothier.——Kentucky went Democratic by 25,000, electing James B. McCreary Governor. Election Day was unmarred by the usual shooting in mountain districts.——Virginia did not elect a Governor this year, but the Democrats will have at least 85 out of the 100 seats in the House of Delegates.——The next Governor of Mississippi will be Earl Brewer, Democrat. The vote was light.——In New Mexico the Democratic candidate, W. C. McDonald, was elected Governor, and the other Democratic candidates for State offices were elected, tho the Legislature may send one Republican Senator to Washington.——Maryland elected a Republican Governor in Phillips Lee Goldsborough, but otherwise went Democratic. The defeated candidate for Governor was State Senator Gorman, a son of the late United States Senator. ——In Chicago, judicial contests were decided in a manner highly satisfactory to independent voters. In the State of Illinois the "drys" won more towns than the "wets," capturing Hardin and holding Jacksonville by a reduced majority. ——Salt Lake, Utah, elected Samuel C. Park, candidate for Mayor-Commissioner of the Citizens' Non Partisan organization, and the entire Citizens' ticket. This is the first election under Salt Lake's new commission form of government. —— In Sacramento, Cal., Beard, Democrat, was re-elected Mayor over Sutliff, Republican, by a vote of two to one. Stewart, Socialist, ran ahead of the Republican candidate. We refer editorially to Socialist gains in other cities.——Official returns of the vote of October 10 on California's constitutional amendments are as follows:

Amendment providing for initiative and referendum—For, 168,744; against, 52,093; majority, 116,651.

Amendment providing for general recall, including judiciary—For, 178,115, against, 53,755; majority, 124,360.

Amendment providing for woman suffrage—for, 125,037; against, 121,450; majority, 3,587.

——The second Congressional District of Kansas, normally Republican by 3,000, elected Joseph Taggart, a Democrat, by a majority of about 1,000. Not more than 50 per cent. of the normal vote was cast in any county. This is attributed to disaffected Republicans who were unwilling to vote for a Democrat. ——The Nebraska elections favored the Republican party, tho the only Congressional district to hold an election went Democratic, returning Stephens by 5,000. Champ Clark and W. J. Bryan took the stump for this candidate.——In Western Pennsylvania, Senator Oliver's faction triumphed in the election of the Republican county candidates at Pittsburgh. In Philadelphia, the Penrose machine failed to elect George H. Earle, Jr., Mayor, and also lost the City Solicitorship and the control of the City Councils. Rudolph Blankenburg, a veteran reformer, was elected Mayor over the non-resident banker candidate by a plurality of something over 4,000, in a total vote of 268,000. Factional grievances within the Republican organization assisted in the

result. In up State contests the Republicans were almost everywhere successful.——The results in New York, New Jersey, Ohio and elsewhere are commented upon editorially.——On November 6 it was announced that the Governor of Maine and his Council had decided that the special election held on September 11 had resulted in constitutional prohibition being reaffirmed. The official completed returns show the prohibition clause to have been upheld by 758 votes. The closeness of the vote and the inadequacy of the election laws are given by Governor Plaisted as reasons for calling a special session of the Legislature, to be held early in February. Another constitutional amendment will be submitted to the people, providing for local option and for stricter election laws.

**Trust Questions**

In Chicago, on the 13th, ten prominent officers of the meat packing firms (commonly called the Beef Trust) were placed on trial for criminal offenses under the Sherman act. Among the defendants are J. Ogden Armour, president of Armour & Co.; Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Co.; Edward Morris, president of Morris & Co., and Edward Tilden, president of the National Packing Company. The extreme penalty is a fine of $5,000 and one year in jail. ——The Federal Circuit Court (Judges Lacombe, Noyes and Coxe), in New York, on the 8th, accepted the dissolution or reorganization plan proposed by the American Tobacco Company, or Tobacco Trust, with some modifications suggested by Attorney-General Wickersham. Others for which he asked were rejected, together with the plan supported by the independent manufacturers. The independents complained loudly, and in a mass meeting adopted resolutions asking President Taft to direct Mr. Wickersham to appeal to the Supreme Court for a review. Their counsel asserted that the control of the Trust's properties would not be changed, and that the Trust's strength would be increased, because it would be legalized. The Department of Justice has not decided whether it will ask for a review. The decision caused an upward movement in the prices of Steel Corporation shares and other similar securities.——The Civic Federation has addrest an inquiry to 20,000 representative men, asking for opinions as to the Sherman act and all phases of the Trust problem.——A committee of twelve men has been appointed by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association to draft a bill (for submission to Congress) which shall clearly set forth rules for the conduct of interstate business. Among the members of this committee are Richard Olney, James J. Hill, John Wanamaker, Rudolph Spreckels, Louis D. Brandeis, Samuel Untermyer and President Hadley, of Yale University.

**Interstate Commerce**

On November 9 the Court of Commerce granted a temporary injunction staying the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission affecting deep reduction in the thru freight rates from points east to points between the Missouri River and the Pacific Coast. The commission's order readjusted the rates under section 4 of the railroad act of 1910, known as the long and short haul clause, and would have taken effect on Wednesday. The temporary injunction is not returnable until January. The action of the Court of Commerce revives the talk current when that court was first established, and the opposition to it in certain quarters, on the ground that it is an indirect means for crippling the Interstate Commerce Commission. Already it is freely predicted that the abolition of the court will be agitated in Congress this winter. The Interstate Commerce Commissioners have been angered by the injunction, and an appeal to the Supreme Court seems certain.

**Various Items**

On Thursday, November 9, the garbage and ash collectors of the New York Street Cleaning Department struck for the abolition of night work. On Saturday the sweepers went out on a sympathetic strike. Commissioner Edwards, the head of New York's street cleaning department and a former football star at Princeton University, has announced his determination to resist the strikers' demands, emphasizing the fact

that the workmen are exceedingly well paid. Mayor Gaynor stands behind the commissioner. New York streets are in a sorry condition as the result of an accumulation of refuse. The wagons which go out at all are now protected by the police. On the East Side of New York strikers have attacked the collectors and their escorts, and one strike-breaker was killed on Friday, as was a small boy on Saturday. The negroes of the San Juan Hill district attacked Chief Inspector Schmittberger on Sunday, and women threw bricks, crockery and bottles into the street. The inspector was hit in the head by a broken bottle and gashed, but continued his tour and ended by clearing the streets. In the uptown Little Italy a bomb was thrown. Commissioner Edwards says he will not take back any of the strikers, and arbitration is refused. The health authorities say there is no immediate danger of disease.——More than twenty persons are reported to have been killed, and many injured, in a cyclone which swept Rock County, Wis., last Saturday, destroying millions of dollars' worth of property. The storm swept the State south of Milwaukee, and Cass and Vermilion counties, Ill.——The end of the Lorimer inquiry is approaching. The investigating committee will take a recess not later than November 24 and will reassemble in Washington December 5.

**Cuba and Other Islands**

A board of five officers of the navy or army was appointed at Washington, on the 10th, to inspect the wreck of the battleship "Maine," the members being Rear-Admiral Vreeland, Chief Constructor Watt, Colonel Black (of the Engineer Corps), Commander Hughes and Commander Strauss. None of these was connected with the Sampson board of 1898. It is expected that the new board, like the one appointed in 1898, will say the evidence points to the explosion of a submarine mine.——Great Britain, France and Germany have sent to Cuba's President a joint note relating to the claims of their citizens for property destroyed during the war for independence.——Cuba's revolutionary veterans still demand the removal from office of Spaniards and guerrillas who opposed them in the war, and one of Havana's newspapers, an independent journal, says days of blood and tears will come if the Government does not yield. In Congress a bill excluding Spanish guerrillas from office has been introduced. President Gomez asserts that the movement is one of no importance.——The two Villaverdes, editors of a paper in Havana, who were expelled from the island by the President, because they were "pernicious foreigners," have returned, with his permission.——Trebonieu St. Juste, formerly Hayti's consul-general in Jamaica, has issued there a manifesto, proclaiming his intention to revisit Hayti and overthrow the Leconte Government.——New oil fields have been discovered in the Philippine Province of Pangasinan.——Capitalists in Idaho will buy a large tract of land near Zambranga (Mindanao) for a plantation.

**Madero Is President of Mexico**

Madero took the oath of office on the 6th, in the presence of the members of Congress. The inauguration ceremony was brief and simple. At the conclusion of it, ex-President De la Barra left the city on a special train for Vera Cruz, where he sailed for Europe on the 11th. In the Mexican House the no re-election bill had been passed by a majority of 106. It forbids the re-election of any President, Vice-President or Governor of a State.——A man named Manuel Jimeno was arrested on the 8th in Chapultepec Park for carrying a bomb. He confest that he had intended to assassinate Madero, who is accustomed to walk in the park, and he also said that he had been hired to do this by José del Valle, an agent of Gen. Bernardo Reyes. Del Valle had left the capital for Texas three days earlier. Reyes's son had also gone to Texas, fearing imprisonment, he said, because the friends of his father were subjected to persecution. Revolutionary plots in several places have been discovered, and nearly all of them are ascribed to Reyes, altho there is little evidence to connect him with them. In Durango many prominent persons, bankers and landholders among them, have been arrested, and arms concealed by them have been found. In Guanajuato, one Pro-

Ojeda, leading several hundred men, proclaims his allegiance to Reyes. Wealthy landholders in Tabasco are said to be recruiting men for Reyes. The revolt in Juchitan (Oaxaca) appears to have been caused by local differences, and to have been led by a deposed mayor. Juchitan suffered great loss, and 200 men were killed. The leader, José Gomez, at first demanded permission to set up a separate republic in the south, but at the end of last week the Government was about to make a peace agreement with him. On the 6th, 200 of the soldiers of Zapata, the bandit general, were drawn into an ambush near Cuautla, and 40 of them were killed by the Federals. Two or three days later it was said that Zapata would soon surrender to Madero, accepting terms which an agent of the latter had offered.——It is reported that Madero has asked our Government to proceed against a Reyes junta in San Antonio, asserting that the friends and followers of Reyes there are fomenting a revolution for the overthrow of the Madero Government.

**South and Central America**

Passengers arriving at a French port last week from Venezuela, published a report that ex-President Castro had been assassinated by his own men, owing to his harsh treatment of them. The report has not been confirmed. Venezuela's Government has prolonged until March 31 the term of martial law in the city of Asuncion, where there have been indications of a revolt. Dr. Vasquez, who started from New York some weeks ago to lead a revolution against President Gomez, arrived at Trinidad on the 11th and issued there a manifesto in the interest of his project.——A small new island of volcanic origin appeared, on the 6th, in the sea between Trinidad and the Venezuelan coast. Smoke issued from two craters in it.——Peru has evacuated the custom house station at Pedrara, in disputed territory on the Colombian border, and it was at once occupied by Colombia. This station was captured from a Colombian garrison, last July, by Peruvian soldiers, 30 of whom were killed in a three days' battle.——The withdrawal of Peruvian officers from the Province of Tacna has caused a sense of relief in Chile.——In Honduras, the revolutionists have been beaten by Government troops under the command of Gen. Lee Christmas, the American who supported Bonilla in his successful revolt against President Davila, but half the army remains on guard near the frontier of Salvador.——At the celebration of the centennial of independence in Salvador, last week, when delegations from the four other republics were present, efforts were made to promote a Central American union, which is desired by Salvador's President, who says he would gladly give up his office to the elected President of such a combination.

**British Politics**

King George and Queen Mary sailed from Portsmouth November 11 on the P. and O. line's "Medina" with an escort of four cruisers to India, where the Durbar will be held at Delhi, on December 12. The royal party will return the last of January. His departure is viewed with some apprehension, because the tense political and industrial situation at home may make his presence very desirable at any moment, and because the fanaticism of the Hindu nationalists may endanger his life there. Doubtless, however, the two parliamentary parties have agreed to abstain from forcing a crisis during his absence, and arrangements have been made so that he will be in direct communication by wireless with the admiralty officers in Whitehall at all times. ——Premier Asquith has announced that he will introduce at the next session of Parliament a bill providing for universal manhood suffrage and doing away with the present system of a plurality vote to those who have property in more than one place. He refused to include women, but will give an opportunity for the bill to be amended to that effect in the House of Commons. The suffragets have announced their intention of renewing their militant tactics against the Government. A majority of the members of the House of Commons are pledged to the conciliation bill introduced in the last Parliament, which provides for the extension of the suffrage to a part of the women on property qualification, but it

will be difficult to combine such a compromise measure with the bill granting unrestricted suffrage to the men.——The first address of Winston Churchill in his capacity as First Lord of the Admiralty delivered at the Lord Mayor's banquet at Guildhall, has created a very favorable impression because of its frankness in discussing the relations with Germany:

"It would further be most foolish to deny the blunt truth that the naval competition of the two mighty empires lies at the root and forms the background of almost every difficulty which has baffled repeated earnest efforts to promote a really friendly feeling between the two countries.

"While the competition continues every element of distrust and unrest is armed and active, and one evil leads another in a long ugly concatenation."

He disposed of the rumors generally credited last year that Germany was surreptitiously increasing her naval program by giving full credit to the German Government for its fidelity to its published program. He concluded by the following remarks, which may be interpreted either as a threat to Germany or as the proffer of an agreement in regard to limitation of armament:

"Such is the state of affairs of the world today; that Germany's continued adherence to the program without increase would be a great and sensible relief to Europe. We should feel, notwithstanding the heaviness of the naval expenditure, that the high-water mark had been reached thruout the world. Men would breathe more freely, entire nations would be more trustful, and there would be a more genial climate. If on the other hand the already vast program should be swollen it would be a matter of extreme regret. Altho I am bound to say that Great Britain of all the states of the world would be the most able to bear the strain and the last to fail at the call of duty."

——Arthur J. Balfour resigned his position as leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, and his place will be taken by Andrew Bonar Law. The selection of Mr. Law as his successor is due to a compromise between the diverging factions of the Unionist-Conservative party, whose natural leaders are Austen Chamberlain and Walter Hume Long. Lord Lansdowne, not being in the House of Commons, could not handle the discussions there. Mr. Law is not, like former leaders of the party, a man of aristocratic birth or of high scholarship, but has attained his eminence thru his success as an iron merchant. He was born in New Brunswick, Canada, September 16, 1853, and educated in his native province, with further schooling in Hamilton, Ont., and in Glasgow, Scotland, tho he has never attended a university. His father was the Rev. James Law, of New Brunswick, and his mother was a daughter of William Kidston, of Glasgow. He is an enthusiastic advocate of a protective tariff for Great Britain, and when he entered Parliament five years ago, he at once attracted attention by his knowledge of industrial conditions and his effective presentation of an argument. Two years ago Lord Lansdowne alluded to him as one of the "dreadnoughts" of the Unionist party. Mr. Balfour's resignation is in part due to his preference for a quiet and literary life rather than political activity, and also to the opposition which has recently developed against him in his own party. The Halsbury Club, formed in support of the privileges of the House of Lords, is supposed to have adopted as its secret motto B. M. G., meaning "Balfour must go." Mr. Balfour, in his farewell address, exprest so beautifully his reasons for retirement that some passages must be quoted:

"You may say I am not yet sixty-four, and that I ought to have, if health spares me, many years of active life before me. About that no man can say.

"Let me make a single observation. I desire to leave the position of heavy responsibility which I hold before I can be suspected of suffering from the most insidious of all diseases—a disease which comes upon those who, without losing their health or their intellect, nevertheless get somewhat petrified in the old courses which they have pursued; whose authority grows because they have been long in the public service or have been great men of science, or business, or whatever it may be, but who cannot deal with the great problems which, in this changing world, are perpetually arising with all the freshness and elasticity really desirable in those who have the conduct of great concerns.

"No man ever knows in himself when that moment has come. A man knows he is ill. A man may even know when his memory begins to fail, or some other obvious sign of decay is present on his vision. But the sort of malady of which I am speaking may attack people in the prime of life, in the prime of intellectual vigor, as long as that intellectual vigor is exercised on the old lines. But, nevertheless, although they may retain apparently all the powers both of brain and limb which they had in the prime of life, they are less capable of adapting themselves to the chang-

ing circumstances of life than those who are of less authority because younger, and yet more rapidly, also because younger.

"I am vain enough to hope that I have not reached that yet, but I should be miserable if I ran the margin fine, and nothing, I think, would be more terrible for me than to realize that, while people were looking to you more than ever owing to your lengthening experience or leadership, you have not got the keenness or alertness which must go with increasing years adequately to meet the demands made on it."

**The Aftermath of the Moroccan Dispute**

When Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg informed the Reichstag of the agreement concluded with France in regard to Morocco he was received with great hostility from all sides. His speech was interrupted by laughter and satiric remarks, and there was no applause when he finished. Speakers from the Conservative, Clerical, Liberal and Socialistic ranks denounced the terms of settlement and no one spoke in his defense. The Chancellor began by saying that the dispatch of the gunboat "Panther" to Agadir was necessary in order to force France to discuss the question involved, and that it had accomplished its purpose in bringing about an agreement which was more valuable than any discussion about arbitration or disarmament, since it served the true interests and progress of two great nations. It was not the intention of Germany to acquire any part of Morocco, but to secure increased guarantees of German economic interests in that country and territorial compensation elsewhere for the increase of French power. "We have given nothing in Morocco which has not already been given, and we have gained an enlargement of our colonial domain." In the case of the colonies one should look to the future as well as the present, and Germany had secured outlets upon the great rivers and opportunities for railroad extensions.

"We are not living in the Homeric age, when threats and boasting were thought necessary. Germany is strong enough to dispense with such shield-rattling, and will know how to draw the sword when the time comes. The Emperor steadily insisted on strict adherence to our program at all stages of the negotiations, in full consciousness that every action of a great Power may involve the fateful question of war or peace, and in full readiness to uphold the honor of the nation with the sword.

"Nobody can tell whether war some time will come, but my duty is so to act that war which is avoidable and not demanded by the honor of Germany must be avoided."

The Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, who had motored from Danzig for the purpose of attending the debate, occupied a conspicuous seat in the royal box and openly applauded the attacks made upon the Chancellor, particularly when Herr von Heydebrand, the leader of the Conservatives, used such phrases as "Our peaceful professions are regarded abroad as a sign of weakness," "The German sword which alone can guarantee German prestige," and "We now know where the enemy is," in alluding to the opposition of England. The partisan position assumed by the Crown Prince has called forth general criticism from the press of various parties, but has made him the idol of the pan-Germanists. The Kaiser was very much displeased by the conduct of his son. He ordered his presence that evening at a dinner given at the royal palace in honor of the Chancellor, and forbade his further attendance upon the Reichstag. So the Crown Prince spent the afternoon cruising about with his wife over Berlin and Potsdam in a Zeppelin. The following dispatch to the semi-official Cologne *Gazette* doubtless presents the Kaiser's opinion:

"We believe it to be the right and duty of the heir to the throne to take an interest in politics. He cannot be reproached for forming his own opinion, even if it is not consonant with the imperial policy. We further do not desire that the Crown Prince be prevented from expressing his opinion in a fitting manner and place, not, however, in the way chosen in the Reichstag, the effect of which we consider extremely grave.

"It goes without question that the episode and the press comments thereupon were reported to the Emperor, and the absence of the Crown Prince at Friday's sitting was due to the Emperor, to whom Thursday's events and the considerations involved therein cannot be agreeable."

On the following day the Chancellor resumed his defense, declaring that Germany had not been ejected from Morocco because she had never been in it. He denounced Heydebrand's attack as an unwarranted electioneering maneuver and said:

"How can he reconcile this insult to his own Government delivered before the whole world with the preliminary disclaimer of a desire to upset the Government and with a sense of patriotism? I regret that words should be used

in this house regarding our relations with a foreign state which are unusual in a Parliament with a sense of responsibility. Such words of passion, going beyond all bounds, must harm the German Empire. A strong man does not need always to be carrying a sword in his mouth. I hope that I convinced you that in the relations with England I surrendered nothing of honor.

"To raise national passions to the boiling point for the sake of Utopian schemes of conquest and for party ends is to compromise that patriotism which is our most valuable possession."

The Socialist deputy, Frank, said that it appeared that the Chinese Parliament was more powerful than that of Germany, which was unable to accept or reject the Morocco treaty, but approved of the attack upon the Chancellor made by the Conservative leader. He said, in part:

"While Dr. von Heydebrand, the uncrowned king of Prussia, was speaking another as yet uncrowned king, the Crown Prince of Germany, was making a demonstration. It appears that it was by chance instead of by friendly compromise that we had no war with a neighboring country. This discovery lays upon us the duty of working with all our strength so that by the time the Crown Prince shall come to the throne the democratization of the Empire shall be complete and Germany will no longer be given into the hands of a single person."

——Dissatisfaction in France over the agreement is hardly less than that in Germany, but the result of the affair has been greatly to strengthen the Government and to weaken the anti-militarist movement by suggesting that there will be still greater need for a strong army in France after the death of Kaiser Wilhelm. Now that the German objections to the annexation of Morocco by France have been removed, the next point is to secure the consent of Spain. Secret treaties were made between France and Spain in 1902 and in 1904, but exactly what part of Morocco was conceded to Spain by these two treaties is not generally known, and it is a question of how far they are invalidated by the subsequent Algeciras Convention and the present Franco-German agreement. It is expected that Spain will secure Tangier, Tetuan, Larache and Alkazar.

**The Invasion of Tripoli**

There appears to be little change in the situation in North Africa. Reports from Constantinople that the Turks had recaptured Derna and even the city of Tripoli aroused some alarm, but proved to be unfounded, and there is no evidence that the Turks have gained any advance during the week. The United States cruiser "Chester" was sent to Tripoli to take off the American colony and the consul, John W. Wood, but found them in no danger, and Mr. Wood refused to leave his post, even for his month's vacation, so the "Chester" sailed back to Marseilles. The attacks of the Arabs and Turks on the Italian lines have been repelled with considerable loss. The fire of the Italian sharpshooters was directed by balloons, and the aeroplanes have not only been used for scouting to discover the post of the enemy, but have dropped bombs in the midst of their camps. The terrible vengeance taken by the Italians upon the Arabs inside the lines has at least had the good effect of suppressing all signs of internal insurgency. The Italians have not been able altogether to disprove the charges of cruelty and reckless shooting of the Arab population, but in their defense it is urged that care was taken to remove women and children from the oases and that male Arabs to the number of 2,200 were spared and transported to Italian islands. The provocation was undoubtedly great, for two companies of the Bersaglieri, numbering 400 men, lost 300 from the fire of the Arabs on the side of the city in their rear, and the slaughter of the Italian wounded. The Italian soldiers were infuriated by finding the bodies of their comrades mutilated in the most shocking manner. According to the report of the surgeons the Turks are cutting their bullets so as to make them expand on striking, contrary to the rules of warfare laid down by the Hague Tribunal. In reply to the protest made by the Porte against Italian atrocities the Powers have replied that they are unable to interfere, but will call the attention of the Italian Government to the charges.

**The Chinese Rebellion**

The power of the revolutionists continues to increase and the weakness of the Manchu rulers becomes daily more manifest. The only question now is whether the child Em-

peror shall be retained in nominal authority or whether a republic be at once established. It is even suggested that the country be divided; the country south of the Yang-tse River becoming a republic, Manchuria and Chi-li remaining under the rule of the Manchus, and the other provinces annexing themselves to the republic or the monarchy as they choose. Yuan Shi-kai is still regarded as holding the key to the situation. The Regent and the Assembly are trying to induce him to become Premier of the Empire, and the revolutionists are said to have asked him to become President of the republic. So far he has not shown a disposition to accept either position. He has been during the week at Han-kow or thereabouts negotiating with the leader of the revolutionists, Li Yuan-heng, who has his headquarters on the other side of the river at Wu-chang. Han-kow, or such part of it as has not been burned up, still remains in the hands of the imperialists, and from this point they are bombarding the city of Han-yang, just across the Han River, also the city of Wu-chang, across the Yang-tse River.——An equally prominent actor in the drama is General Chang Shao-Tsen, commander of the troops at Lan-chow, whose demand for a constitutional government in the name of the army met with prompt compliance from the Manchu rulers. They suspect his loyalty and fear that he will march on Peking. They have ordered him to come to Peking to act as an adviser and pacifier, but he refuses to leave his troops.——Chinese hatred of the Manchus has been increased by the murder of General Wu Lu-cheng, recently appointed Governor of the Shan-si province. About midnight, as he was asleep in his tent in the military encampment at Shi-kia-chuang, a party of forty Manchu soldiers rushed past the guard and shot him, then cut off his head and took it away with them. The excuse given for the assassination is that General Wu had been in secret negotiation with the rebels and was about to go over to them with all his troops. General Wu was a young man of great ability and promise, who had been educated in Japan.——The status of the revolution in foreign eyes has been materially raised by the announcement that Wu Ting-fang has declared his adhesion to it and has even assumed the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs under the provisional republic. Wu Ting-fang was twice Minister to the United States and was very popular in this country on account of his witty speeches as well as his diplomatic tact. In an interview given in his Shanghai home he exprest a personal preference for a constitutional monarchy, but said that the events of the past month show that a republic is feasible and more popular.——Many other cities have thrown off their allegiance to the Imperial Government during the week. At Canton, on the 9th, the dragon banner was lowered and the province of Kwang-tung declared independent. The Viceroy at Canton has taken refuge in Hong-Kong. Fu-chow was seized by revolutionists and the Manchus massacred. The Tatar general was beheaded and the Viceroy committed suicide. Amoy is in a state of anarchy, as the Imperial Government has lapsed and the revolutionists have not yet secured control. Nan-king is almost the only important city in the Yang-tse Valley that the revolutionists have failed to capture. The Viceroy was instructed from Peking to surrender the city peacefully in order to avoid useless bloodshed, but he committed suicide rather than comply, and the Tatar general in command of the Manchu troops, numbering 10,000, held the fortifications on the Purple Mountain against the attacks of several times their number of revolutionists. The latter were undisciplined and insufficiently supplied with ammunition, and could not hold the city which they had captured. The Manchu soldiers ranged the streets night and day, cutting off the heads of all men who did not wear cues and shooting at sight any person who wore a bit of white which could be construed as the rebel emblem. Women and children were stabbed and trampled upon. A thousand or more were massacred and 90,000 persons fled from the city in a single day, bearing such property as they could carry. The Manchus, having looted and killed until they were tired, set fire to the city in many places and destroyed a large part of it.

# The Value of Steel Common

BY PIERPONT V. DAVIS

[The most interesting question in financial circles today is the actual intrinsic value of the common stock of the United States Steel Corporation. We have asked Mr. Davis to write an article showing the exact situation in this connection. As we have already told our readers, Mr. Davis is a Yale graduate, and has made a study of financial questions while associated with the banking house of Plympton, Gardiner & Co., of New York.—EDITOR.]

"The corporation was organized for business reasons, and purchased its various plants to promote such business and not to restrain trade or obtain a monopoly. In all its operations the company has scrupulously observed the law and recognized the just rights of its competitors and the consumers of its products. So far as its directors are aware, no complaint has ever been made against it by either of these interests. The directors are advised by its counsel that its existence is not in violation of the Sherman act as interpreted in the recent decisions of the Supreme Court. . . . We believe that the organization is legal, that its management is proper. Its properties are of immense intrinsic value, and the corporation is of benefit to the public interests."—Statement by J. P. Morgan and E. H. Gary.

"I hope the thousands of small stockholders of the corporation will not be stampeded into selling their stock at a loss because of the suit, for they must know it is one thing to bring a suit and an entirely different thing to win it."—Statement by James H. Reed, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Carnegie Steel Company.

IT is the purpose of this article to set forth some of the facts which appear to justify the foregoing statements made by the men in control of the corporation. The suit undertaken by the Government against the United States Steel Corporation affects a very much larger number of people than the suits against the Standard Oil and American Tobacco companies. The bonds of the Steel Corporation have been bought largely by individual investors, by trust companies and national banks, and even by savings banks in certain States. Yale University has $260,000 of its funds in the securities of the corporation. The preferred and common stocks also have been very widely diffused. If the members of the families of these stockholders, investors and depositors be included, it seems conservative to estimate that several million people in this country and abroad are directly or indirectly interested in the result of the suit filed at Trenton on October 26.

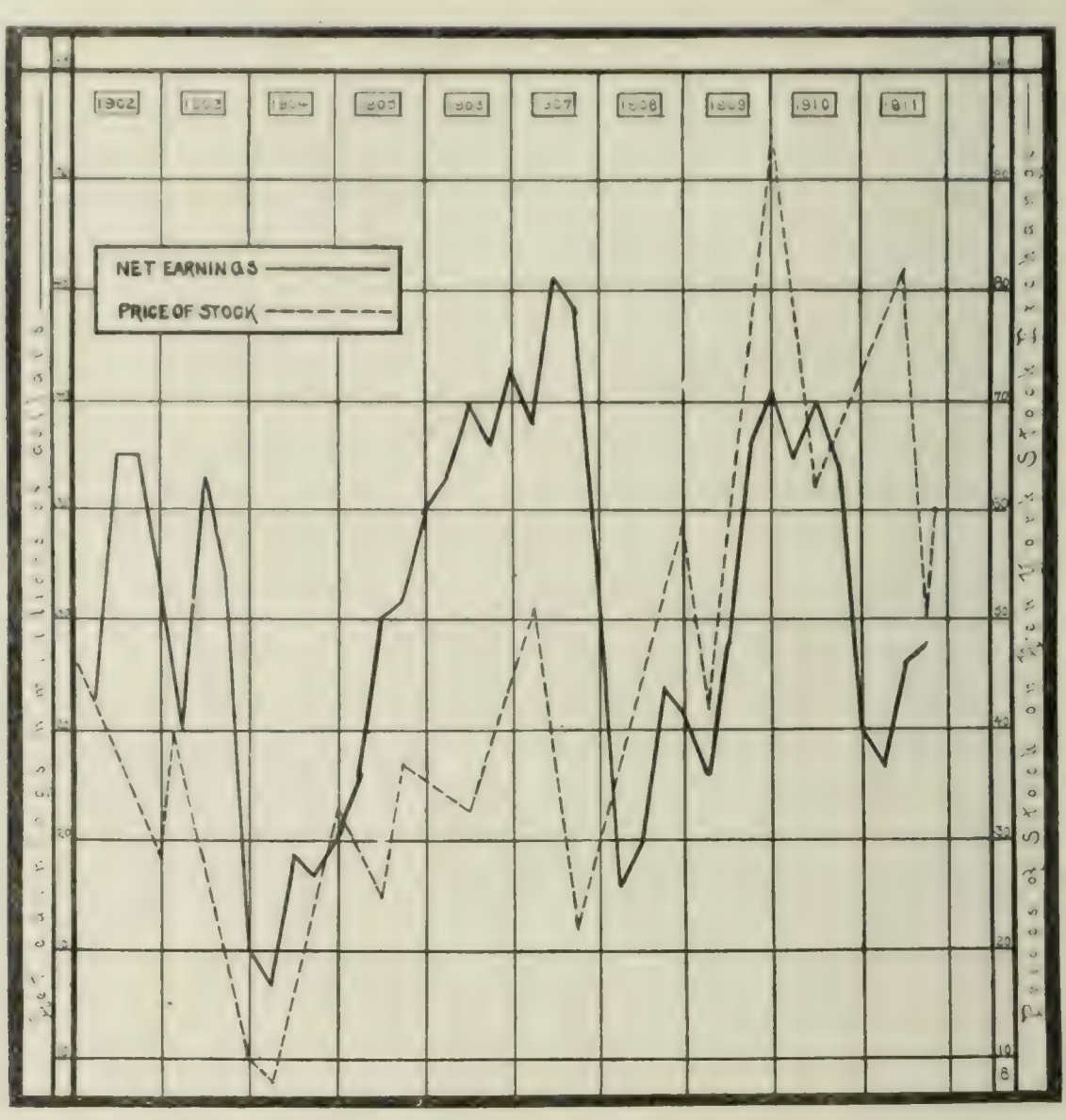
That desirable state of affairs, which Judge Grosscup terms "the peopleization of the corporations," is being realized by the Steel Corporation. Organized in 1901, in 1902 it reported 42,000 stockholders; in 1906, 80,000; and in 1911, 120,000 owning $863,000,000 of stock. This rapid absorption of Steel stock by the public during the past ten years is the more remarkable when it is realized that the $316,000,000 Union Pacific share capital is owned by only 19,800 holders of record, and that the $413,000,000 Pennsylvania stock, notwithstanding its unbroken dividend record, running back to 1856, is distributed among 66,500 people.

The popularity of Steel for investment or speculation is due in no small degree to general confidence in the management. The corporation was the first great industrial organization to adopt a policy of full publicity. A business whose sales exceed $700,000,000 a year owes responsibility to the public as well as to the stockholders. This its officials have realized. Its quarterly statements of earnings and annual reports have enabled the investor to judge for himself the financial status of his property.

The profit sharing system, whereby employees have been enabled to subscribe for stock at prices under the prevailing market quotations, has swelled the number of stockholders materially. In 1904, for example, 32,500 shares of preferred stock were taken by the employees at $55 per share; in 1908, 25,000 shares at $87.50, and in 1910, 24,600 at $124 a share. Had a steel worker subscribed for one share each year since these offerings were first made in 1903, he would now possess nine shares, the average cost of which would be $95.83

per share, while the current market price is about $11 to

It is therefore apparent that, altho the United States Steel Corporation was the creation of America's most powerful banker, it is the man of moderate means who at present has relatively the greatest stake in its welfare. This being so, trend of the earning power of the corporation. An increase in earnings has been invariably followed by an increase in the market quotation, and a decline in earnings has been preceded by a decline in the stock. It is worthy of remark that in each period of business depression the low points touched by the stock




THE FLUCTUATION OF STEEL COMMON

**The dotted line gives the market price of the stock and the solid line the net earnings in each quarter. The effect of the panic of 1907 is here graphically shown.**

it will be of interest to consider how far the Trust policy of the Government, culminating in its challenge to the Steel Corporation, is responsible for the decline in the common stock from 82 in February of this year to 50 on October 27.

A glance at the accompanying diagram will show that the price of Steel common has followed in general the and by the earnings have been successively higher. The depression of 1903-04 compelled the suspension of the dividend on the common stock, and, as the dividend was not resumed until the autumn of 1906, and then only at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, the surplus earnings in the very prosperous years 1905, 1906 and 1907 were reinvested in the property. It was this pol-

icy that made possible the spectacular rise of the stock in 1909 and the establishment of a 5 per cent. dividend rate in 1910. Altho the equity for the common stock, together with the rate of dividend, have been steadily increasing, justifying a rising price level, the diagram warrants the opinion that a decline in the price was due. Net earnings in the nine months ending September 30, 1911, aggregate only $81,177,000, compared with $115,152,000 for the same period in 1910. For the first quarter of 1911 the surplus after the quarterly 1¼ per cent. dividend on the common stock was only $32,000. A continuation of net earnings at that level would have meant a reduction of the 5 per cent. dividend. It is, therefore, wholly unreasonable to attribute the entire weakness in the stock to the apprehension which prevailed during the summer and fall regarding a possible suit for dissolution. The sudden drop from 58 to 50 was of course due to the announcement that the suit had finally been brought, but that loss has been recovered. Two years will probably elapse before a final decision can be handed down. Students of the situation, therefore, believe that the price of Steel common will be governed in the meantime by the demand for steel products rather than by legal briefs.

Few commodities suffer such wide fluctuations in demand as iron and steel. While the fact is well known, the causes are not. In 1907 the Steel Corporation earned 15½ per cent. on its stock; in 1908, 4 per cent. Yet the National Biscuit Company's profits in the latter year were greater by a million dollars than in 1907, and its dividend was raised from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. Similarly, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Massachusetts Gas Company, and many others, actually made more money after the panic than before.

The reasons for this anomaly have been set forth clearly by Prof. Edward S. Meade, of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania. He says:

> Iron and steel products, aside from the limited amount needed for household purposes, are bought to make money from their use. Steel rails, structural shapes, plates, wire, merchant bars, are purchased by people who wish to turn these materials into some form of industrial plant—railroads, office buildings, cars and locomotives, ships, machinery of all kinds, appliances which in their turn are bought from the same motive of a desire for profit. In this respect, iron and steel differ radically in the conditions of their production and demand from flour and meat, and oil and sugar, which are bought because they minister directly to human wants. The purchase of iron and steel is primarily a question of trade than the price of the articles purchased.
>
> If railway earnings are increasing and railway securities are selling readily at high prices, the railway demand for iron and steel (which has been estimated at from 40 to 50 per cent. of the total demand for those products) is strong and increasing. Prices of rails and shapes may be high, but, unless there is some reason to believe that they will decline in the near future, the railways and locomotive and car builders place large orders. Price is a secondary consideration. What is wanted is immediaate delivery to furnish the rails and equipment for a rapidly growing and profitable traffic. On the other hand, when railway earnings are declining, as they are at present, when new issues of stocks and bonds are practically unsaleable, when 300,000 freight cars stand idle, railways and all industrial enterprises confine their purchases to current needs."[1]

Under the trade conditions of 1908, a reduction in the price of steel would be a matter of small consequence to the consumers. The demand thus stimulated would be unimportant. With a great deal more equipment than they could use, and with earnings shrinking so badly that only the strongest companies ventured to incur fresh capital obligations, the railways could not be induced to enter the market. When steel prices were cut in 1909, the tide had begun to turn; earnings were improving and confidence returning. It is a mistake, however, to assume that price cutting was the cause of the revival. Given the tendency to revival, price cutting in steel undoubtedly hastened the return of better times, but without other favoring conditions, indiscriminate price reductions only intensify the evil. To illustrate: In the four years preceding the panic of 1893, an average of 1,550,000 tons of steel rails were produced annually and sold at approximately $30 a ton. In the four years next succeeding, average prices of $23.75 brought

[1] Quarterly Journal of Economics, May 1909, pp. 441,

orders for only 1,137,000 tons. Lower prices did not and could not stimulate business until permanent improvement in conditions appeared. In 1900, the railways could afford to pay $32 a ton for 2,270,000 tons of rail, while in 1897 the price of $18.75 brought orders for a million tons less.[2]

These facts have a bearing on the present industrial situation. The Steel Corporation has followed the lead of the independent companies and very large concessions in prices have been made. Steel prices are now lower than at any time since the organization of the corporation. The average of eight leading products has fallen from $36.11 per ton last year to $31.56 per ton, which is $3.33 lower than at any previous time in the past decade.[3] If these reductions do not stimulate business more effectively than did the reductions in 1897, for example, it seems reasonable to believe that Steel common will sell still lower. If, on the other hand, the general situation bears more analogy with 1909, the decline in the price of Steel stocks and steel products ought shortly to be checked and better times prevail.

An investor might cheerfully hold his stock thru a period of hard times if he felt assured that his investment eventually would be profitable. He has seen hard times before, but a suit for dissolution is a painfully novel experience. To be sure, the Supreme Court of the United States has directed that there should be "a proper regard for the vast interests of private property which may have become vested in many persons as a result of the acquisition either by way of stock ownership or otherwise of interests in the stock or securities of the combination."[4] Nevertheless, dissolution contemplates the destruction of "merger value," in regard to which the report of Herbert Knox Smith says: "With respect to merger value, it is probably true that the various properties acquired by the Steel Corporation, taken together with the organization of this company as a going concern, *do have value in excess of the sum of their values as separate entities.* The co-ordination and integration made possible by the combination of such properties under a single control undoubtedly tend to reduce costs either thru economies or thru removing the necessities of paying profits to others." The "inter-company" orders of the Steel Corporation amount to from 500,000 to 800,000 tons, the profits on which business are entirely conserved in the consolidation. Just how seriously the profits of the corporation will be reduced if the Government wins the suit is problematical. But, as Mr. Reed has said: "It is one thing to bring a suit and another to win it."

There can be no question among fair-minded men that the corporation has tried to conduct its business lawfully. Its able counsel thinks its organization legal. The Government lawyers think differently. The International Harvester Company, another "Morgan interest," when threatened, voluntarily assented to dissolution. As the Steel Corporation refuses to do that, its management must be convinced that its case is not a weak one. In any event the position of the stockholders is stronger than at any time since the organization of the corporation. The overcapitalization in 1901 has been remedied to a very large degree. Before indicating to what extent, however, it seems fair to recite the circumstances which justified, to a certain extent, the overcapitalization. *The Financial Review of Reviews* (London) puts it as follows:

> "Admittedly, the trust was over-capitalized at the beginning. We are not disposed to blame the directors for that. We are not unmindful of the fact that, viewed from one particular standpoint, the organization of the trust was no ordinary company promoting affair, but a simple act of self-defense against Mr. Carnegie, and that in order to make the position tolerable, if not secure, the directors had to pay heavy toll."[5]

In 1900, few steel companies were completely "integrated," that is, "carried thru under one control with the accompanying advantages, the entire industrial process from ore to the finished product, linking up ore and coal mines, transportation, blast furnaces, steel works, roll-

[2] *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 1909.
[3] Cf. Fuller account of prices in THE INDEPENDENT, October 5, 1911, "The Decline of Investment Values."
[4] Chief Justice White. U. S. v. American Tobacco Co., p. 25.
[5] "The Truth about the Steel Trust," October, 1910.

ing mills and finished manufacture."[6] The great steel companies simultaneously determined on "integration," which would mean a great increase and duplication of the steel plants of the country.

"Thus there was suddenly revealed to the industry what the trade press at the time called 'the impending struggle of the giants,' a contest between great concerns who under such circumstances might be forced to work out, in rigorous competition, the survival of the fittest. . . . The spark that lighted the train was the threat of the Carnegie Company to erect a great tube plant near Cleveland, thus invading the field of finished manufacture."[7]

Had the trade war been precipitated, a state of demoralization would have prevailed for a long time in the steel business, a vast amount of capital would have been destroyed. It is conceivable that a grave financial crisis might have been engendered. The crisis of 1884 was due to just such causes. President Hadley's well-known volume, 'Railroad Transportation," first published in 1885, thus describes that crisis:

"To the community, the present crisis is a lesson on the folly of reckless investment. Over-production, of which we hear so much, is a small matter compared with this. Mere over-production can be remedied in a few months. Over-investment means lasting over-production till the investment itself is worn out, or the business of the country slowly grows up to a higher point. Our present crisis is directly connected with ill-judged over-investment."[8]

Is it not conceivable that a similarly ill-judged over-investment in steel plants in 1900 might have produced the same effect as over-investment in railroads did in 1884? The penalty for the inflation of the stock was paid by the holders in 1903-1904, when the stock fell to 10 and lower. The penalty for a crisis would have been paid by every citizen in the country, and would have borne especially heavily on the workingman.

The Bureau of Corporations estimated the excess of the Steel Corporation's capitalization over the indicated investment in 1901 at $720,816,817. They found in 1910 the excess to have been reduced to $281,051,222. The Bureau adds: "It is apparent, therefore, that a large part of the water in the capitalization, as it may be called, has been eliminated." The process of elimination by years and its effect on the price of the stock is indicated below (the figures for "water" are taken from the Government's estimates):

| Calendar year. | Per cent. earned on common stock. | Mean price of common stock. | Water in the capitalization. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1902 | 10.7 | 38. | $625,353,559 |
| 1903 | 5.0 | 25. | 635,989,021 |
| 1904 | 1 | 21. | 626,591,046 |
| 1905 | 8.5 | 31. | 567,158,314 |
| 1906 | 14.3 | 41. | 487,574,093 |
| 1907 | 15.6 | 36. | 395,399,210 |
| 1908 | 4.0 | 42. | 375,551,303 |
| 1909 | 10.6 | 68. | 330,855,512 |
| 1910 | 12.2 | 76. | 281,051,222 |
| 1911 (9 mos.) | 6.2 | 66. | ..... |

The corporation, it will be seen, earned practically the same percentage in 1902 and 1909, and paid 4 per cent. and 2¾ per cent. dividends respectively, yet the mean price of the stock is higher by 30 points. It is an interesting coincidence that approximately $300,000,000 of water was eliminated during that period.

If the Government figures are used, the common stockholder fares as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total investment in tangible property | $1,186,982,038 |
| Bonds of U. S. Steel and Subsidiaries | 599,449,658 |
| Balance for stocks | 587,532,380 |
| Preferred stock | 360,281,100 |
| Surplus for common stock | $227,251,280 |

Equivalent to $44.70 for each $100 share.

This value of $44.70, which is generally regarded as unreasonably low, is based on a valuation of $134,000,000 on the iron ore properties. These are estimated to contain 1,200,000,000 tons of ore, which means that the Government places a value of about 8½ cents per ton upon it. The Steel Corporation sets a valuation over $600,000,000, or 50 cents a ton, on its deposits. Thus the "book value" of Steel common is about $150 a share.

"If these great deposits of ore were lying idle, or if shipments therefrom were small, as would be the case if they were under any other ownership than United States Steel, there might be some excuse for the Government's valuation. But for the last two years, the Steel Corporation has been shipping at the rate of nearly 45,000,000 tons of ore a year

from these mines. The gross value of the annual shipments of ore delivered at Pittsburgh would be nearly $100,000,000, or within $14,000,000 of the value of the entire deposits as valued by Commissioner Smith."

If $250,000,000 be taken as a very conservative estimate of the value of the ore properties, the *Wall Street Journal* computes the equity for the common stock, including increase in assets this year, at $71.48 per share. If this be so, the stockholder can face disintegration of the corporation with considerable confidence.

The independent steel companies are hopeful that the disintegration of the corporation will not be accomplished. The contrasts between the conditions prior to 1901 and since that time are concisely stated by Professor Meade:

"Before it took command of the steel industry, there were alternations of boom and depression; there were no fixed prices of steel; rebates and discriminations quite as serious as any ever practiced by the railroads were the regular order; the buyer canceled his contracts when the market turned against him, and held up the mills with long engagements, often at unprofitably low prices when the market began to improve. In place of a regime of anarchy the Steel Corporation has introduced the regime of law. To a condition where everything was uncertain, irregular, unstable has succeeded a period of calm and order, in which the only disturbing influences are in the lines in which the Steel Trust is not yet dominant. The course of iron and steel prices for the past fifteen years suplies an impressive argument in favor of the benevolent industrial despotism which the United States Steel Corporation has established."

*Wall Street Journal* October 31, 1911.

This record of fair dealing with competitors and customers alike encourages belief that the Steel Corporation will pass unscathed thru the trial which lies before it. If it cannot, the fault would seem to lie with the law, not with the organization and operations of the corporation.

In a letter full of sound thought, Colonel Higginson, of Boston, makes this appeal:

"We expect and require of our national officers and representatives fair and wise treatment of all men of whatever occupation as their equals in all respects; no abuse of character, no insinuations of evil conduct, but on the contrary full recognition of good purposes. And for the benefit of our nation we require a law carefully studied and clearly framed which will tell men what they may and may not do.

Again we point to the patience, charity and wisdom of President Lincoln in times of great trouble, and at this critical juncture we ask the same of our present Administration."

NEW YORK CITY.

# When Love Came By

BY LILLA B. N. WESTON

Love passed my way one rosy day—
  Why didn't Love come in?
I had a chair all waiting there,
Along with wine and goodly fare,
  And china rare and thin.

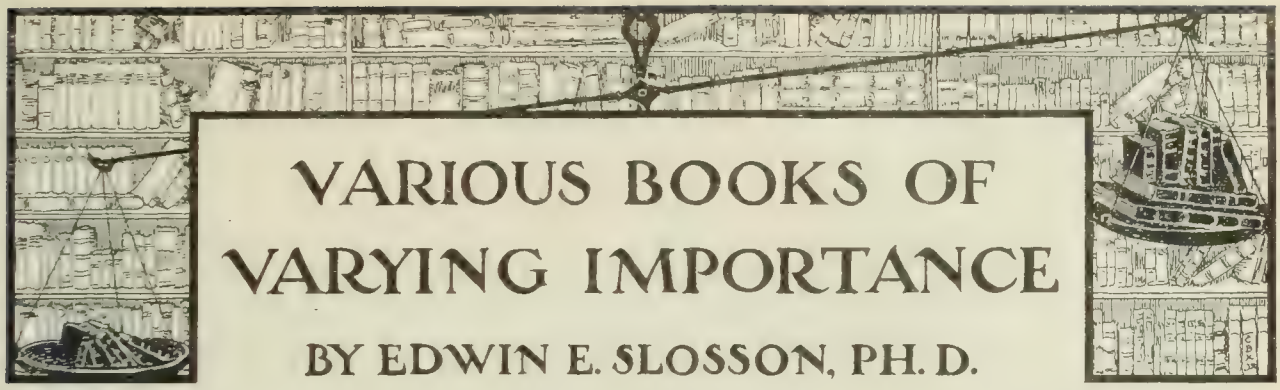
And all the night, serene and white,
  I waited by the door,
Lest Love, alas, might turn and pass
Along the sweet, dew-scented grass,
  As Love had passed before.

But when the dawn had come and gone,
  I saw it could not be:
I knew that tho I craved him so,
No matter where else Love might go,
  He would not visit me.

What is that song sublime and strong,
  That haunts me from within?
And what that word, long, long deferred,
That all my life I ne'er have heard,
  Because Love came not in?

And tho I knew all knowledge thru,
  And could aright all sin;
And could command all mysteries grand,
I could not somehow understand
  Why Love did not come in!

MILWAUKEE, WIS.



# VARIOUS BOOKS OF VARYING IMPORTANCE

## BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON, PH. D.

GONE are the good old days when a reviewer could take all the space he needed to expand his own ideas in just the way he wanted them and to display the extent of his learning on the subject—derived for the most part surreptitiously from the volume under consideration. The flood of fiction has been brought to an unprecedented hight this year by the fall freshet, but this does not present so serious a problem as the greater proportionate increase in the number of books that are worth while or that assume to be worth while. All one can do is to stand like a demonstrator at a blackboard and point out things, merely saying "See this!" and "Look here!" Perhaps after all a reviewer is never so useful as when he uses a pointer—if he takes care not to get in front of the blackboard.

William James being dead yet speaketh, not let us hope thru the mediums of the Society for Psychical Research, but by his posthumous publications. Rarely has there lived a philosopher who had so many personal friends among those he never met, or so many friendly antagonists. His system of metaphysics was left, as he said, uncompleted like an arch built only on one side. There are many who are now attempting to complete it, but there is Babel-like confusion among the builders as to how the work should be carried on. Consequently the world is lucky to get his only sketch of the structure in *Some Problems of Philosophy*,[1] bearing the pathetic sub-title, "A Beginning of an Introduction to Philosophy." Probably better than to use this space for a summary of the book, certainly better than for giving my opinion of it, will be the quotation of a paragraph, the paragraph containing the keynote of his philosophy, his latest definition of the pragmatic method of which he was the most prominent and most eloquent advocate:

"The pragmatic rule is that the meaning of a concept may always be found, if not in some sensible particular which it directly designates, then in some particular difference in the course of human experience which its being true will make. Test every concept by the question, What sensible difference to anybody will its truth make? and you are in the best possible position for understanding what it means and for discussing its importance. If, questioning whether a certain concept be true or false, you can think of absolutely nothing that would practically differ in the two cases, you may assume that the alternative is meaningless and that your concept is no distinct idea. If two concepts lead you to infer the same particular consequence, then you may assume that they embody the same meaning under different names. This rule applies to concepts of every order of complexity, from simple terms to propositions uniting many terms."

The second volume of Professor James's literary remains[2] will be more attractive to the general reader because it is less metaphysical and more personal, consisting chiefly of characterizations, let me say rather, warmly sympathetic appreciations of Agassiz, Emerson, Robert Gould Shaw, Francis Booth, Thomas Davidson, Frederic Myers, and Benjamin Paul Blood. Here also will be found his peace tract on "The Moral Equivalent of War," his article on "The Energies of Man," inciting us to a more strenuous life, and his confession of faith in spiritistic phenomena. In the last, arguing that a medium ought not to be altogether ignored because of cheating, he tells how he cheated when he was in charge of a lecture experiment in physi-

[1] Some Problems of Philosophy. By William James. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

[2] Memories and Studies. By William James. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.

logs for Professor Martin. The turtle's heart, whose pulsations were to be projected on the screen, stopped beating at the critical moment, but James kept the straw indicator in motion with his finger.

"'There is no worse lie than a truth misunderstood' is a maxim which I have heard ascribed to a former venerated president of Harvard. The heart's failure would have been misunderstood by the audience and given the lie to the lecturer. It was hard enough to make them understand the subject, anyhow; so that even now as I write in cold blood I am tempted to think that I acted quite correctly. I was acting for the *larger* truth, at any rate, however automatically; and my sense of this was probably what prevented the more pedantic and literal part of my conscience from checking the action of my sympathetic finger. To this day the memory of that critical emergency has made me feel charitable toward all mediums who make phenomena come in one way when they won't come easily in another. On the principles of the S. P. R., my conduct on that one occasion ought to discredit everything I ever do—everything, for example, I may write in this article—a manifestly unjust conclusion."

Prominent among the "friendly antagonists" to whom I alluded above is Dr. Paul Carus, who dedicates to the memory of William James the book[3] which he writes to refute him.

Pragmatism has come to be identified with pluralism, chiefly, it appears to me, because the two doctrines happened to inhabit the cranium of Professor James at the same time. Dr. Carus as the lifelong champion of monism in America was clearly entitled to take up the glove thrown down by Professor James, and he thrust skilfully at the weak points in his armor, for James was always careless about exposing himself to attack. "Rambling but witty, full of misconceptions but entertaining, and disposing of the problem with a joke—such is the style of the leader of the pragmatic movement" according to Dr. Carus. Probably the strongest point he makes is where he turns the pragmatic weapon against its user by arguing for abstractions, logic, consistency, monism and the like on the ground that they have proved their usefulness in the evolution of thought.

But there is another Richmond in the field. Dr. Carus will find also in President Jordan of Stanford University a redoubtable opponent of monism, tho the Chicago brand of the doctrine is probably not so offensive to him as that which emanates from Jena. Haeckel confidently assumes that nine-tenths of all scientific men must assent to his Monistic Confession of Faith, but it is more probable that in this country at least nine-tenths of them would agree better with the mode of thinking which Dr. Jordan develops in his *Stability of Truth*.[4] Dr. Jordan may be called a pragmatic pluralistic realist, altho being a large man and quick motioned it would perhaps not be safe to call him that to his face. He has a dislike for labels, quite surprising in a taxonomist, and he has a distrust of dogmas, those of Haeckel no less than those of Aquinas or Calvin. The six lectures of this little volume, given on the McNair foundation established "to prove the existence (so far as may be) of God from nature," form a unique contribution to apologetic literature. But it is more useful than the ordinary product of such lecture plants, for the chief danger of our time and country is not skepticism but credulity. We are being swamped by a noxious growth of new superstitions, many of them claiming the authority of science, and Dr. Jordan is particularly skilful at exposing their pretenses and in explaining the real method by which scientific truths are established. The book is written in a popular style and its points are enforced by an abundance of fresh and striking illustrations and quotations.

Professor Hibben's book of essays, *A Defense of Prejudice*,[5] is belied by its title in several respects. For one thing it is not written in the paradoxical style now so generally affected by essayists that it is something of a relief to get away from it. The author does not share the common fear of using truisms and platitudes and he is not averse to quoting Greek and German classics in support of

[3] TRUTH ON TRIAL. An Exposition of the Nature of Truth Preceded by a Critique of Pragmatism and an Appreciation of Its Leader. *By Paul Carus.* Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Co. $1.

[4] THE STABILITY OF TRUTH. A Discussion of Reality as Related to Thought and Action. *By David Starr Jordan.* New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

[5] A DEFENSE OF PREJUDICE AND OTHER ESSAYS. *By John Grier Hibben.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.



EDINBURGH FROM SALISBURY CRAGS

From an etching by Hanslip Fletcher in Bone's "Edinburgh Revisited" (Lippincott)

conventional views and virtues. But, as we are nowadays apt to forget, truisms are often true. The titular essay is not so shocking as it sounds, for 'prejudice' is construed to cover faith, hope, moral certainty and even confidence in the hearsay evidence which constitutes what the ordinary man knows of history and science; in short, all opinion not resting upon observed fact. In several of the essays he discusses educational problems of the day in a sane and thoughtful way, and in the "Gospel of Might" he criticises the immoralism of Nietzsche.

Another essay on the same subject as the last mentioned is *The Authority of Might and Right,*[6] by A. v. C. P. Hulzinga, who reaches the conclusion, to state it crudely, that right is the force of might and that right must make use of might in order to prevail. The same author directs another of his tracts for the times against *The American Philosophy Pragmatism.*[7] The word "American" in this title is not used as the reader would naturally infer, in a complimentary, but in a derogatory, sense. Mr. Huizinga devotes a large part of his small space to showing that this form of thought is the natural product of the American temperament and mode of life. Pragmatism is further discredited by being called the outgrowth of Ritschlianism which the author evidently dislikes as much as he does Americanism.

All sorts of questions in religion, politics, literature art and science, are discussed from various points of view by the Sunetoi, a club of Irish Intellectuals.[8] A club where opposing opinions are so ably presented and are received in a spirit of such true catholicity would be a credit to any country and a pleasure to attend; but the proceedings of thirty-seven meetings when spread upon paper become a little tedious, for the characters are but faintly dramatized and the poems are not enlivening.

Ancient philosophers devoted a great deal of attention to dreams. Ordinary people have always been interested in them. But modern scientists have for the most part fought shy of the subject. Recently, however, some investigators have taken up the study with much zeal, and have reached astonishing conclusions. One would put more confidence in Freud's method of psychanalysis were it not for the suspicion that in this case the kind of fish which are caught depends upon the kind of bait which is used. Havelock Ellis, who has been absorbed in the psychology of sex for many years, would naturally be expected to give prominence to this factor in dream life; but on the contrary we find him in *The World of Dreams*[9] emphatically disagreeing with Freud on that point. He agrees, however, that dreams are often symbolic and sometimes due to unfulfilled desires, but he does not attempt to unlock all doors with one key. The book is based chiefly upon the author's study of his own dreams for the past twenty years, supplemented by a wide reading of the ancient and modern literature of the subject. It is a volume that will interest the general reader as well as the professional psychologist.

Fifty small pages[10] suffice Professor Thorndike for exploding an immense amount of current superstition and misinformation concerning differences in mental ability due to sex and race and inheritance, and also to put in place of this exploded nonsense a great deal of what has actually been established by recent research in this field. These "Riverside Educational Monographs" are handy things to carry along on a railroad journey. You can read one of them in half an hour and think about it all day.

President Hyde's well known volume, "From Epicurus to Christ," appears in a new edition under a more expressive title, *The Five Great Philosophies of Life.*[11] Epicureanism, Stoicism, Platonism, and Aristotelianism are allowed to

[6] THE AUTHORITY OF MIGHT AND RIGHT. *By A. v. C. P. Huizinga.* Boston: Sherman, French & Co. 50 cents.

[7] THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHY PRAGMATISM. Critically Considered in Its Relation to Present-day Theology. *By A. v. C. P. Huizinga.* Boston: Sherman, French & Co. 60 cents.

[8] THE INTELLECTUALS. An Experiment in Irish Clublife. *By Canon Sheehan.* New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

[9] THE WORLD OF DREAMS. *By Havelock Ellis.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.

[10] INDIVIDUALITY. *By Edward L. Thorndike.* Riverside Educational Monographs. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 35 cents.

[11] THE FIVE GREAT PHILOSOPHIES OF LIFE. *By William De Witt Hyde.* New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

speak for themselves in quotations from their ancient and modern exponents, and then the superiority of Christianity as a philosophy of life is eloquently urged. The author not only lays down the general principles of Christian ethics, but applies them to prevalent evils of the day in an outspoken and sensible manner.

"In this world, if you do not say a thing in an irritating way, you may just as well not say it at all, since nobody will trouble themselves about anything that does not trouble them."

This is the explanation that Bernard Shaw gives for the adoption of the peculiarly irritating style that has made him famous. He has carried this theory to the extreme in his latest volume of plays,[12] containing what he calls a tragedy, a comedy and a melodrama, but what are really discussions respectively of medical ethics, of marriage laws and of retributive conscience. They differ from the discussions of the prefaces, which occupy half the volume, in that they give the author an opportunity to present contradictory views in more rapid succession than when he is writing in the first person. In his statement proffered to the Royal Commission on the Censorship, here published, he announces that he is by profession a playwright, in practice since 1892, and goes on to say: "I am not an ordinary playwright in general practice. I am a specialist in immoral and heretical plays." But he hastens to relieve the shock to the reader's mind by defining immorality, quite in the manner of the late Professor Sumner, as "whatever is contrary to established manners and customs. Like all Shaw's work, these prefaces and plays are at the same time mirth-provoking, thought-provoking and temper-provoking.



GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

From a photograph taken in 1906 by A. L. Coburn, and reproduced in Dr. Henderson's study of Shaw

Whatever George Bernard Shaw may think of his biographer, the rest of the world will probably agree that Dr. Henderson has done a good job.[13] For one thing, he tells us a great deal about G. B. S.; for another, he does not attempt to outdazzle his subject by his own brilliancy. In both respects his book on Shaw is better than Chesterton's. The most interesting part of the volume is the quotations, which is as it should be. His attitude also is the proper one for a biographer, admiring but not over reverent, appreciative but not uncritical. What Shaw thought his biography should be may be seen from his letter to Dr. Henderson in 1905:

"I want you to do something that will be useful to yourself and to the world, and that

[12] THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA, GETTING MARRIED AND THE SHEWING-UP OF BLANCO POSNET. By Bernard Shaw. New York: Brentano's. $1.50.

[13] GEORGE BERNARD SHAW: HIS LIFE AND WORKS. By Archibald Henderson. Cincinnati: Stewart & Kidd Co. $5.

is, to make me a mere peg on which to hang a study of the last quarter of the nineteenth century, especially as to the collectivist movement in politics, ethics and sociology; the Ibsen-Nietzschean movement in morals; the Wagnerian movement in music; and the anti-romantic movement (including what people call realism, materialism and impressionism) in literature and art."

Dr. Henderson did not adopt Shaw's suggestion and take twenty volumes for all this, but he has got more of it than could be expected into one big volume. And this record of his multifarious activities goes far to justify the author's opinion that "Probably no living man has touched modern life at so many points as has Bernard Shaw." The first half of the book has the greatest novelty and interest, for it deals with Shaw's work as a Fabian socialist and a critic of music, art and drama, in the days before he rose above the eastern horizon and became visible to the naked eye in this country. The book is exceptionally well illustrated with photographs, sketches and caricatures, and the frontispiece from a Lumière plate by Coburn gives Shaw in his true colors.

Two years ago a course of lectures was given at Columbia University in which each department had a spokesman to urge the importance and set forth the ideals of that particular science, philosophy or art. This was so well received both by students and public that a similar course was given last year, this time confined to the various literatures of the world.[14] It was not as a whole so interesting or novel as the former, chiefly because many of the speakers felt themselves bound to give too much biographical and bibliographical information. In book form this is not objectionable. It is useful for reference and may be skipped in reading. But the lecturers who achieved most success were those who cut loose from books and authors and talked about literature. This incongruity of style, the curious alternation of eloquence and encyclopedism, does not, however, detract from the value of the work, which is particularly desirable for small libraries, public or private, because it brings within a single volume an authoritative survey of the world's literature, beginning with the Babylonian tablets of 4000 B. C. mentioned by Professor Gottheil and ending with a peep into the future by Professor Trent.

Chemistry used to have more fascination for the layman than any other science except astronomy, but nowadays when chemistry can tell of more wonderful things than ever and when more people are educated to the point of appreciating them, it has decidedly declined in popular interest. That this public indifference is largely due to the inability or indisposition of chemists to handle a pen is shown by the eagerness with which magazine readers receive Professor Duncan's articles. In *Some Chemical Problems of Today*[15] he ranges from the structures of the atom to the formation of the solar system, always steering deftly in between the sensational and the prosaic. The chapter on needed inventions in the various manufactures is astonishingly wasteful of bright ideas. But Professor Duncan also tells how to utilize them by his system of industrial fellowships. It is interesting to see that one of the first of these to be established, the Master Bakers' Fellowship at the University of Kansas, has borne good fruit, and the holder has won his doctorate by the discovery of the secret of salt-rising bread, a yeastless bread, highly esteemed in the West, but which few housewives and no bakers have hitherto been able to make successfully. Now that the bacillus has been isolated and cultivated it can be turned out in unlimited quantity and unvarying quality.

NEW YORK CITY.

[14] LECTURES ON LITERATURE. I, Approaches to Literature (Matthews). II, Semitic (Gottheil). III, India and Persia (Jackson). IV, Chinese (Hirth). V, Greek (Perry). VI, Latin (McCrea). VII, Middle Ages (Lawrence). VIII, Renaissance (Fletcher). IX, The Classical Rule (Erskine). X, The Romantic Emancipation (Page). XI, Italian (Speranza). XII, Spanish (Todd). XIII, English (Thorndike). XIV, French (Cohn). XV, German (Thomas). XVI, Russian (Joffe). XVII, The Cosmopolitan Outlook (Trent). XVIII, Literary Criticism (Spingarn). New York: Columbia University Press. $2.

[15] SOME CHEMICAL PROBLEMS OF TODAY. *By Robert Kennedy Duncan.* New York: Harper & Bros. $2.



# TRAVELING BY PROXY

## BY WARREN BARTON BLAKE

CLARENDON, in his famous "Life," says of his father that he lived "with great cheerfulness and content" at Dinton, Wilts; "and his wife, who was married to him above forty years, never was in London in her life: the wisdom and frugality of that time being such that few gentlemen made journeys to London, or any other expensive journeys, but upon important business, and their wives never: by which providence they enjoyed and improved their estates in the country, and kept good hospitality in their houses, brought up their children well, and were beloved by their neighbors."[1] What a change has come over the world since the days of Her Virgin Majesty, Queen Elizabeth! Not only does every one travel nowadays, but they live to write about it all afterward. Travel is not so perilous to-day as when Henry Clarendon visited France and Italy (that was before he married Mary Langford of Trowbridge — and "lived with great cheerfulness and content"); in the olden time few traveled but soldiers and merchants — and sailors like Admiral Seymour today[2]; and those few were almost invariably gentlefolk. Not a few of them were exiles, and of those self-exiled the greater number alleged some definite motive; thus Mr. Bates, who has made an interesting book and called it *Touring in 1600*,[3] tells us on his very first page that M. de Montaigne traveled when he "found himself feeling old and ill," and—amiable hypochondriac that he was!—"made up his mind to try the baths of Germany and Italy." Often enough, one may imagine, the "motive" was only a blind; let us take Montaigne's case for an example. "Compared with Montaigne at home, Montaigne abroad never got tired or fretful," writes Mr. Bates; "always in good spirits, always interested in everything, and ready for a talk with the first man he met." There is your ideal traveler, an ideal which the innkeepers and Cook's guides of real life too seldom see realized by their patrons.

Yet if there is no living Montaigne, there is at least one twentieth-century traveler who has a Montaigne's pleasure in movement and in the things to be seen on the old road and in the talk to be had out of those one meets on it. His name is Franck, and he is an American citizen of Hebrew birth, a graduate of the University of Michigan, a teacher of languages by profession, but a tramp by avocation. His first book won a high degree of praise and of success, and, tho I must confess to ignorance of its contents, I am curious to know if it can be better than *Four Months Afoot in Spain*.[4] One who tours Spain and presumes to make "copy" of his travels is competing with high bidders: notably one Borrow. It is safer, on the whole, to write a book that may depend for a great part of its interest on its pictures, as Mr. Edward Penfield has done in the work whose entire responsibility he shoulders, as author and artist, too.[5] But

[1] Clarendon, Lord. Quoted by Sir Henry Craik in his Life of Henry Earl of Clarendon (Macmillan, Eng. ed.).

[2] Mr. Algar Thorold's *Travels*. By Admiral of the Fleet The Right Hon. Sir Compton H. Seymour, G.C.B. Pp. xxv, 368. With Illustrations. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50.

[3] Touring in 1600: A Study in the Development of Travel as a Means of Education. By L. J. Bates, Ph.D. Foundations from Contemporary Sources. Pp. xvi, 280. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. $2. This is an admirable book of its kind, and the publishers have done well to issue it separately from the cumbrous volumes of the "Memoirs" from which it is taken. The quotations from Montaigne's Journey and other documents are carefully chosen and well translated. The whole makes a delightful addition to our literature.

[4] Four Months Afoot in Spain. By Harry A. Franck. Pp. xxv, 400. Illustrated. New York: The Century Co. $2.50. This record was written by Lane American who is fluent and humorous writer, who does not scruple to be personal or pedantic with regard to books or persons concerned.

[5] Spanish Cities. By Edward Penfield. Pp. 146. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.50.

Mr. Franck, with no illustrations to show us except rather conventional half tones, need fear nothing by comparison with those who have followed in Borrow's trans-peninsular foot-steps. No col porteur, he—but one whose feet itch for these books of ours; but New York, too, has its romantic appeal if one is clever enough to find it. I remember an article published in *Harper's Weekly* not long ago, wherein Mr. J. B. Yeats thinks it "not a paradox" that Shelley, living in



DEPARTURE OF A TOURIST
From a MS. in the British Museum; one of the illustrations for Bates's "Touring in 1600" (Houghton Mifflin Co.)

the highway (tho he does not disdain the third-class railway carriage); one whose financial abilities are, moreover, nowise below his other numerous talents. Does he not tell us that his four months in Spain, including steerage passage both ways across the Atlantic, cost him only $171.94—leaving him one cent for an evening paper on his return to New York, and five more wherewith to buy his subway ticket northward toward Hartley Hall? Most of us would shrink from some of the contacts which Mr. Franck's mode of travel entails; but he is right in saying, "To move thru a foreign country shut up in a moving room, carrying with one modern luxuries of home, is not travel; we call it so by courtesy."

It is for its romance, traditional or actual, that most of us go to Spain—either in fact or via the armchair and these days, would have preferred New York to Rome. Turning the pages of Mr. Kerfoot's *Broadway,* with its drawings by Lester G. Hornby, one is less inclined to call that suggestion into question.[6] Certainly these collaborators make a strong case for Manhattan! Mr. Hornby's New York is only less interesting than his Paris. And yet another book throws its glamor—historic this time, not artistic—over Broadway. Mr. Stephen Jenkins's book is not without minor inaccuracies, but it is much better in every way than its bombastic title suggests.[7] By all means let us travel at

[6] BROADWAY. *By J. B. Kerfoot.* Drawings by Lester G. Hornby. Pp. 180. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Co. $2. Large paper edition, $10.

[7] THE GREATEST STREET IN THE WORLD. The Story of Broadway, Old and New, from the Bowling Green to Albany. *By Stephen Jenkins.* Pp. 509. 160 illustrations and 6 Maps. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50. The index is excellent: a proof of industry and a guarantee of a certain degree of thoroness.

home as well as abroad! So doing, we shall see, not New York alone, but the wonders of the Upper Yukon, the Canadian Rockies, the desert, the shifting panorama of the Great Lakes, and the Great Water.[8]

To advert, however, to Spain: let us not forget that there are American Spains as well as a European; that there is much to admire in Mexico, and that revolutions are not the only Latin-American production, Mr. Wallace Gillpatrick's book[9], and Miss Mary Barton's[10], bear eloquent witness. The former writer has been a resident of the Republic to our south during some six years; Miss Barton is an English visitor —a painter who finds much to interest



PATIO OF A POSADA
From Edward Penfield's "Spanish Sketches" (Scribner's)

[8] The Wilderness of the Upper Yukon. A Hunter's Explorations for Wild Sheep in Sub-Arctic Mountains. Pp. 221, 354. Illustrated. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. $3. This book by "a hunter interested in natural history" is full of interest and is attractive in its illustrations as well, some of the latter being in color.

The Wonders of the Colorado Desert. Southern California: Its Rivers and Its Mountains, Its Canyons and Its Springs, Its Life and Its History Pictured and Described. *By George Wharton James.* With upward of 300 Pen-and-Ink Sketches from Nature by Carl Lytel. Pp. 547. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.50. A one-volume edition at one-half the price of the original work; a remarkably comprehensive and valuable account of a great territory, about which most of us are almost wholly ignorant.

A Guide Book to Colorado. *By Eugene Parsons.* With Maps and Illustrations. Pp. 390. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50. An account of the State, by counties, offering much historical and topographical information.

Old Indian Trails of the Canadian Rockies. *By Mary T. S. Schäffer.* With 100 Illustrations from Photographs and a Map. Pp. 360. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Highways and Byways of the Great Lakes. *Written and Illustrated by Clifton Johnson.* New York: The Macmillan Co. Pp. 322. $2. This latest addition to a popular series of pleasant accounts of our highways and byways is sure to reach a goodly number of readers who long, as it does, great variety in text and pictures.

The Log of the Lazy Way. *By John L. Mathews.* Illustrated from Photographs by the Author. Pp. 268. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50. Mr. Mathews is known for his book on "The Conservation of Water." Here he describes his trip down the old Illinois and Michigan Canal, the Illinois River and the Mississippi to New Orleans, a somewhat unusual honeymoon!

Another waterway has a volume all to itself this season: The Navigable Rhine. *By Edwin F. Clapp.* Pp. 124. $1. This is the newest volume in the Houghton Mifflin Company's series of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Prize Essays in Economics, and hardly finds its place in the present list of volumes, but its importance for the student of the American waterways problem is not to be overlooked.

[9] The Man Who Likes Mexico. The Spirited Chronicle of Adventurous Wanderings in Mexican Highways and Byways. *By Wallace Gillpatrick.* Pp. 374. New York: The Century Co. $2. The illustrations from photographs are numerous and full of life. And so is this eulogy of certain sides of the Mexican nation and its citizens.

[10] Impressions of Mexico. With Brush and Pen. *By Mary Barton.* Pp. 164. New York: The Macmillan Co. $4.

her in the Mexican scene. But Mexico is not the whole of Latin America, and Brazil has not been the only Latin colonizer. Just as we receive from Senhor Cunha an account of the old Portugal[11], we receive from an English writer a book on *The United States of Brazil*[12]. But, alas! where is the space to consider in detail these volumes?

The Englishman is far from being the ideal traveler, like M. Montaigne and, with reservations, Mr. Franck; but Mr. Vernede, in his book of *The Fair Dominion*,[13] is less stridently cocky than most English travelers are. Perhaps that is because he is visiting an overseas Britain which he does as an intelligent and vivacious journalist. Mr. Vernède's name is not English, anyway; and, like Mr. Franck, he travels steerage. Other English travelers are Mr. Richard Bagot, who describes in a somewhat formidable volume his *Italian Year*, and Mr. Ellis Roberts, who makes a *Roman Pilgrimage*.[14] This is a more conventional field—and treated in almost as conventional a manner as Miss Short uses in her account of Scotland.[15] Mr.



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THE MEXICAN BLACKSMITH
From Wallace Gillpatrick's "The Man Who Likes Mexico"

[11] EIGHT CENTURIES OF PORTUGUESE MONARCHY. A Political Study. *By V. de Bragança Cunha.* Pp. 265. New York: James Pott & Co. $3.50. At this moment, above all, a book which, like this, attempts "to call up the soul of Portugal to those who see only its corpse" is sure of a reading. Unfortunately, tho the volume gives us an historical background, its account of recent developments adds nothing to common knowledge. There are illustrations—some of them Portuguese caricatures.

[12] THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL. With a Chapter on the Republic of Uruguay. *By Charles W. Domville-Fife.* Pp. 249. Illustrated. New York: James Pott & Co. $2.50.

[13] THE FAIR DOMINION. A Record of Canadian Impressions. *By R. E. Vernède.* With twelve illustrations in color from drawings by Cyrus Cuneo. Pp. 296. New York: James Pott & Co. $2.50. The author writes interestingly of his traveling companions; Quebec; the future of the French-Canadian; the Saguenay; Ste. Anne de Beaupré, known as the Lourdes of America, but, the reviewer thinks, rather more a religious Coney Island than anything else; Montreal; Toronto and Niagara; maskinongé fishing; Ontario, and "the West."

[14] MY ITALIAN YEAR. *By Richard Bagot.* Illustrated. Pp. 341. New York: James Pott & Co. $3.

A ROMAN PILGRIMAGE. *By R. Ellis Roberts.* Sixteen Illustrations in Color by William Pascoe, and 8 Other Illustrations. Pp. 274. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $2.50.

[15] CHOSEN DAYS IN SCOTLAND. *By Josephine Helena Short.* Illustrated. Pp. 387. New York: Thos. Y. Crowell & Co. $2. An excellent example of the Chautauqua kind of travel-book.

EDINBURGH REVISITED. *By James Bone.* Seventy-five Drawings by Hanslip Fletcher. Pp. 203. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $5.

Bagot has, however, journeyed with some thoroness; and he, too, is concerned up to a certain point with present-day problems—with economic, political and military problems, and others, that he treats understandingly, and with some catholicity. Mr. Bumpus, on the other hand, another pilgrim to Italian shrines, frankly interests himself first, last and all the time with the cathedrals of that wonderful peninsula: of whose literature there is, seemingly, no end.[16]

But if most of the books about Italy deal with the past—with exceptions to the rule, it goes without saying[17]—most of the books about Germany strike quite another note. As the author of one of them says, "in these nervous days, when peaceful British householders retire to bed with the black possibility before them of waking up to find themselves overwhelmed by German airships, German dreadnoughts, German soldiers, and—worst of all—German policemen," there is a great number of books clogging the presses on the subject of Britain's future oppressors. Tho an Englishwoman, Mrs. I. A. R. Wylie, puts



MOUNT BRYCE FROM THOMPSON PASS
From Schrader's "Old Indian Trail" (Putnam's)

forth her volume on *The Germans* with no thought of fanning the flames of alarmism: rather to dispel some of the anti-German prejudices which obtain more strongly in her own land than in ours.[18] Without being an unhumorous

[16] *The Cathedrals of Central Italy.* By *T. Francis Bumpus.* With 8 Illustrations. Pp. xv, 300. New York: J. Pott & Co. $2. From Genoa to Rome. Mr. Bumpus tells the tale of cities describing their history, art, architecture, architecture (gothic, romanesque and renaissance), and the Italian examples of the Renaissance and Gothic styles.

*Florence and Her Treasures.* By *H. Abel Dunshea.* F.R.G.S. Pp. x, 238. With Maps and 16 Pictures by M. Knowles, and 32 Illustrations. Pp. 256. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.75.

*Pisan Towns and Tales.* By Egerton C. Williams. Illustrated from Photographs. Pp. 313. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.

*Italian Towns and Cities.* By *Lucretia Bigg* and *Grace M. Bigg.* Fully Illustrated. Pp. 295. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

[17] By example, *The New Europe: A Discussion of the Present Political and Social Conditions.* By *Frederic Coudert.* Pamphlet. 8vo. Reviewed in The Independent of October 25, 1915.

[18] *The Germans.* By *I. A. R. Wylie.* With Map. Illustrations. Pp. 361. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.50 net. Here let me note the issue of another book

eulogist recognizing, on the contrary, the existence of "two types of Germans" (we had thought there were more than two), the Prussian—"swaggering bully"—and the South German—"fat sentimentalist"—Mrs. Wylie records the impressions of her "German year": that it is that of a certain snobbishness. No such fault may be found with the next book on our list, tho this too treats of a nation from the standpoint of a foreigner: this time a discriminating foreigner.

Mr. Dawbarn has had not a "French



A QUAY IN BRUGES
One of Douglas Snowden's illustrations for Holland's "Belgians at Home" (Little, Brown & Co.)

seems to have been pleasurable and instructive. Those are, at any rate, the adjectives that best qualify her book, with its remarkably well printed halftones. If the book has any serious fault

that reports upon an entire nation: THE BELGIANS AT HOME, by *Clive Holland*, with sixteen illustrations in color from drawings by Douglas Snowden, and from photographs by the author. Pp. 330. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3 50. Mr. Holland is himself "at home" in Belgium, and his book is far from superficial.

year," but a French decade. In that time he has come to understand the people of the country better than the "tripper" does; yet he has not been so assimilated as to lose his sense of national traits. Without striving to write smartly, after the fashion of Mr. Laurence Jerrold in *The Real France*,[19] the

[19] THE REAL FRANCE. *By Laurence Jerrold.* Pp. 288. New York: John Lane Co. $1.50.

author of *France and the French*[20] holds with Mr. Jerrold that "the French are not a frivolous people," and tells us of the modern development of this people; of their social, educational, moral and artistic tendencies (he is weakest in his discussions of painting and literature); of Paris and the provinces; of France in her foreign and colonial relations; of the press, the stage, the judiciary; of "discontent and its causes." Do you ask yourself why the French are so cautious in their hospitality? Or why there are so few advertisements in French newspapers? Or why Frenchmen have the reputation which is theirs abroad if French morals are no worse than English morals? You will find an answer in Mr. Dawbarn's book, a very mine of facts and suggestions—tho not in the least statistical. Its weakness is a certain want of cohesiveness. Yet it is worth ten times as much as most books in its class.



GERMAN SCHOOL GIRLS IN HOLIDAY COSTUME PLAYING GAMES
From Mrs. I. A. R. Wylie's "The Germans" (Bobbs Merrill Co.)

And if that class is made up of innumerable constituents, infinite is the only word to describe the quantity of books about Paris. In spite of them all, in spite, too, of all the sketches that have represented or misrepresented that city

[20] FRANCE AND THE FRENCH. By Charles Dawbarn. With 16 Illustrations. Pp. 322. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.50

of cities there is always room for one more, provided it be one of the right sort. Age cannot wither—but no, for perhaps "custom" has staled, not the city, but the quotation. At least Mr. G. Duval's book, with its etchings and sketches by Mr. J. Gavin, is the kind of Paris book for which there is the same old welcome.[21] Its historical narratives are skilfully worked in, just as they are in the Paris street names. The accustomed *flaneur* no less than the maiden lady who plans to go to Paris on her wedding trip will take delight in these pages. Some of the chapters are, for that matter, not exclusively concerned with the capital: as that delightful one "Around Some Inns." Mr. Duval, with a pretty conceit that would have pleased the author of "Tom Jones," whose metaphor was a stage coach, calls the inn "the world in miniature." I like this author's digressions. They prove him as capable of appreciating Paris as of writing about the place: tho that is proved in half a dozen other ways. Travel is not all cathedrals and museums, and only fools and pharisees would have it so. The inns of Paris are a peculiarly alluring subject for the truly human writer, but even those of a poor country like Ireland have their charm. That vigorous dramatist, the late John M. Synge, whose book *The Aran Islands* has only lately been given an American edition,[22] says somewhere that he got more aid in dialog than any learning could have given him "from a chink in the floor of the old Wicklow house" where he was staying, hearing as he did what the servant girls in the kitchen below were saying. There was one traveler who put his travels to a purpose! And the best of his travels were those which did not take him out of his own land. Pierre Loti writes in "Madame Chrysanthème": "There will come a time when the earth will be a tiresome place to inherit, when it will have been made just the same from one end to the other, and one cannot even try traveling by way of diversion."

But that time is not yet.

NEW YORK CITY.

[21] SHADOWS OF OLD PARIS. *By G. Duval.* Illustrated by J. Gavin. Pp. 242. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $2.50.

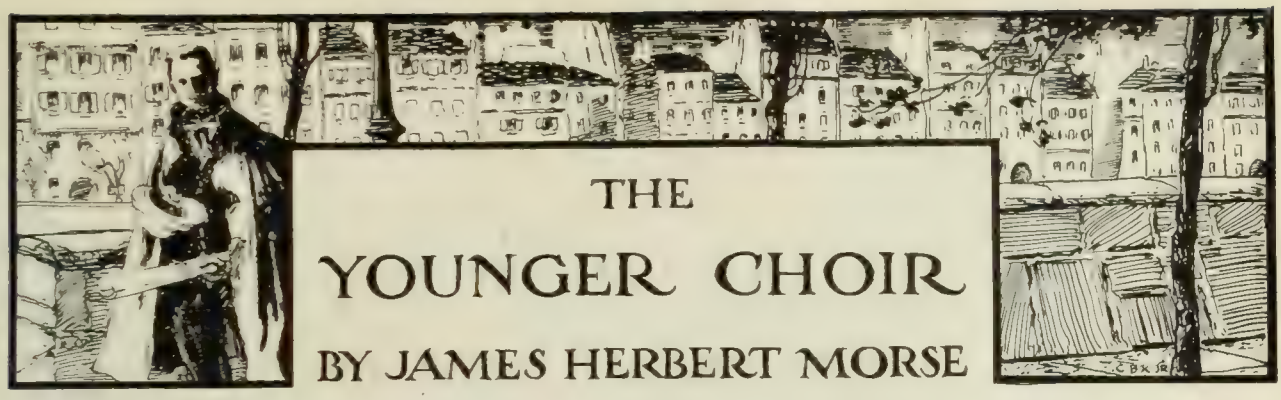
[22] THE ARAN ISLANDS. *By J. M. Synge.* With Drawings by Jack B. Yeats. Pp. 234. Boston: John W. Luce & Co. $1. This book was reviewed in THE INDEPENDENT, July 6, 1911.

# Saint Peter

BY R. E. LEE GIBSON

Of all the first Apostles I love best
  The plain, blunt Peter. He was not, in sooth,
  Dower'd, as John was, with comeliness and youth,
Nor, as Paul was, with splendid talents blest,
And yet what ardor burned within his breast!
  A simple fisherman, untaught, uncouth,
  Groping his way half blindly toward the truth,
Ill was he fitted for that last great test,
Yet when the cock that warned him of his fall
  Crew in the morning, and he wept, even then,
  Poor, faltering soul, his error was forgiven,
And our dear Lord, who scrutinizes all,
And searches out the secret hearts of men,
  Placed in his hands the golden keys of Heaven.

ST. LOUIS, MO.



# THE YOUNGER CHOIR

## BY JAMES HERBERT MORSE

THERE is a growing power among the poets in these days which makes the task of browsing officially among the fifty or more new volumes which just now advance their claims to a place on the editorial desk, less saddening than it has been since the passing of the old choir. The breaking up of old molds is apparently in progressive accomplishment. The new molds are multiplying explosives hardly known to the fathers. Even Dr. Van Dyke touches the Whitmanesque product, tho gingerly. A most thoughtful volume of verse is the new collection of his poems,[1] reaching its hight in poetic values in the admirable ode delivered last year before the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. He lingers by choice in the old school,—and may the mold never be broken! His feeling for nature is only equaled by his feeling for the social man. From one to the other he escapes, now singing the joy of the wild, now harking back to the bracing stir of human activity. Not quite finding the exact picture word that expresses best the blossoming of beauty, the rare word that is always a poem in itself, the dynamic word that finds expansion in the mind, he is entirely successful in the search after the noble thought, the high purpose. He is decidedly the poet of hope, aspiration, confidence in the upward trend of the human march. His is a bracing nature that occasionally, from spent energy, reacts, and then he loves to sit on a river bank with Izaak Walton and drop a meditative line.

Mr. Henry Adams finds in *George Cabot Lodge*,[2] who died two years ago, at the age of thirty-eight, a child of heredity, the direction of the stream of it a little uncertain, but always running among tall hills. He was of a Boston family, or of several families, that had contributed much to New England history and distinction. In that age and society, and on those hills, "poetry," says Mr. Adams, "was a suppressed instinct." If it came out of the blood at all, it came as a sort of rebellion. After Emerson died, the springs of song seemed dried up. At any rate, they opened their sources only thru volcanic agencies. The "poet became everywhere a rebel against his surroundings," and the biographer cites some of the great rebels—Swinburne, Verlaine, Whitman. Such a rebel young Lodge became. He felt the sea as an echo or double of himself. In a sort of Wertherian mental atmosphere, a Byronic restlessness of mood, Mr. Adams finds the flower of his author's genius. The genius was certainly real. It blossomed in many superb poems: superb in conception, but for a long time vague to a painful degree. The poet was long in throwing off the crudenesses of a rich soil, from which his blossoms too often brought up unexpected traces of the Whitmanesque or Swinburnian odor. Witness, in the volumes now just published, *Poems and Dramas*,[3] the poems "Women" and "After Death." But the genius, after many almost hopeless struggles, cleared itself of uncertain meanings in words, of experimental failures in rhythm, of poetic offenses, and, in the drama called "Cain," produced a great, strong, passionate, tho unactable drama. Only the stage that saw Æschylus and Euripides would suit the play, and Time does

[1] [illegible] of Henry Van Dyke. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. $2.

[2] The Life of George Cabot Lodge. By Henry Adams. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.

[3] Poems and Dramas. By George Cabot Lodge. 2 Vols. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.50.

willingly pick up one of its early dates. The verse is strong, the rhythm of the first order, the development of the two leading characters, Cain and Eve, vigorous and consistent—the one the master spirit of all lustful action in the world, the father of anarchy, the liberty-lover, who would, if necessary, obtain perfect freedom for his moods by removing with dynamite all human moods disagreeing with his; the mother, the ideal condoner of all lapses among the sons of men. The tragedy of the murder is worked out with singleness of purpose, power, and shining art.

A very pretty booklet of songs and fancies is that by Olive Custance (Lady Alfred Douglas).[4] They are the dreams of a poet at the southwest window of a lady's boudoir, where wings are always white, and doves nestle, the hawk and kite being a distant terror.

Of quite a different make-up is Miss Bertha F. Gordon,[5] whose muse, of the true Northern spirit that once swept a continent and faced the northeasters where they glide away from the Rockies, early tempted her westward from her birthplace near the Atlantic. Sentiment without gush, feeling of the depths without loss of vision of the hights, a resolute religious uplift that takes account of the possible heaven in this life without surrendering its chance of a better world—these are the qualities that make her vigorous, musical and most promising verse.

John Vance Cheney faces the western sea,[6] and with a subtle charm of song that hovers about the picturesque, celebrates some of the old days at the Spanish town, San Diego. California has inspired many singers who have made lively ballads of her fiercer pioneer life. Mr. Cheney prefers the quieter, sleepier, fading beauty of an old civilization. He quires "in harmonious numbers" of padrès and missions and moonlight—a restful music, with no glint of steel and only a trifling bit of gambling. Love on horseback he leaves to Bret Harte, and passion in high boots to Joachim Miller. With Martha A. Kidder, the smooth level of an uneventful life is in evidence in uneventful *Æonian Echoes.*[7] A softer song still is that of Elizabeth Toldridge,[8] whose rhythm, somewhat stumbling, to be sure, takes note of the sweetness of mother-love, where modern sentiment rather than the chastening rod of the Plymouth dames seems paramount. Far more lively, piquant and stimulating are the *Lyrics and Sonnets*[9] of Louis How, who trips along gaily, not wholly among tombstones and church portals, by any means. In such poems as "The Shepherd's Song" and "Saltarello" one finds the lightness of the French *chanson.* Very charming are the sonnets, of which the second of the pair called "A New Man"—had we space to reprint it—would show the ease and grace, as well as the Heineish flavor of the sonnet, that has ceased to be solemn. Who, in this generation, has handled this form of verse more gracefully?

Anne Cleveland Cheney[10] is a poetess who sees thru books what she is quite strong enough to see with her own eyes. By such verses as "A Ride in the Night," "The Ringlet and the Rose," "To a Figure on an Old French Fan," the reader is taken among the best of the singers. Tho they suggest the two Brownings, they have a hint of the path rightfully the poet's own. Keen critical power also lies underneath the culture she has derived from the poet's corner in old libraries. The bit of blank verse, "To R. L. S.," is worth studying in this vein. With something of a strain after novel phrases that sound prettily but hardly bear analysis, Mr. Joyce Kilmer[11] has fineness of poetical expression, musical at once and dainty. He excels rather in that elaborate exaltation of woman's beauty where the lips are always rubies and the eyes stars, while the

[4] THE INN OF DREAMS. *By Olive Constance (Lady Alfred Douglas).* New York: John Lane Company. $1.25.

[5] SONGS OF COURAGE AND OTHER POEMS. *By Bertha F. Gordon.* New York: Baker & Taylor Co. $1.

[6] AT THE SILVER GATE. *By John Vance Cheney.* With 32 Illustrations from Photographs. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.35.

[7] ÆONIAN ECHOES. *By Martha J. Kidder.* Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.25.

[8] MOTHER'S LOVE SONGS. *By Elizabeth Toldridge.* Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.

[9] LYRICS AND SONNETS. *By Louis How.* Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.

[10] BY THE SEA AND OTHER POEMS. *By Anne Cleveland Cheney.* Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.

[11] SUMMER OF LOVE. *By Joyce Kilmer.* New York: Baker & Taylor Co. $1.

heart and brain have little to do with the prosaic realities of life. He seems not yet to know that the theatrical girl of the Sunday papers is not "the perfect woman nobly planned, to warn, to comfort and command." Some later day he will do better than worry over the fact that King Midas

> "could never slake
> His thirst, nor ease the ache
> Of his hot lips at your love plant mouth"

The most difficult of all measures to make readable is the old Alexandrine hexameter, in which Helen Gray Cone[12] sets the admirable poem which she calls "The Third Day at Gettysburg." Her free and entirely successful use of the measure is in even line with Clough's, and Arnold's, and Longfellow's, so delicately varied is it in its pauses, its overrunning lines, its choice quantities. All the fine qualities that place her poems among the best of these not highly gifted days, are here shown. There is



UP BROADWAY FROM HERALD SQUARE
A drawing by Lester G. Hornby for Mr. Kerfoot's "Broadway" (Houghton Mifflin Co.)

[12] SONNETS OF THE LIGHT. *By Helen Gray Cone.* Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1

beauty of sky and of field in the old battle-ground; group and scene vividly drawn, and dramatic action poetically suggested:

Drawing rein at the station of Longstreet,
Eagerly springs from the saddle George Pickett the soldier intrepid,
Face fire-red with his hope and his haste, and the lion-shaggy
Mane of his cavalier locks tossed with the rush of his riding.
Charge! do we charge!" So he stands.

Who has done it better? Such a poem, too, as her "Abraham Lincoln" would do honor to Phi Beta Kappa Day at Harvard.

"Trasimene," in Miss Helen Coale Crew's *Ægean Echoes*,[13] is a fine specimen, too long to quote here, of her dramatic power as well as of her mastery of a classic theme. Here is one of her short poems, and who could do it better? How charmingly modern they are—these two saints!

"What drew you from the shelves?
What great philosophies, what subtle poems,
That feed our better selves?
None; from my oven I drew
Three loaves of light and wholesome bread.
These feed the hungry too.

"What thoughts were yours today?
To right the wronged, to succor the distressed,
Hast planned a way?
No; but before 'twas light
I washed the clothes; I had no time for thought
See, they are white!

'But tell me of your deeds.
Surely you've followed some great enterprise
Where progress leads?
Not I, poor fool;
But four bright little faces, clean and kissed,
I sent to school."

Miss Gertrude Litchfield, working among the French Canadians,[14] who have come down to the States in such swarms during these last years, has caught and very daintily reproduces in charming verse some of their struggles with the English language. How well she does it may be seen in the following:

"Oh, I go swing, an' I swing high,
I'm t'inkin' shu I'll touch de sky,
But I fin' out I can't do dat.
For ev'ry tam I come right back;
To swing some more, I will not try
'Get out!' I say.
'Oh, now go 'way
An' don' touch me,
For can't you see
Dat I'm letun' de ole cat die?"

"Rosie, she sit in hammock close by
Wid her Henri,—dey don' swing high,
Dey're too busee for talk too moche;
I never see the lak of soche;
He's kissin' it right on de sly
But she don' say,
'Oh, now go 'way
An' don' touch me!'
For can't you see—
She's not letting de ole cat die!"

That the great problems of today are the problems of all times is the groundwork of George Sterling's verse[15]—what lessons the stars have, and the flowers, and the sea, bearing on man's relation to the invisible creating spirit. With a feeling not wholly irreverent, but with moods paraphrasing the moods of Job, he adds a chapter to the song of that much tried and persistently trustful man of woes. Such poems as "The Evanescent" and such sonnets as the second of the series "On the Sea's Voice" evidence a mastery of the best forms of meditative poetry.

Two volumes of verse, the one *Song Surf*,[16] published in 1900-1905; the other, *The Immortal Lure*,[17] containing four dramatic pieces of real power, form the contribution of Cale Young Rice to the poet's shelf. Mr. Rice has already an established reputation for passionate song with coloring of the Orient. A sure knowledge of the requirements of his art, a sure grasp of his theme, and a way of his own that asks no model, he has. He is versatile, virile, deeply passionate in his dramatic writings. These four studies—for they are but studies—give promise of something of value in the tragic drama.

Paul Nixon gives in a somewhat modernized form some of Martial's wittiest epigrams,[18] done into spicy English rhymes. They are good reading for odd

[13] Ægean Echoes and Other Poems. *By Helen Coale Crew.* Boston: The Poet Lore Company. $1.50.

[14] Les Enfants. *By Gertrude Litchfield.* Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1

[15] The House of Orchids and Other Poems. *By George Sterling.* San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. $1.25.

[16] Song-Surf. *By Cale Young Rice.* New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

[17] The Immortal Lure. *By Cale Young Rice.* New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25

[18] A Roman Wit. Epigrams of Martial. Rendered into English by *Paul Nixon.* Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin Company. $1.

moments when one feels savage enough to want to laugh. Frederick Bliss Luquiens retells in English blank verse of good quality three of the twelve *Lays of Marie de France,*[19] which takes us back to the twelfth century and leave us in the faery land of Breton legend. Students of old French will be interested in the freedoms taken in the paraphrase.

Prof. Jefferson Bolton Fletcher,[20] in *The Overture and Other Poems,* creates a world of his own out of Petrarch and Dante, combined with the modern sensational journals of New York; out of divorce trials, the unrest of women, the unsettling of faiths. It is a thoroly modern world in its feeling and standpoint, and yet treated on Dantesque lines, with dramatic passion and power. In his study of the Italian masters he has won skill in the poetic art without losing sight of the market, whose sounds begin to confuse the tongues of men in the universities. Behind the scholar and thinker is the seer. Even of the "eternal feminine" he finds himself able to take a sane view.

A weird play out of the weird North is *The Woman and the Fiddler,*[21] by Arne Norrevang, translated by Mrs. Herman Sandby. We have created for us a sort of Walpurgis Night, in a twilight land where the sun is unwilling to rise high. The three acts of the play are but three scenes; the theme a young girl's love for two youths between whom she is unable to make a choice, and is led by the weird Fiddler of the crags into the mists of the mountains, where she vanishes, and the Fiddler vanishes also. One need not go far to find the moral of all this. The translation brings out the good points of the Scandinavian author.

A very sane, cheerful and happy spirit sings its way thru the handsome volume of verse under the title of *America the Beautiful, and Other Poems,*[22] by Katherine Lee Bates. The author is not one who seeks a measure or abuses the tune. The measure arrests her. Her thought is always happily garmented. She sings of others, not of herself. She is a lover of bright things, of high things. Never churchy, yet she never strikes a false note in the moralities. A lover of national themes who has learned to treat them sanely. Evidently not seeking the word which shall carry the song above the heads of the masses. She doesn't waste time in "kicking out the geese," to use Tennyson's phrase.

There is plenty of imagination in Mr. Henry Bryan Binns's *The Wanderers and Other Poems,*[23] but with an overplus of fancy that introduces an element of disorder. All the figures of poetical rhetoric dance thru the lines. Of poems nearly free from such overstraining may be mentioned "The Building of the City" —an imaginary city it is, of the heart and brain, which hands have not touched, a city which rises in the dreams of youth, the great architect. The picture is fairly conceived.

In Sara Teasdale's *Helen of Troy and Other Poems*[24] we have work of the classical atmosphere interfused with modern feeling. The twentieth century plays with the Greek poets, with Helen of Troy and Sappho, with Dante's Beatrice—humanizing these ladies of an old time. Of the shorter poems, wholly modern in feeling, chaste and dainty, "Pierrot" is perhaps the daintiest, which one would like to quote.

One of the prettiest songs in William Hervey Woods's *The Anteroom and Other Poems*[25] is "When Amy Went." It has swing and music, and a haunting refrain, not wholly new. Few of the verses of the author quite escape the tendency to moralize on the contrast of youth and age, of bloom and decay. The flowers blossom only to die. A specimen, and perhaps the best, of those that do escape the inevitable dark down to the last stanza, is "The Trackwalker"—a novel theme treated realistically, and yet with dramatic touches—a fine poem.

New York City.

[19] *Three Lays of Marie de France. Retold in English Verse. By Frederick Bliss Luquiens.* New York: Henry Holt & Co.

[20] *The Overture and Other Poems. By Jefferson Bolton Fletcher.* New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

[21] *The Woman and the Fiddler. A Play. By Arne Norrevang. Translated from the Norwegian by Mrs. Herman Sandby.* Philadelphia: Rudolf Kastner. $1.

[22] *America the Beautiful, and Other Poems. By Katherine Lee Bates.* New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $1.25.

[23] *The Wanderers and Other Poems. By Henry Bryan Binns.* New York: B. W. Huebsch. 50 cents.

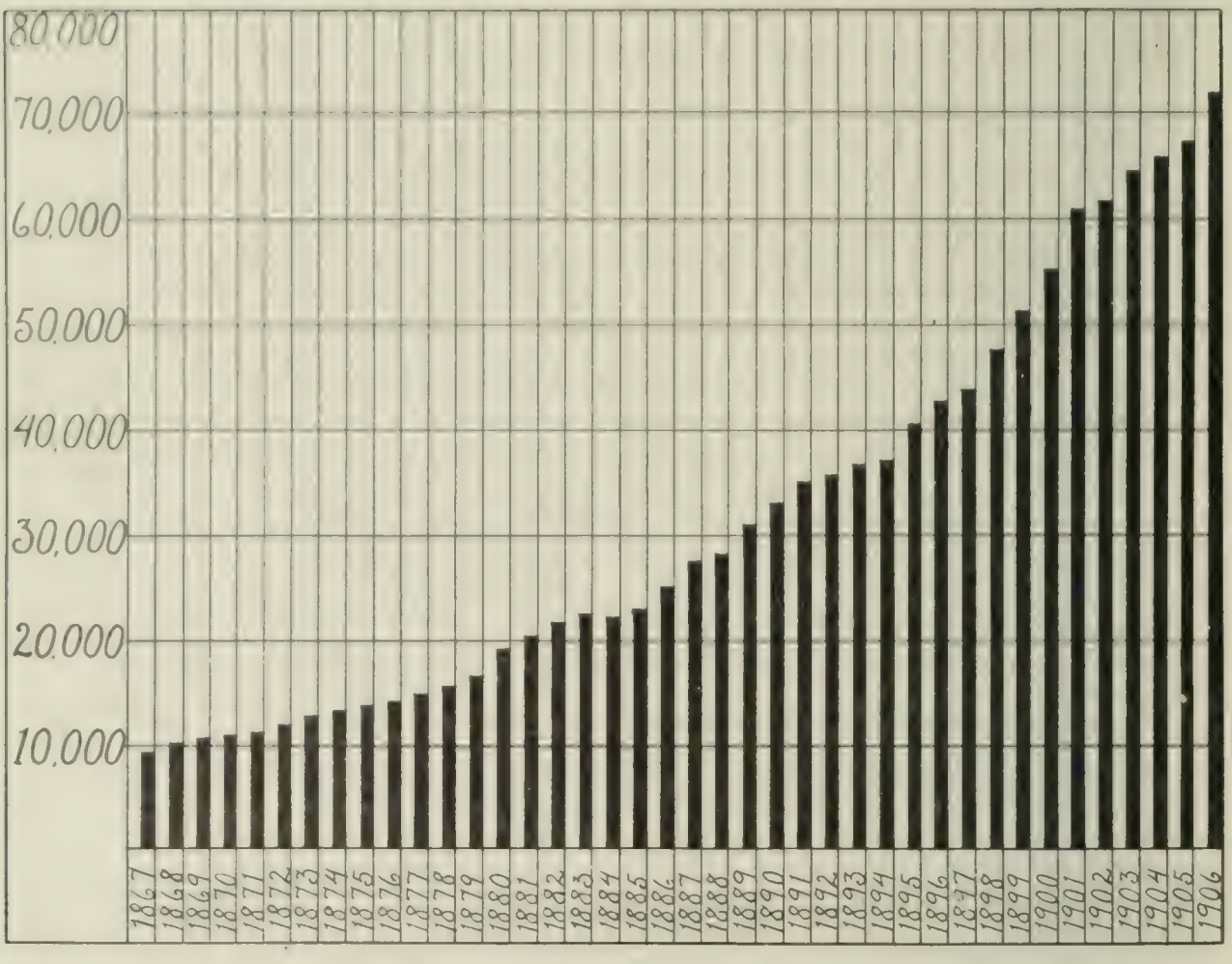
[24] *Helen of Troy and Other Poems. By Sara Teasdale.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

[25] *The Anteroom and Other Poems. By William Hervey Woods.* Baltimore, Md.: Lord Baltimore Press.

# The Increase of Divorce

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of Political Economy in Yale University




THE accompanying chart shows the number of divorces granted in this country per annum from 1867 to 1906. In the first year of the table there were 9,937 divorces and in the last year 72,062. During the forty years covered about 1,250,000 divorces were granted. Altho it must be borne in mind that the population of the country has also increased remarkably during this period, the increase in population has not been sufficiently rapid to account for the increase in divorces. In 1870 there were 28 divorces per 1,000 of population, while in 1900 there were 73. Perhaps a more accurate unit of measurement could be obtained by substituting married population for total population. On this basis the number of divorces per 100,000 married population in 1870 was 81 and in 1900 was 200.

A careful study of the chart will bring out the fact that in periods of commercial depression the increase in divorces is less than in periods of prosperity. The reduction of the family income seems then to knit the family more closely together.

It can be stated in general terms that the divorce rate in this country increases as one goes westward. The rates in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic divisions in 1906 were respectively 41 and 43, while in the Western division the rate was 168. Bearing in mind that the average annual number of divorces for the five-year period of which 1900 was the median year was for the United States as a whole 200 per 100,000 married population, it may be interesting to know that in Washington the rate was 513, in Montana 497, in Colorado 409, while in New Jersey and New York it was 60 and in Delaware 43.

New Haven, Conn.

# Panama Canal Tolls

BY BERNARD N. BAKER

[Mr. Baker is president of the newly formed Atlantic and Pacific Transport Company of Baltimore, Md., capitalized at $15,000,000, that will construct fifteen ships for coast to coast traffic. It is estimated that fifty new ships will be built by various companies to ply on the Panama route. The question of tolls is an important one. An immediate decision is necessary to allow the shipping companies to make their contracts. The article by Mr. Baker gives the views of an exceptionally well informed authority on the subject. Mr. Baker was formerly president of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, and was for many years president of the Atlantic Transport Company. He is a trustee of Johns Hopkins University and has been interested in many commercial enterprises.—EDITOR.]

ON the 7th of June last Colonel George W. Goethals, chairman and chief engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, stated to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the House of Representatives: "As far as we can predict or foresee, we have every hope of being able to put a ship thru the Canal in the latter part of 1913." This has been taken by the public as a declaration that the Canal will be in full operation within the next two years, but the men who are building it are not going to take any unnecessary risks. In the same testimony Colonel Goethals said: "On January 1, 1915, according to the existing law, the President of the United States is to ask for the assembling of the fleets of the world in Hampton Roads. After certain official ceremonies have been gone thru with, that fleet is then to pass thru the Panama Canal on its way to San Francisco. If anything happened so that fleet were delayed in going thru, the Panama Canal will be damned, and to guard against that contingency I want that year for tuning up all the machinery and for perfecting the organization. I stated when I was here last winter before this committee that the shipping interests of the world required eighteen months' notice at least of what tolls are going to be charged in order that they might make their contracts."

This, in a few words, gives the official understanding of the condition of the Canal and presents the big problem that is to be solved by business and by commerce. The question of tolls is a new one for the American public and there is not a clear idea of exactly what it means. It is well, therefore, that the average reader bear clearly in mind one or two fundamental facts. First is the character of the measurement of the ship. The usual plan with us is the net tonnage basis; that is, counting a ton for every 100 cubic feet of the ship. The method used in the Suez Canal and in certain European quarters is the Danube measurement, which counts a net ton for every 65 cubic feet of the ship. So you see that the difference in these measurements is a matter of 35 per cent.

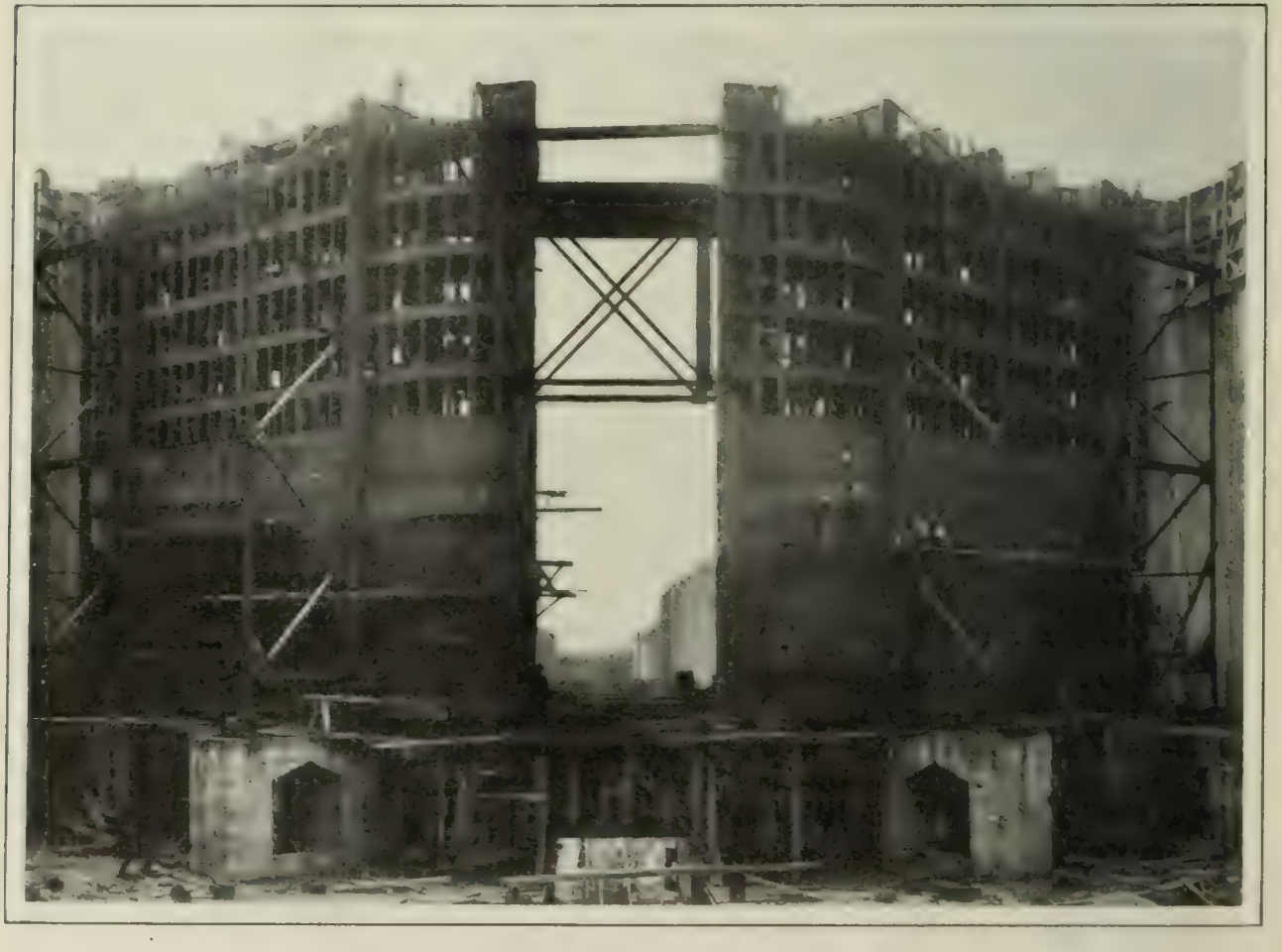
The importance of it comes in when we realize by a look into the future that there is to be such a competition between the Panama Canal and the Suez Canal that the result will be a practical revolution in the commerce of the world. The rates of the Suez Canal have been 7.25 francs per ton, and the statement is made that this will be reduced after the first of next January to 6 francs per ton. Chairman Adamson, of our Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, has recently declared "that the understanding was, by the original order of the board of managers, that the rates should ultimately go down to 5 francs." This would mean that the Suez Canal would adopt a toll equivalent to $1 per ton, but it should be remembered again that this ton would be the Danube measurement of 65 cubic feet.

What shall be charged per ton for the traffic thru the Panama Canal? President Taft a few days ago said: "Of course, we have invested $400,000,000, and we ought, if we can, to put the Canal, as soon as we can, on a reasonable paying basis, but it is better a great deal that we should get our benefit from the Canal indirectly than that we should impose tolls which would limit its usefulness."

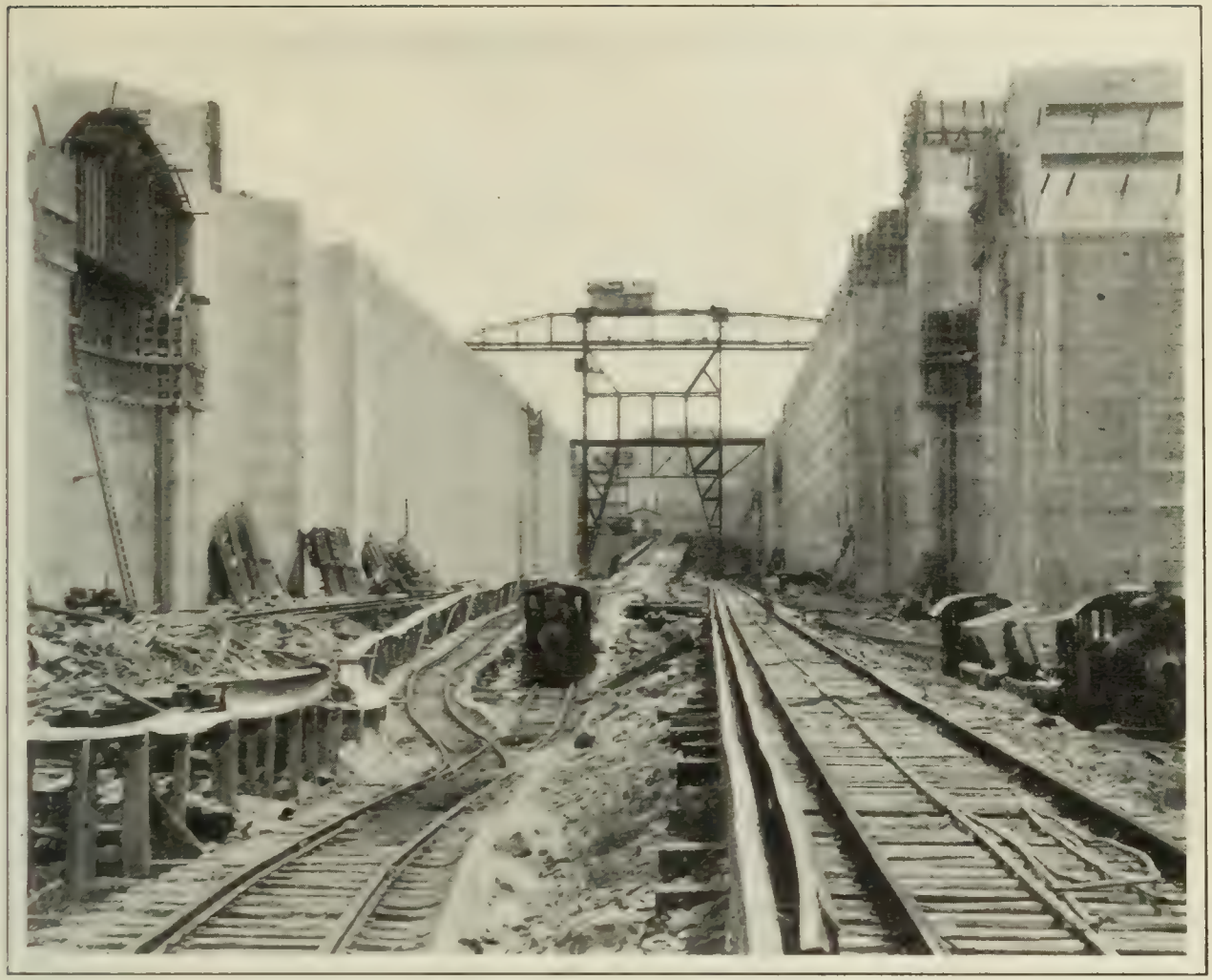
Colonel Goethals, who is our best

authority, in his testimony before the Congressional committee, mentioned a rate of from 50 cents to $1.50 and quotes Prof. Emory R. Johnson as making a proposition to fix the toll rate at $1. President Taft has recently appointed Professor Johnson, who is professor of transportation and commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and who was on the first Isthmian Canal Commission, to make a new investigation and to collect information on which the question of tolls might be settled. In arriving at his former conclusion of $1 per ton, Professor Johnson took the commerce from Japan, New Zealand and Australia, as a dividing line between either the Suez Canal or the Panama route, and he found the $1 rate would rather favor Panama. The problem is one for legislation and administration, and the wise solution of it is to get a correct judgment of the volume of traffic available and to put the tax at such figure that will yield a good revenue to the Canal without being a burden on commerce or without restricting future development. My own opinion is that Congress will fix a toll of $1 per ton and that this ton will be per 100 cubic feet measurement. In this event, if the Suez tolls are reduced to 5 francs, the Panama Canal will have an advantage of 35 per cent.

In the matter of the coastwise trade there should be free tolls. Our present laws forbid any foreign ships from engaging in this trade; that is to say, no boat under a foreign flag may take a cargo from one American port to another American port. In this, distance counts not at all. A cargo from New York to Seattle is just as much coastwise traffic as from New York to Boston. It is difficult to see, therefore, how the Canal can affect the character of this trade or how any critic can find ground for complaint that the United States would be discriminating by placing a toll on foreign trade and by relieving its coastwise commerce from any charge whatever. A moment's reflection must show that where there is no competition there can be no discrimination. Under



GATUN UPPER LOCKS—LOOKING NORTH
Construction of the upper guard gates in the east chamber, August 5, 1911



PEDRO MIGUEL LOCKS OF THE PANAMA CANAL
East chamber, looking north, July 15, 1911

our laws there is no possible competition from another country in our coastwise trade. The Panama Canal will connect the two oceans; it will not permit any foreign ship to carry an ounce of freight between the American ports.

Bearing these facts in mind, the reader may more readily understand the recent statement of the President in his speech at St. Paul when he said: "The question is whether, if we remit the tolls, we are in a sense discriminating against any other country that has no right and no power to enter upon that trade. It may be that it will be held that the rule can apply to them as to others; if so, there is nothing to prevent our voting back to the coastwise vessels the tolls which they would be required to pay. I say this because it seems to me of the utmost importance that we should make that Canal a means of affecting beneficially to the great public interest the trade between the two coasts."

I have made several visits to the Canal Zone and have devoted a great deal of time to the study of the facts and conditions of the trade that is to pass thru the Canal. The possibilities are so enormous that they almost stagger the imagination.

Within the trade radius of the Canal Zone there are 14,000,000 people who have an annual commerce of $135,000,000, of which the United States gets $18,000,000 of imports and $9,000,000 in exports; that is to say, this trade, which belongs to us by proximity, goes, in the main, to more remote markets. The reason is that the Americans have not provided facilities, and this is one of the duties that will be uppermost when the new Canal is finished.

Great dependence is placed upon the increase in coastwise trade. The transcontinental freight movement will be about 4,200,000 tons when the Canal opens. The steamships claim they can

cut the rail rates into one-half or one-third and make large profits, while saving to the consumer many millions of dollars annually.

But even larger opportunities are found in the South. South America is close to us. The meridian of Washington passes thru Panama and down the west coast of Chili. In other words, our great Atlantic and Gulf shipping ports, on the opening of the Panama Canal, will have a route as straight as the eagle flies to the west coast of South America and one much shorter than those of our competitors.

The growth of Latin America has doubled in twenty years, from a total trade of $1,647,139,093 in 1890 to $3,301,932,150 in 1910.

The trade of the United States with Latin America grew 26.4 in the five years from 1905 to 1910, while our trade with the rest of the world was increasing only 8.1 per cent. Still, this is only one-fifth of our foreign trade and only one-fourth of the trade of Latin America with the rest of the world. In other words, our exports to them were only 24 per cent. of what they bought and our purchases from them only 31.4 per cent. of what they sold.

If we go back of that we find that our trade with Latin America grew 128 per cent. in the ten years from 1897 to 1907, and even now our share is disgracefully small, and most of the trade goes to England, Germany and Japan.

The opening of the Panama Canal gives us close access to a rich field for commerce where we will have advantages over our competitors, England, Germany and Japan. Our foreign trade has been carried in foreign bottoms. Commodities sent out by us are not marketed by us nor are they underwritten or financed by us. They reach foreign consumers thru middlemen with many burdens of commission and taxation; the prices enhance, and the quality and efficiency of the product is not explained or defended by our representatives. We are spending annually $300,000,000 in paying foreigners to carry our products.

The opening of the Suez Canal developed the European shipping trade enormously. A similar reduction in mileage will take place on the opening of the Panama Canal, and the era of development of our own ships should begin. When we have enough ships to build we can build them as cheaply as any other nation.

Our coastwise lines, while principally occupied with the exchanges between our Eastern and Western coasts, will be a beginning in fostering this South American trade. This line will come into touch with the South American trade thru the terminal facilities for transshipment of freight provided by the Government at both terminals of the Canal. Here freight will be deposited by foreign vessels which will take up freight for Europe or the East, while the ships of this line will take up freight destined for our own ports or the reverse. There will be a great diversity of freight and the frequency of communications will stimulate the trade both ways. We will, therefore, be sharing in the Latin-American trade and our trade with the Orient and even with other countries will be stimulated. Indeed, with this facility of transshipment in small packages our merchandise may find its way more rapidly to very distant ports. Then, too, there is bound to be a wonderful increase in passenger service, and we shall be sending more of our people to South America and bringing more South Americans to the United States, all of which means a new relationship and a firmer extension of business.

BALTIMORE, MD.



# The Old Ballad Folk

by Sydney Reid

THE ballad folk—the old, old ballad folk—what a different world we get into when we go among them.

The houses and shops and factories, and sights, scenes and people of our every-day life vanish, and we find ourselves in a land of walled and moated castles and fierce armored knights, and more or less gentle ladies.

Ah, what woes they have! What woes! And so unnecessary! Their troubles are almost entirely their own fault. Such carelessness, such recklessness, such wrongheadedness, I never heard of before in all my life.

There, for instance, are the characters in "Kempion." The old king is no sooner a widower than he marries again. The minstrel says concerning the king's pretty daughter:

"Her father marries the worst woman
That ever lived in Christendom,"

and further, "A powerful wicked witch was she."

The old gentleman took no precautions, made no inquiries as to character. Ill consequences immediately fell upon his daughter, for the stepmother met her and said:

"I wierd ye to be a fiery snake
And borrowed shall ye never be
Unless that Kempion, the king's own son,
Come to the crag and thrice kiss thee."

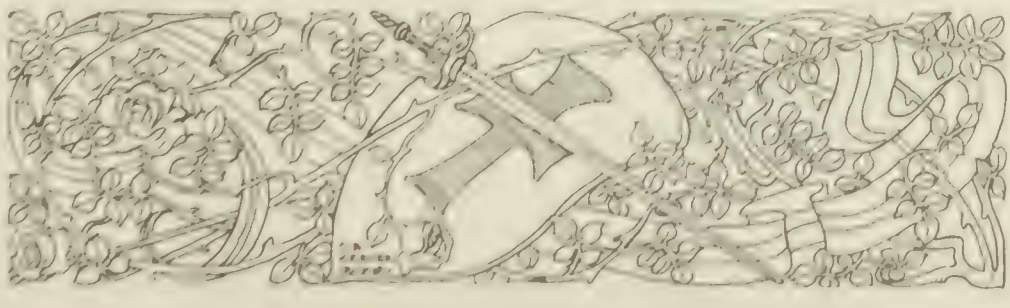
Now that was silly, was it not? Any woman in her senses ought to know that turning the pretty princess into a fiery serpent would be sure to give rise to unpleasant comment about the court, and that this would react on her who caused the transformation.

Stepmothers do things better in these days.

Be that as it may, the princess became a fiery snake and swam seas and climbed up Eastmere crags:

"And aye she cried on Kempion
Gin he would but come to her hand;
Now word has gone to Kempion
That Siccan a beast was in the land."

"Siccan a beast," inquiring for most men, would cause embarrassment, and many would be tempted to deny that they enjoyed the honor of the Serpent's acquaintance.



Prince Kempion seems to have felt a sort of mild wonder, but he determined to call on the Serpent and demand an explanation. To that end he built a boat—being a king's son he naturally had no boat ready built and was unable to hire one.

Up to this time the transformed princess had behaved in a reasonable manner, so far as one can judge from the ballad, but she no sooner sees Kempion come sailing than she goes wild:

"The worm leapt out, the worm leapt down,
She plaited nine times round stock and stone"

She nearly upset the boat several times, and Kempion, tho a young man of steady nerves, took up his crossbow, and told her that if she didn't keep away he would send a bolt thru her head. She answered with spirit:

"Out o' my slythe I winna rise,
Nor quit my den for awe o' thee,
Till Kempion, the King's own son
Come to the crag and thrice kiss me."

This must have seemed like a very extraordinary demand on the part of a fiery serpent, but it didn't daunt Kempion. One would think that she would at least be still while being kissed, but:

"He's louted him o'er the Eastmere crags
And he has given that beast a kiss.
In she swang and out she cam
And aye her speech was a wicked hiss."

In fact she acted in such a manner as to make her "borrowing" (rescue) just as hard as possible. Nevertheless, Kempion persisted, and kissing her three times, turned her again into a beautiful young woman. Then he lent her a cloak, and they went home to attend to the stepmother of whom it is said:

"Her hair shall grow rough, her teeth grow lang,
And aye upon four feet maun she gang."

This was poetic justice. She became a dog, and we may be certain that people who knew her history saw to it that she felt the full force of the change in her condition.

Quite equal in rashness to the wicked stepmother whose exhibition of spite brought her to such a bad end, was the young man with whom Allison Gross fell in love. He tells the story himself, in the ballad, so we must make allowances for his prejudices. He says that Allison Gross, who he describes as "the ugliest witch in the North Countrie," fell in love with him and called him to her bower, where he sat upon her knee. She "kaimed" his hair with a silver "kaim," while promising him a silk shirt trimmed with pearls, a red robe and a golden cup if he would love her. He answered

"Awa', awa', ye ugly witch,
Haud far awa' and lat me be.
I never will be your leman sae true,
And I wish I were out o' your company."

This is almost unbelievable—a gentleman sitting on a lady's lap, having his hair "kaimed" with a silver "kaim," a silver basin being also used in the operation, using such language.

Why, it takes our breath away to contemplate his rashness, not to speak of the breach of good manners.

And so causeless. Allison Gross had been very kind. She was a witch. Well and good—what of it? All the ladies are more or less bewitching. We love them none the less for that.

Allison behaved with great moderation under the circumstances. She only changed the impertinent youth into a snake. It's a wonder she didn't pull his hair. Her method of proceeding to effect the transformation is interesting. As soon as he insulted her she blew on a grass-green horn, and swore by the moon and stars to make him sorry:

"Then out she's taen a silver wand,
And she's turned her three times round and roun
She's muttered sic words that my strength it failed
And I feel down senseless on the ground."

Let any man at the present day try the experiment of treating a lady as Allison Gross was treated, and he may depend on it that she will "mutter sic words" that his strength will fail. The young man escaped more easily than he deserved, for the Queen of Scotland came along, and observing that he was a snake, naturally stroked his back, and that turned him into a man again.

Lord Thomas and fair Ellinor, in the ballad named after them, are seen bringing calamities on themselves by exhibiting the same utter lack of discretion. They were in love, but it became necessary for Lord Thomas to marry another, and fair Ellinor went to the wedding and criticised the bride to her face:

"Is this your bride?" fair Ellinor said,
'Methinks she looks wonderful brown.
Thou might'st have had as fair a woman
As ever trod on the ground."

This was hardly likely to be pleasing to the subject of discussion, but Lord Thomas, by his reply, made a bad matter worse:

"'Despise her not, fair Ellen,' he said,
'Despise her not unto me;
For better I love thy little finger
Than all her whole bodie.'"

Is it any wonder that the brown bride drew her knife upon fair Ellinor? The latter was slain, Sir Thomas cut off the bride's head, and then killed himself.

And all this happened for want of a little ordinary diplomacy.

"The Douglas Tragedy" is another striking instance of the rashness of these ballad folk. The Douglas daughter and Lord William are in love, and instead of trying to get married in an ordinary manner, they must needs elope. The seven Douglas sons and the father pursue them and the lady holds Lord William's horse while he attends to her family, with such success that he kills all her brothers and is killing her father, when she exclaims:

"O haud your hand, Lord William," she said,
"Your strokes they are wondrous sair.
The lovers I might get mony a ane,
A father I canna get mair."

This was a good economical suggestion, but came a little late. They rode away, but

"Lord William was dead lang ere midnight,
Lady Margaret lang ere day.
May all true lovers that go thegether
Have mair gude luck than they."

Their ill fortune followed them even after death, for we are informed

"Lord William was buried in Mary's kirk,
Lady Margaret in Mary's quire;
And out o' her grave grew a bonny red rose,
And out o' the knight's a briar."

These twined and twined till they could not go any higher. That was common enough among the ballad folk, but something happened to one of them that was not common:

"Till bye there cam the black Douglas,
And wow, but he was rough
He pued the briar out by the roots,
And threw it in Mary's Loch."

"The Banks o' Yarrow" shows ballad folk acting in their accustomed manner, as if there was no such thing as common sense in the whole wide world. There is a wedding and, on the evening after, the groom and bride's father and brothers drink and quarrel. They go out on the banks of Yarrow and fight, and the bridegroom, being a good man with his hands, produces a scarcity of brothers-in-law. Someone stabs him in the back at last, and the father tells the bride what has happened, assuring her that he will get her a new and better bridegroom as soon as he goes to market town.

Instead of taking the news good-humoredly, the bride grows angry:

"O haud your tongue, father," she says,
"For worse ye mak my sorrow;
A better lord could never be
Than him that lies on Yarrow."
She kissed his lips, she kaimed his hair,
As oft she'd done before o,
And there wi grief her heart did break
Upon the banks o' Yarrow."

Barbara Allen—"Bobberee," she is called in some communities where they still sing about her—is another instance of ballad folk unreasonableness. She quarrelled with her lover, and he set about dying of love:

"All in the merry month of May,
When green leaves they were springin',
This young man on his death bed lay
For the love of Barbara Allen.

He sent his man unto her then
To the town where she was dwellin'.
'You must come to my master dear,
If your name be Barbara Allen.'"

She goes quietly enough, but in place of trying to comfort or cure, she makes the young man worse by reproaching him for having slighted her when he and some boon companions were drinking toasts to young ladies of their acquaintance. She may have been misinformed, or he may have refrained from mentioning her name from motives of delicacy. At any rate, she is deadly hard. One version makes her walk in the room, look at him, and remark grimly, "Young man, I think you're dyin'," and walk out again. A longer version reports him as saying:

"'Oh, it's I'm sick and very, very sick,
And it's a' for Barbara Allen.'"

To which she unfeelingly responds:

"'O better for me ye's never be,
Tho your heart's blood were a-spillin'"

She departed, her lover dies, and the bell began to toll:

"She hadna gone a mile but twa
When she heard the deid-bell knellin',
And every jow that the deid-bell gied
It cried 'Woe to Barbara Allen.'"

That was the way that the bell might have been expected to feel about it, but the effect on Barbara is surely surprising. The "jow" of the "deid-bell" somehow woke her remorse, and when she arrived home she said:

"'O mother, mother, mak my bed
And mak it soft and narrow,
Since my love died for me today,
I'll die for him tomorrow.'"

One good turn deserves another. A thing to be noticed is the carefulness concerning the death-bed. All these ballad folk were very particular about the sort of bed on which they died, when they died in bed at all. Had the bed been made broad and hard, it is quite probable that Barbara would have refused to die.

There was the Earl of Mar's daughter, too, who met in the forest a seeming dove which was really a French prince. They were married and had seven sons, who flew to the grandmother in France. Always the Earl of Mar's daughter rejected the suitors presented by her father, saying, "I'm content to live alane with my dove Coo-'my-Doo." The Earl of Mar swore to kill the dove, but "Coo-'my-Doo" immediately winged his way to France, where he had twenty-four strong men transformed into storks, the seven sons into swans, and himself into a goshawk. So changed they returned to the Earl of Mar's castle and carried off his daughter.

Quite as regardless of her father's feelings was the "Fair Flower of Northumberland." She listens to the flattering tongue of a Scotch knight prisoner, and, stealing her father's ring, gold, and horses, elopes with him. When they are over the border the canny Scot discloses that he is a married man, and, taking the gold, ring, and horses, informs her that she can *walk* home. The ballad fails to inform us what her father said on her return.

Young Hynd Horn left his love for seven years, and returned just as she was being married to a venerable gentleman. He put on a beggar's cloak (which naturally made him a welcome guest), and dropped a ring in the bride's cup. She knew him, they eloped, and Hynd Horn was far happier than he deserved.

Lord Lovell quite as lightly deserted his sweetheart, Lady Nancy Bell, in order to roam about the world. He told her neither where he was going nor when he would return; "a year, or two, or three at the most," were his words. He returned when a year and a day had gone by, but was too late—the lady had just died of love. Then he suddenly understood his own conduct, and did the decent thing by dying, too, and they were buried together, and the usual rose and briar twined and twined.

These Ballad Land Folk were not any more fond of ill consequences than we are. They were quick enough to lament and repent when they got into trouble, but they either couldn't or wouldn't look ahead. Thus Fair Rosamond enjoyed herself hugely till Queen Ellinor caught her in the maze, and presented the alternative of poison or dagger. Then Rosamond suddenly took a great distaste for all the finery she had acquired. Rosamond had never considered consequences, neither had the Queen. When the King discovered the fate of his charming toy, he was annoyed, and imprisoned the Queen for twenty-six years.

Nor did Sir William consider consequences when he ill treated the damsel so that she died. She haunted him, coming to his bedside at midnight with sword or dagger, and scaring him stiff—also utterly preventing him from marrying, for how could he possibly have explained the threatening apparition?

In the dim recesses of Ballad Land there's a vast deal about Robin Hood and his merry men which never saw the light of modern publication—just as in Mallory's "Life of King Arthur" there is an enormous amount of glorious material which has never been worked over by a Tennyson or a Hawker.

I have always had a prejudice against the Sheriff of Nottingham, and one of the things which I discovered in the dim recesses of which I have spoken, confirms and intensifies that feeling. The Sheriff captured Will Stukely of Robin's band, and was actually going to hang him—the donkey could have had no conception of modern comic opera requirements.

Will was bound and riding in a cart to the place of execution, when he addressed the Sheriff:

"Give me a sword in my hand,
And let me be unbound.
And with thee and thy men I'll fight,
Till I lie dead on the ground."

Now here was a fair offer, and one surely pleasant to the spectators. A good fight is always more exciting than a hanging. But the Sheriff of Nottingham was no gentleman, he hadn't a drop of sporting blood in his veins, and he did not care a farthing how much he disappointed the audience. He peremptorily refused Will Stukely's modest request:

"But this desire he would not grant,
His wishes were in vain,
For the Sheriff swore he hanged should be,
And not by the sword be slain."

Ah, but the Sheriff did not reckon on Little John and other stout fellows appearing and releasing Will Stukely, and giving the officer and his men a good jacketting.

But that was what happened, and I am sure it must have pleased the people.

Brooklyn, New York.

# The Independent

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## Last Week's Elections

ELECTIONS midway between Presidential years are affected mainly by national issues because the members of a new national House are chosen. Last year the tariff caused a House revolution. In off-year elections, like those of last week, national questions are not primarily influential, as a rule, but voters are thinking of local issues, and there is room for an exhibition of independence at the polls. At such elections may be seen much housecleaning in municipalities, with revolts against ring rule in States as well as in cities. Here and there the leading national issue may be forced to the front, and in certain States the effect of the voting upon the fortunes of candidates for the Presidential nominations in the coming year must be taken into account.

Prominence was given to the tariff issue this year, in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Kentucky, but local questions overshadowed it elsewhere, except in three or four scattered Congressional districts where vacancies were filled. Elections in which tariff arguments had much weight do not indicate any considerable change in public sentiment as to this issue since last November. Governor Foss's plurality in Massachusetts has been reduced, but this loss is probably due mainly to criticism of his course in office. Figures from Congressional districts point to more emphatic disapproval of the revision of 1909 rather than to a more favorable view of it. For the second time since the Civil War, Maryland elects a Republican Governor, but the Legislature is Democratic, and the defeat of the Democratic candidate for Governor may be ascribed to condemnation of a political machine with which he was associated, disapproval of his course in the State Senate, and the recent disclosure of primary frauds in Baltimore. The voters of Maryland should be commended for rejecting, by a large majority, a proposed constitutional amendment for the disfranchisement of negroes. Democratic harmony and strong partisan interest in national issues have restored Kentucky to the Democratic party.

Notable changes are to be seen in many municipalities. In Philadelphia, popular revolt against the alliance of public officers with a ring of greedy contractors has given the office of Mayor to Rudolph Blankenburg, for many years past an earnest and vigorous leader of reformers in his city. His opponent was supported by United States Senator Penrose and the Republican organization. Philadelphia is fortunate in the election of Mr. Blankenburg, being greatly in need of reform in its municipal affairs. San Francisco's Labor Union party, offensively odoriferous by reason of Mayor Schmitz and other representatives, has been overthrown by a coalition of its foes. In Cincinnati, Henry T. Hunt, Democrat, is to be Mayor. As official prosecutor he recently attacked Boss Cox, the Republican leader, in the courts. His opponent at the polls was the candidate of the organization with which Cox's name is still associated, altho the latter says he has retired.

Six years ago, in a speech at Akron, Mr. Taft, then Secretary of War, sharply denounced the Cox machine, "a local despotism," saying that "the power secured by the boss and his assistants had undoubtedly been used for their pecu-

niary benefit." One week before the recent election, however, he said in a letter to a local Republican leader:

"I expect to be in Cincinnati on election day, and, unless my registration is defective, I shall cast my vote for the Republican municipal ticket, because I believe the candidates thereon to be competent and worthy. I shall vote the Republican ticket because I think the conditions under which I made my Akron speech have substantially changed."

Whereupon certain independent Republicans sent him a letter, assuring him that he had been misinformed:

"On the contrary, the same political leaders whom you denounced then [in the speech at Akron] are still in control of the organization, and our city is still the victim of their greed and selfishness. The fight for decent government in Cincinnati is won, unless the issues are clouded by such misrepresentations as were made to you."

Mr. Taft voted for the Republican nominees. They were defeated. The President is sharply criticised for supporting candidates alleged to be those of a ring which he denounced six years ago. If it be true that the same objectionable men and influences continue to control the Republican organization in Cincinnati, he was misled and will suffer some loss of political prestige. There is a conflict of testimony about the facts, as to which we are not at present sufficiently informed.

The general drift of voting in Ohio cities deserves consideration, as it may be that both Presidential candidates will be found in that State. This drift is clearly Democratic or Socialistic. Columbus and Cleveland, as well as Cincinnati, elected Democratic Mayors, altho they have been regarded as Republican towns. In eleven other cities, with Canton (Mr. McKinley's home) and Lima at the head of the list, Socialist Mayors were chosen.

By no means the least interesting and significant of the revolts was the one against Tammany and the rule of the Tammany Boss, Charles F. Murphy, in the city and State of New York. With the present Democratic Governor, Mr. Dix, was elected a Democratic majority in the Assembly, where the Democrats have 85 members and the Republicans 63. In the coming year, however, there will be 101 Republicans and only 48 Democrats. It is commonly understood that Mr. Dix owed his nomination to Murphy. The latter, a Governor of his selection having taken office, set out to control the Legislature and to extend his power thruout the State. And soon the government seemed to be in his hands, altho not all of his projects were successful. A considerable element in the party was offended by the futile candidacy of Sheehan for the national Senate, the passage of an objectionable election law, and persistent attempts to enact a new charter for the great city. And so the Democratic majority has been displaced by a much larger Republican one. In the city, which will have more Republican than Democratic Assemblymen, Tammany and Murphy lost control of the Board of Aldermen and elected their county officers and judges by only a small margin. In certain adjoining counties (Brooklyn included) their nominees for the bench were defeated, owing partly to evidence tending to show that one of them had paid from $10,000 to $30,000 for his place on the ticket.

The national Democratic party, which has profited by the course of its House majority, has suffered on account of the greed and unwisdom of Tammany. It may not gain anything by the reverses of Tammany's Boss. Last week's vote for Assemblymen may show a Republican majority of 100,000 in this great State, whose delegation to the national convention Murphy still hopes to control.

Governor Wilson, a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, has lost the support of the New Jersey Legislature, in which a Democratic majority of 21 has been displaced by a Republican majority of 15. The change was due chiefly to the influence of certain influential Democrats who opposed his advanced or "progressive" views. While it does not tend to promote his nomination, it may not be charged against him.

We come to what many regard as the most important result of the voting—the remarkable gains made by the Socialist party. Eleven cities in Ohio (Canton, Lima, Lorain, Fostoria, Toronto, Mt. Vernon, Barberton, Cuyahoga Falls, Salem, St. Mary's and Martin's Ferry) elected Socialist Mayors, and only a handful of votes excluded Conneaut from this list. Four of Columbus's nine-

teen Councilmen are Socialists. In Schenectady, N. Y. (population, 72,000), the Rev. Dr. George R. Lunn, Socialist, will be the new Mayor. His party elected a majority of the Councilmen and nearly all the other city officers, also sending H. M. Merrill to the State Assembly. There will be one Socialist in the Rhode Island Legislature. Socialist Mayors were chosen in Newcastle, Pa.; Crookston, Minn., and five small cities of Utah. Socialist party growth was 42 per cent. in New York City, 100 per cent. in Buffalo and Pittsburgh, 600 per cent. in Bridgeport, Conn.

Not all who voted the Socialist ticket last week are Socialists. In some places men of one or the other of the old parties supported a Socialist candidate to accomplish some political purpose. This was the course of many conservative or anti-Vardaman Democrats in Mississippi. Independent voters dissatisfied with the management of municipalities by the old parties turn to the Socialist ticket without accepting fundamental Socialist doctrines or knowing what these are. But, with due allowance for all such additions, the real Socialist voting strength shows much growth. Those who regard this growth with disquietude should see that, so far as public utilities are concerned, it emphasizes the need of just and strict official regulation, if government ownership and operation are to be prevented.

## Bishop Candler's Wail

Bishop Warren A. Candler, of the Southern Methodist Church, is a man of ability and distinction. One of his brothers has been a judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia, and another brother, a man of large wealth, has been very generous in his aid to Southern Methodist institutions. Bishop Candler loves the South, the old South, especially loves Georgia, and is very jealous of any intimation that his section of the country fails in any respect.

But if the South is the most fertile and hopeful section of the country, why is it that immigration avoids it? This question the Bishop answers in an interview.

The trouble is not chiefly because the railroads have failed to advertise the resources of the South, altho this is true; nor is the race problem responsible for the failure to attract Germans, Italians and Hungarians. The reason, he tells us, is chiefly this:

"There are certain groups of Southerners who have injured the South at the North and in Europe by a mischievous mendicancy.

"These are they who have been ready to run to Northern millionaires for money to endow our colleges and even for money to cure the alleged diseases of some of our people. Thereby they have advertised the South as a section teeming with ignorance, stinginess, mortal diseases and degenerates who were made degenerates by their ailments."

We fear the Bishop has not quite diagnosed the disease, whether physical or educational. If he had happened to be in touch with philanthropic fields hereabouts he would have learned that what he calls mendicancy is not confined to his own section. The West floods us with its "mendicant" appeals quite as much as does the South. Of the millions Dr. Pearson has given in response to such appeals comparatively little has gone South. Mr. Carnegie's gifts and Mr. Rockefeller's have benefited the North more than the South. That the South needs money for schools and hospitals is true, but it has asked these men for them no more than has the North and West; and what is true of these men is true also of a multitude of other givers.

Says Bishop Candler:

"Our people are able and willing to solve their own educational problems. We do not need to beg any man to pay our school bills or to teach us how to conduct our educational institutions. A superserviceable 'Southern association' may as well dissolve or direct its missionary efforts to some other section.

"Much ado has been made about the hookworm in the South and Rockefeller has seen fit to give a large sum to be used in purging Southern people of alleged lazy bugs.

"It is enough to say that any and all of our people are quite able to pay their own doctors' bills. We are able to treat our own patients and we would be still more able to care for them if our section were not so constantly advertised to its hurt by our mendicant theorists and reformers.

"What the South needs very much is to be let alone."

It is well for the South that it has other representatives than Bishop Candler. He has been one of the governing board of Vanderbilt University, the chief educational institution of his Church in the South. Its endowment, its leadership and its name are due to the appeals made for it at the North. Vanderbilt Uni-

versity has not impoverished Tennessee or the South. Dozens of institutions in the South have sought and received aid from Northern philanthropy. There has been need of such aid; and to ask for it is no mean mendicancy. If the South is so well able and willing to solve its own educational problems, why has it not done so? Why is it yet so far in the rear? The reason is, both a lack of means and a lack of willingness. The people have not yet been trained to support education on the scale accepted in other older and younger States. It is extraordinary that Bishop Candler should boast of both ability and willingness when in so large sections the school term is scarce half what it is elsewhere, and the teachers are so pitifully paid.

Physicians have lately discovered that the hookworm disease explains certain prevalent physical infirmities. If a rich man gives money to investigate the disease with a view to a remedy, we should think that anybody ought to be pleased. If the Bishop's advice were to be followed the unfortunate conditions which every one knows to exist, whether hookworm or illiteracy, would too long remain uncorrected. The man who shuts his eyes, who declares that all is well, is no true friend of his section. It is due to the earnest men who have seen the ignorance and the backwardness and have raised their voices and begged for help that conditions are rapidly improving; and the public sentiment of the South is demanding the education of all white and black, and the improvement of conditions of labor and agriculture. Such improvement will bring the best sort of immigrants, such as are going to Texas and Florida.

## Darkness That Can Be Felt

THE Presbyterian Synod of California reckons among its members many men of fine scholarship and undoubted ability. But they are so far in the minority that they could not prevent the synod from stultifying itself completely at the annual meeting just held in Southern California. By a vote of 110 to 81, the mediæval majority requested the resignation of Prof. Thomas F. Day, of San Francisco Theological Seminary. The resolution contains a proviso instructing the directors of the seminary to remove him from his position by the 1st of January if he does not resign.

Professor Day holds the chair of Old Testament Literature. Last year the same synod by vote determined what ought to be taught regarding the Old Testament. These were some of the conclusions reached—not by an application of brains and scholarship, to be sure, but by a show of hands: That Moses wrote the whole of the Pentateuch; that the entire book of Isaiah is the work of one writer; that the book of Daniel is "veritable history," written before it came to pass; that the Genesis account of the creation, of Paradise, and of the fall of man is "historically true"! These and numerous similar inherited tenets, which most well-regulated Sunday schools even have left behind, were among the things which this synod expected Professor Day to teach. There was also brought up against him at the recent synod the charge that he held to the "kinetic theory of Christ." It means that he was taken to task for believing that Jesus was subject to human limitations; that he "grew in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and men."

Because he has trained his mind to be the servant of the truth as revealed by facts and not by synodal majorities, Professor Day will probably have to go, for the newly elected directors are determined to carry out the will of the synod. Those who look upon ignorance as one of the chief sources of evil, who hold veracity in thought as well as in act a condition of true progress, must be saddened by this act of California Presbyterianism.

The future usefulness of the seminary is practically ruined if the will of the synod prevails. On the one hand, what young man of ambition and intelligence will want to go to a theological school whose faculty is forced to ignore the generally accepted gains of a century of Christian scholarship and scientific progress? On the other, who can respect the mental equipment of a man who will be willing to accept a chair of the Old Testament on terms that prove him to be either ignorant or intellectually dishonest? In either case he and the institution he represents must prove a drag to the Christian progress of our time.

But this is an issue that affects not merely one chair in the seminary. A glance at the charges brought against Professor Day shows that not a single theological discipline escapes the throttling hand of the synod. No one can interpret the New Testament rightly unless he is free to illuminate and expound its teaching in the light of the accepted results of Old Testament historical criticism. Nor is it clear how one who must torture his utterances on the origin of the earth and of man into literal agreement with the first chapters of Genesis can in any discipline properly instruct a generation that from the kindergarten to the university is trained to think in terms of development.

If the little seminary at San Anselmo would find freedom and greatness, let it follow in the footsteps of Union Theological Seminary, by breaking away from the strangle-hold of an antediluvian synod. The latter's action has aroused deep feeling among California Presbyterians who stand for light and progress. It is retired ministers of the denomination in Southern California, who have an *ex officio* seat in the synod, that are chiefly responsible for this outbreak. If so, we have here the unedifying spectacle of good men who cannot endure the light of rational progress putting out with pious precaution the eyes of the new ministerial generation. Since among twenty blind a single one-eyed man is a king, as Erasmus said, we hope the seminary and its intelligent supporters will find means of effective resistance.

A similar case occured not long ago in Canada. The directors of the Montreal Wesleyan Theological College dismissed Professor Workman on the charge that he denied the Bible story of the fall of man, and a court has given him $3,500 damages on the ground that their action was illegal.

## Social Efficiency

We should hate to believe that all of the preachers of industrial efficiency are as blame as some of them make themselves out to be. They profess to think it passing strange that a determined opposition to their program has sprung up among the wage earners, who are to be made so much better off by adopting the methods of Messrs. Taylor, Brandeis & Company. What perversity is it, we are asked, that everlastingly holds back the dearly beloved workingman from enjoyment of the fat heritage which the employer would so glady make over to him?

More than once THE INDEPENDENT has pointed out precisely what is the matter with the program of "efficiency." Taking the figures of Messrs. Taylor, Brandeis and the rest at their face value, they show that while the wage worker does receive an appreciable advance out of his increased production by the new methods, the employer gets from three to ten times as large an advance as the wage earner does. This does not appeal to the wage earner as a square deal, and he sees that the inevitable effect of it, in the long run, must be to widen enormously the already wide gulf between the economic condition of the wages class and that of the employing class. Naturally, therefore, it excites his suspicion that, before the experiment is finished, "efficiency" will be used as a new club to hammer him into subjection, precisely as the piece-price system has been. Workingmen understand well enough that the piece-price system would be a fair and satisfactory scheme under a co-operative organization of industry, and probably not many of them find it difficult to see that the much talked of "efficiency" methods would be an asset to a socialistic commonwealth. If the efficiency preachers sincerely want to know what the real reaction of the workingman to their propositions is, let them experiment a little further. Let them find out what would happen if they offered to supplement the wages contract with a proviso that the additional product created by "efficiency" methods should be divided in the proportion of two-thirds to the worker and one-third to the employer.

Not to put too fine a point on it, the "efficiency" program, as it has been presented so far, is an obvious case of saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung. It ignores the vast field of *social* efficiency, by comparison with which individual efficiency is a small matter. By "social efficiency," as the term is here

[illegible] we do not mean anything so ideal [illegible] "social service" in the ethical sense, or philanthropy, or theoretical justice. We mean a practical social efficiency that is measurable in hard cash, a social efficiency that spells dividends to stockholders.

The labor and capital of the world are producing today from one-third to one-half of what they ought to produce under effective co-operation and good management. The existing industrial organization, as all can see, is working as wastefully as a locomotive out of repair. The labor force is deliberately following a policy of resistance, friction, wastefulness and sabotage because it does not feel that it is having its rightful opportunity or getting its rightful share of product. The capitalist employing class, mightily well satisfied with its own "business brains," and fully convinced that it is richer than other men are because it is endowed with superior "ability" (as the learned Mr. Mallock expresses it), has been trying for something over a hundred years now to solve this bothersome problem of "the relations of labor and capital." And what has it accomplished? Would even Mr. Mallock have the hardihood to claim that it has accomplished anything whatever in this particular line of effort? Is the outlook for a harmonious organization of the forces of labor and capital thruout the industrial world any brighter today than it was when Adam Smith wrote "The Wealth of Nations"?

Industrial efficiency of the individual worker will be an excellent thing when the world is ready for it. But what we want just now is a Brandeis or a Taylor to tell us why we go on wasting at the bung.

## Crumbs for Women

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper gave our readers two weeks ago important information as to woman suffrage in the six States that have adopted it. But there are many more States which have given a grudging partial suffrage, and on the extent of these crumbs from the rich masculine table Mrs. Harper supplies further information, which we give here.

Beginning with Michigan in 1875, there was a tendency on the part of legislatures to confer some form of school suffrage on women, and this has continued until in about half of the States they have a school vote of some kind. In certain places it is for trustees, in others for appropriations, but nowhere have they as much of a voice in school affairs as men have. In some States they must be mothers of children of school age, in others heads of families, and in others taxpayers. They must register the same as if they were going to vote an entire ticket, and on election day they must go to the general polls; so the school vote cast by women must not be regarded as conclusive evidence of the number who would exercise the full suffrage.

In 1887 Kansas again came to the front by granting to women municipal suffrage, which its Legislature had constitutional power to do, and they have exercised it ever since then, to the distinct advantage of the city governments, according to the general belief. There has been, however, much legislative juggling to prevent their having a vote on officials who are connected with the administration of the liquor prohibition laws, and they are prevented from voting on judge and marshal of the City Court, justices of the peace and constables, while the police judge, city marshal and chief of police are appointed, except in the small places. Liquor sellers, when indicted, simply take an appeal to a higher court over which women have no jurisdiction. A constitutional amendment to give women the complete franchise was submitted to the voters in 1894, but was defeated largely because of the peculiar political condition—the Republicans trying to regain the State from the control of the Populists and both parties willing to sacrifice anything that seemed to stand in the way. An amendment has now been once more submitted, to be voted on in November, 1912, and as there is really a strong public sentiment in favor of it, the prospect is good for its winning unless political exigencies again call for a sacrifice of the women.

In examining the patchwork of women's civil, legal and political rights and privileges in the United States, one shall

find that in Montana, since 1887, women taxpayers can vote on questions of special taxation, also for school trustees; since 1894 in Iowa all women can vote on issuing bonds or increasing the tax levy; since 1898 in Minnesota for library trustees (in addition to school officers since 1875). In 1901 the Legislature of New York gave to taxpaying women of towns and villages a vote upon propositions for special taxation, and in 1910 the law was amended to include the issuing of bonds. After four acts of the Legislature and three decisions of the highest courts, consuming twenty years of time, the right was secured for women of the towns and villages who have children of school age or are assessed for over $50 to vote at district school meetings! Even with this small privilege women have carried many elections, and always for the improvement of the schools and villages. The charters of seven or eight third-class cities have conferred school suffrage on women, and possibly a dozen have given the taxpayer's franchise.

In 1908, Michigan, thru a new Constitution, gave taxpaying women a vote on all questions of special taxation and the granting of franchises. This was in response to a petition from 275,000 of the leading women for the full suffrage. Most of the fragmentary voting privileges enumerated above have been given by legislatures merely to get rid of the importunities of the women for a chance to obtain the complete franchise. These crumbs are about all the actual suffrage a legislature has power to give. That of Michigan in 1893 conferred the municipal franchise on women, just as that of Kansas had done, and the Supreme Court at once declared that it had exceeded its constitutional power. This would probably be the decision in most of the States. The women do not want to be enfranchised in this piecemeal fashion; they have almost entirely ceased asking for it, and it is a case—to quote the "antis"—of having "the suffrage thrust upon them."

It must be remembered that in no State can the Legislature confer the complete franchise on women. That can be done only thru amending the constitution by taking the word "male" out of its qualifications for voting, and this requires the consent of a majority of the electors.

## The Retirement of Mr. Balfour

MR. BALFOUR is not sixty-five years old, and yet he retires, he says, because of his age. He is not out of health; he feels no loss of his mental powers; but he greatly dreads the possibility that he may not be conscious of the gradual loss of eager initiative, and he fears that the time may come when his leadership may be supported by the reputation of his past rather than by the vigor of his present. Therefore this unexpected retirement.

Very naturally the British public is slow to believe that this tells the whole reason. They suspect that he is nettled by the opposition he has had to meet of late in his own party, when Lord Halsbury, over eighty years old, led the faction which bitterly resented Balfour's submission to the will of the House of Commons. We do not question that Mr. Balfour and the Conservative majority that followed him were prudent and wise. If they had resisted it would have done no good, for some hundreds of peers would have been created to swamp the House of Lords, and that would have vastly weakened the honor in which lords are held in Great Britain. He yielded because he had to; but he left the House of Lords yet a choice and distinguished social institution. To have resisted would have made it a public laughing stock, which Conservatives like Mr. Balfour would not like, but which Liberals and Laborites and the Irish contingent would have seen with complacency.

Mr. Balfour is a consummate politician, a master of party management, a born leader, and yet we venture to think his heart's love is not in that business. He would much rather be the leisurely student of philosophy and the defender of religious faith. We warrant that he would pride himself more on being president of the British Association than on being Premier. Even just now he has turned from the battle fray to write in *The Hibbert Journal* a criticism of the French philosopher Bergson, whom he admires, but can by no means follow.

The great question of protective tariffs which has been forced on the Conservative party by Joseph Chamberlain appears to have only a mild interest to him. For a long time England doubted whether he believed in the new doctrine, which is now to be more vigorously prest by his successor as leader of the party. He will not retire from Parliament, but he will attend its sessions only occasionally, and will leave to others the sure privilege of accepting defeat over home rule for Ireland and disestablishment in Wales.

It is not clear to us that the reason given by Mr. Balfour for withdrawal is a valid one. A man should do a man's fighting work as long as strength is retained. At the same time when he reaches the years that men call old age his resignation should be in the hands of his associates, and he should candidly and honestly accept their suggestions that his period of best service is past, and he should seek such suggestions. A man can never judge of his own mental decay. Many a man has held on to a pulpit or a teacher's chair or the control of business when he ought to have resigned, and it is no wrong to force him to resign. The unwillingness to resign is a sign of incompetency.

Mr. Balfour's successor as leader of the minority party, Andrew Bonar Law, is almost unknown to this country. He is a Canadian, only a few years in Parliament, and has never held office in a Government. He is a very effective speaker and a powerful advocate of the policies for which Joseph and Austin Chamberlain have labored. He will fight the progressive policies for which British Liberalism stands, and will fail; for he is on the wrong side, and the people are henceforth to rule in their own interests and not in the interests of vested privilege. The next five years will show lively times in British politics.

## Our Opportunity in Panama

THE Canal Zone is the critical point in world commerce and 1912 is the critical time to make use of it. This little ribbon of land which ties together two great continents and two great oceans has been the object of aspiration by the great maritime Powers for four centuries, and blood and money in untold measure have been lavished for its acquisition. At last, by our usual combination of good luck and good management, it has come into our possession and we shall have to decide within the next two years what shall be done with it. It is a unique piece of real estate, the cross roads of the two great trade routes. All land traffic north and south in this hemisphere must cross it. All sea traffic east and west in this hemisphere must pass thru it or go around by Magellan Strait. The two terminal ports of the Canal Zone, appropriately named after the discoverers of the Atlantic and the Pacific shores of the Isthmus, Cristobal and Balboa, will be the places where the ships of all nations must meet and where they can most conveniently exchange commodities. The great artificial lake, Gatun, thru which they must pass, will be a landlocked fresh-water harbor, more than twice the size of the District of Columbia. There will be a perpetual demand for dockage and storage facilities, for coal and oil, for tools, machinery and repairs, for food, ice and all manner of supplies.

Now whatever of this sort may be needed by the shipping passing thru the canal or using its ports our Government is in a position to supply better and cheaper than any other agency. It has the plant, the experience, the organization and the force. There are 3,000 buildings in our possession on the Zone. There are thoroly equipped machine shops, bakeries, laundries and cold storage depots. Uncle Sam, in his capacity as an innkeeper, runs 53 eating houses of various grades, from a high class and expensive hotel for tourists to kitchens for West Indian negroes. In these establishments were served last year about 4,000,000 meals at prices as reasonable as those charged in the States, notwithstanding the expense of transporting and handling food in the tropics. In his capacity as shopkeeper Uncle Sam supplies the wants of some 60,000 men, women and children of various races and most diverse tastes. Household and personal articles, from neckties and hair tonic to shoes and furniture, are bought at the lowest prices in this country and Europe and sold on the

Zone at cost plus running expenses of the commissary.

The question now to be brought before Congress is whether we shall allow all these advantages to lapse or shall utilize them to secure as much return as possible on our investment in the Isthmus. Shall we sell off our 267 square miles of land to town site boomers and real estate speculators? Shall we allow our shops and houses to decay and auction off our machinery for scrap iron? Shall we allow the harbor facilities to pass into private hands to their great profit and perhaps to the detriment of the purposes for which the canal was constructed? Or shall we continue the present efficient organization for the purpose of aiding our own shipping and deriving a revenue from the interoceanic traffic?

The answer will depend upon whether we regard the canal as a philanthropic or a business enterprise. Is the $400,000,000 which we will have put into it to be considered a ship subsidy for the benefit of the shipping interests of Great Britain, Germany and other foreign countries? If so, it was certainly an unwarranted waste of money because these lines are already sufficiently subsidized and not at all in danger of being crushed by American competition. But if, on the other hand, the money was expended for the purpose of promoting our own shipping, of reducing transcontinental rates and of enabling one fleet to police both oceans, then it is our manifest duty to see that the tolls are so fixed and our position upon the Isthmus so utilized as to secure these aims as far as may be.

The matter is in our own hands. We need consult no other Power. The Suez Canal is internationalized by treaty. The Panama Canal is our own exclusive property. We have simply dug a ditch at our own expense thru what is virtually our own land, for the Hay-Bunau-Varilla treaty of 1903 gives us "in perpetuity the use, occupation and control" of the Canal Zone, with sovereign "rights, power and authority." We were not obliged to undertake it. We need not open it in 1915 unless we want to. We can close the gates of it at any time that it becomes inconvenient or unprofitable for us to keep them open. The Suez Canal is owned by financiers of many lands and it pays them well. The stockholders of the Panama Canal are every American citizen and no other. Each one of us has nearly $4 invested in the enterprise. It is our business to see that we get our money back with a reasonable profit before we indulge our benevolent instincts by giving gratuities to our business rivals.

For these reasons and many others we heartily approve of the recommendations made by the Isthmian Canal Commission in its recent report:

> "The revenues of the canal should go to pay not only the operating expenses but to repay the capital invested. Every legitimate means for increasing the revenue should therefore be adopted."

**Mr. Carnegie's Latest Gift**

Mr. Carnegie has done well and generously to capitalize his charities. He has established the Carnegie Corporation of New York and given it $25,000,000. Its charter is a very liberal one and allows it "to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge," which leaves much liberty to the trustees. Hitherto Mr. Carnegie has done his beneficent work individually, but now the business of establishing libraries and aiding institutions of learning will be taken up by the new corporation. It is well for a man like Mr. Carnegie, who has passed his seventy-fifth birthday, and who wants life's passion of service to be fruitful after his death, to provide for it in such a permanent way. His largest previous gifts have been $50,935,000 for libraries, $22,000,000 for the Carnegie Institution at Washington, the same amount for the Institute at Pittsburgh which bears his name, $21,000,000 for teaching funds, $20,000,000 for colleges in the United States and Canada, $10,000,000 for Scottish universities, the same amount as an endowment for international peace, $7,250,000 for hero funds, $6,800,000 for colleges in England, and a multitude of other gifts which bring the total up to over $200,000,000, a larger sum than was ever given for public purposes by any other man. Even so we are not sure that he will, like Dr. D. K. Pearsons, achieve his ideal which he set before the world years ago to die poor. As it is, the world cheerfully forgives him for being rich.

**Commission Government**

Salt Lake City and Sacramento adopted the commission form of municipal government last week, and the press dispatches said that Chelsea, Mass., by a majority of 230, rejected it after using it two years. There had been a commission, or a board of control, in Chelsea, and at the election two new plans were before the voters. The first called for a mayor and four other members of a municipal council—virtually another commission. The second, which was adopted, provides for a mayor and nine aldermen, four at large and one from each of the five wards; for a school committee composed of the mayor and two representatives of each ward, and for the initiative, referendum and recall. Those who ask why Chelsea laid aside commission government may find an answer in the following explanation by a Boston newspaper:

"The Jewish vote was responsible for carrying the day for Plan 2. The Jews wanted that plan because they felt that if the commission form with its small number of members should be adopted they would get but poor show at direct representation, whereas if the other plan should prevail they undoubtedly would be able to elect one alderman and two school committeemen from Ward 2."

**A Union of Baptists**

Some twenty years ago an effort was made to unite the Free Baptists with the Congregationalists. The representatives of the two bodies agreed, but it was too early. Now the Free Baptists have to all intents and purposes united with the larger Baptist body. This is achieved by the simple process of consolidating their mission boards, thus illustrating the fact that mission work is the essential work of a Church. The questions which had separated the two bodies have ceased to be debated. Close communion is not the shibboleth it was. Baptists do not now fence the communion table as they did. The Baptist Foreign Mission Society has taken over the Free Baptist Mission in Bengal; and the Baptist Home Mission Society has accepted the care of Free Baptist educational work for the negroes; and the Free Baptist weekly, *The Morning Star*, has been merged in *The Watchman*, of Boston. We have had federation of Churches, and that is admirable, but a closer union such as we here have an example of is better still. We have too many denominations, and some of them could best serve God by combining their forces by consolidation. We would have more unions such as this and such as the Presbyterian family of Churches has been showing us.

**The Church Supports the War**

The truth of the story cabled to this country that the Pope had given approval to the war with Turkey has been denied by Catholic papers in this country; but the support given to the war by the Church as a whole is made much of in contrast to the effort of the Socialists to organize a strike against the war. The Rome correspondent of the Catholic *Standard and Times*, of Philadelphia, says:

"The Catholic bodies have given unstinted support to the expedition to Tripoli, while the Masons—the rogues—try by a manifesto to throw dust in the eyes of Italy as to their attitude of friendship for the Turks. . . .

"One of the time-honored accusations of the irreligious sects of Italy—including, of course, the shifty-eyed Masons—was that the Catholics of the country lacked earnest patriotism. And now all look to them in gratitude, for they broke the power of the general strike. they are preparing expeditions for those whom the Turks may maim in the coming battles, and their press wishes this to be a triumph of the standard of the Cross over that of Mahomet.

"Cardinal Maffi, Archbishop of Pisa; Cardinal Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan; the Archbishop of Salerno, the Bishop of Cremona and numerous prelates and societies have publicly pronounced in favor of governmental action. . . . All classes, with the exception of the coolly lying Masons, are burning with enthusiasm for the enterprise. 'Mothers,' cried a Dominican preacher from a pulpit in Perugia the other day, 'ought to bless the day they suckled those soldiers we have sent to the war.'"

**Bookkeeping of Virtue and Vice**

China is not without its popular books of ethics—indeed, the religion of Confucius and Loo-tse is mainly ethics. But there are popular Chinese books that tell us the relative values of virtues and vices, so that a man can reckon up exactly at night his merits and demerits of the day. We give a few items as gathered by the Rev. J. W. Crofoot and printed in *The Chinese Recorder*. To rebel against parents or to think them

partial toward brothers is chargeable with 1,000 demerits, and infanticide has as many. To hate a brother because of property has 500 demerits, and so has arson. To utter counterfeit money gives 200 discredits; to open a gambling place, 100; to complain of the weather, 50; to sacrifice to parents without honoring them, 50, but to the gods only 20; to talk too much or to complain of poverty, each 10; to throw away written paper, 5; to borrow and not return, 5; to hate Buddhist or Tanist priests, 5; to turn leaves of a book with dirty hand, 3; to worry about the future, or to read classics in bed, or to revile a beggar, or to feel disgust because food is bad, 1 each. We commend this method of cultivating virtue to our Occidental readers. Each one can make out for himself a scale of merits and demerits for his virtues and vices. It might be a healthy amusement for a company of young people or old. One book tells of a man who laid up 3,000 merits and then 3,000 more. To add to these 10,000 was difficult, but he did it by remitting the taxes of the people in his district. How he made account to his superiors we are not told. There are prizes in such a contest for merits: a certain number will make a man an earthly fairy, and five times as many a heavenly fairy.

**Yuan Shi-Kai's Opinion of Missionaries**

When the Boxer movement started in 1900, Yuan Shi-Kai exerted his authority as Governor of the Province of Shantung to check the outbreak and to protect foreigners from violence. Now that he has become the ruling power in the Empire it is important to note his favorable opinion of missionary activities, as exprest in an official letter addrest at that time to the representatives of the American and English Baptist and Presbyterian missions within his jurisdiction:

"You, Reverend Sirs, have been preaching in China many years, and without exception exhort men concerning righteousness. Your church customs are strict and correct, and all your converts can well observe them. In establishing your customs you have been careful to see that Chinese law was observed. How, then can it be said that there is disloyalty? To meet this sort of calumny I have instructed that proclamations be put out. I purpose hereafter to have lasting peace. Church interests may then prosper, and your idea of preaching righteousness I can promote.

"Enclosed please find copy of proclamation and of orders to my subordinates, for which I ask your forbearing consideration.

"The present overturning is of a most extraordinary character. It forced you, Reverend Sirs, by land and water to go long journeys, and subjected you to alarms and dangers, causing me many qualms of conscience. Everywhere it is now quiet. The missionaries of France, Germany, and other nations have returned to the interior to preach as formerly. If you, Reverend Sirs, wish to return to the interior, I would beg you first give me word, that I may most certainly order the military everywhere to carefully guard and escort you."

On leaving Boston for Rome to receive the red hat of the Cardinalate and to hold "high and holy converse with him who for me is next to God Himself on earth," Archbishop O'Connell gives his benediction to the clergy and people of his diocese. He tells them of "the overwhelming honor which has been given him," and that "never before has this fair and powerful city received such world-wide distinction as in her enrollment among the principalities which govern three hundred millions of souls the world over." This act of Pope Pius X has made Boston known "even in the smallest hamlet of the farthest East." The new Cardinal then calls on Boston to "rouse herself to the full sense of her sublime Catholic duty," and he prays that he may return "ready for more and better work for the Church and for our own beloved country." Boston is a Catholic city and is governed, ecclesiastically, by one of the ablest of the Church's prelates.

If ever a public officer deserved impeachment Governor Blease, of South Carolina, deserves it. A negro was arrested for assault. The sheriff feared a lynching and appealed to the Governor for troops. The Governor's answer was to keep in touch with the situation and let him know in the morning. When morning came the sheriff reported that the negro had been lynched. In an address on Saturday Governor Blease said that the event was just as he expected and wished, and that, rather than send troops, he would have resigned his office and gone to lead the mob. And he is

Governor and sworn to execute the laws. We are glad to know that articles of impeachment are likely to be brought, for his attitude is displeasing to many citizens.

We wish there were ten such righteous men as Martin I. J. Griffin, the Catholic historian, who died in Philadelphia last week. It was his square literary honesty that marked him. It was not his business to add polish to the glory of good deeds nor to conceal facts of less praise. If a claim was made for the American Church which was not true he hastened to contradict it, for he wanted the facts told just as they are. He did not regard history as a record of lies agreed upon. He was a magazine of the real facts and a terror to willing purveyors of what they would wish believed.

In two States, New York and New Jersey, the Democrats lost their legislatures in the late election, and Governor Dix and Governor Wilson will be left high and dry except as the Republicans are willing to help them in their advanced measures. Very properly both of them appeal for this help, and they ought to get it, whatever effect this may have on the political ambitions of one of them. Party lines ought not to be drawn tight in these days when local policies are involved.

Champ Clark did hurt enough at the time of the Canadian election, and he has since repeated his indiscretion when he declares that he does not care who hears him say that nine-tenths of the people of the United States desire the annexation of Canada. There is this amount of truth in it, that any sensible man would wish that the two great countries were one, but that does not mean that they would do one thing to press such a union against the wish of Canadians.

There is many a monument to Abraham Lincoln, but none to his wife. It is proposed to honor her name in a building for the Sayre College for girls in Lexington, Ky., to be called the Mary Todd Lincoln Building. There is no more suitable place for such a monument than her Kentucky home, and nothing more fitting than a worthy building for a college that seeks to give the best education to young women. We trust that the plan will find many generous friends.

The age of miracles has come again. We see Persia a republic and virtually ruled by an American Mordecai, named Schuster, who bids Great Britain halt on the Persian Gulf and drives back from the North the Russian invaders. We see old and slow China waking from senile torpidity and in a few days overturning an ancient dynasty and proclaiming a republic. And at our own doors passes the shadow of the navies of the air, and Schenectady elects a Socialist Mayor who is a clergyman.

Mr. Taft owes it to the American people to take care of himself during the period of his administration. His perambulations involve a good many dangerous exposures, and the event which happily did not happen in California, the attempt to blow him up with dynamite, compels us to do a lot of thinking as to the possible consequences. We have no ill will for Mr. Sherman, but we do not desire to see him President of the United States.

After all, Maine retains prohibition by a majority of 758, which is dangerously small. Governor Plaisted is evidently disappointed, and he will call a special session of the Legislature in February to propose another amendment to the constitution which will allow cities to provide saloons and country towns to exclude them. The cities want liquor, and they want the revenue from license.

When the other consuls fled for their lives from Tripoli our American consul, Mr. Wood, remained to attend to his duties. No wonder the Italian Government thanks him, and his own country applauds him.

By a good majority Maryland has, greatly to her honor, refused to adopt the amendment intended to disfranchise negroes. We trust that is the last we shall hear of the movement there.

# Insurance

## The True Theory of Life Insurance

A SAVINGS bank is intended for the savings of people of moderate means. The management of the funds is carefully looked after by law, and savings bank trustees are supposed to administer the funds not for profit to themselves, but as a philanthropic duty, so that the depositors may receive a fair interest return upon their savings and be as free as possible from risk of loss.

Likewise, a life insurance company should be administered with utmost conservatism. Its funds should not be used for speculation and it is the duty of the trustees to protect the policyholders' interests in every possible way. It is on this theory that the New York State law of 1906 limiting the amount of new business that any one mutual company should write in one year to $150,000,000 was enacted. The object of this law was to prevent companies operating in this State from striving for mere size at any cost. It was realized that a life insurance company should strive for strength rather than size. Other laws were enacted at the same time, limiting the proportionate amount a company could spend for the procuring of new insurance, the scale of commissions to be paid to agents, and so on.

The law limiting the amount of new insurance that any one company should write in any one year to $150,000,000 was excellent in theory, but a little too drastic in practice. The mad rush for size at any cost of a few years ago was undoubtedly an evil; the companies, in striving for size, were too lenient in the selection of their risks and paid far too high commissions and bonuses to their agents. When the great New York insurance companies realized that, under this law, they could only write a limited amount of insurance each year, they naturally began to scrutinize their risks more carefully and to work for strength rather than size. In this way these new laws had an excellent effect, as the steady decrease in expenses and the corresponding increase of dividends to policyholders attests.

Last year, however, the Legislature somewhat modified the severity of this law by allowing a company which should write $150,000,000 of new business in a year at an expense less than that allowed by law for the writing of that amount, to spend the difference between the actual and the legal expense limit in the procuring of additional insurance. The practical result of this modification is to allow a company to write twenty or thirty millions more business in one year without encouraging it to excessive expense. This allows the great companies a reasonable and healthy growth.

A life insurance company should aim more to protect the many of moderate means than the few of large means. As a means of preventing poverty and a method by which families deprived by death of the breadwinner may not become objects of charity and a burden upon the State, nothing has ever been devised in civilization which equals the power for good of a well-managed life insurance company. Life insurance is not, primarily, an investment; it is a protection, an anchor to windward. With modern policy forms, however, with endowment and dividend features in them, the element of investment enters somewhat into the business, and policies, after having been maintained for a while, have cash surrender and loan values, and the tendency of many policyholders to place more and more importance on these features is economically unwise.

To sum up, a life insurance company, on one hand, should consider the funds of the public entrusted to its care as a sacred trust, and should try to give the maximum amount of protection consistent with absolute safety for the minimum cost, and on the other hand, the individual policyholder should take out his policy with the unselfish intention of protecting his family, and not with an eye to juggling with future surrender or loan values in business investments, or withdrawing them for the purchase of luxuries.

# Financial

## The Crops

THE Government's crop report for November, issued on the 8th, gives a final estimate for corn and several other products, the figures for corn showing an increase of 17,000,000 bushels since the October report. Below are the November estimates, with the harvest record in 1910:

| | Indicated 1911 | Harvest 1910 |
|---|---|---|
| Corn | 2,776,301,000 | 3,125,713,000 |
| Wheat | 655,516,000 | 695,443,000 |
| Oats | 873,041,000 | 1,120,765,000 |
| Rye | 30,077,000 | 33,039,000 |
| Barley | 145,951,000 | 162,227,000 |
| Buckwheat | 17,951,000 | 17,239,000 |
| Flaxseed | 21,692,000 | 14,116,000 |
| Potatoes | 281,735,000 | 338,811,000 |
| Tobacco, lbs. | 700,663,000 | 984,349,000 |

The yield of corn per acre was only 23.9 bushels, against 27.4 in 1910, and a ten years' average of 26. The yield of potatoes was 80.6 bushels, which may be compared with last year's 94.4 and a ten years' average of 92.8.

A report from the Census Bureau shows that up to November 1 the number of bales of new cotton ginned was 9,968,172. This exceeds by nearly 1,800,000 bales the quantity ginned up to the same date in any previous year, and indicates, of course, a very large crop. In 1910, 63½ per cent. of the crop had been ginned on November 1. If the proportion holds good this year the crop is nearly 15,700,000 bales. Percentages for earlier years would indicate even a larger yield, or more than 16,000,000. But it is admitted that this year's conditions have been exceptional, owing to the very early maturity of the plants.

## Trust Shares Rising

A SHARP upward movement in the market for securities was caused, last week, mainly by the Circuit Court's approval of the Tobacco Trust dissolution or reorganization plan. An advance of about 1 point for active stocks on Monday was followed, on Wednesday, by a decline of about 2 points. On Wednesday evening the court's decision became known, and it was unexpectedly favorable to the corporations affected. On Thursday, therefore, prices on the Stock Exchange advanced rapidly, Steel (408,000 shares), showing a gain of 5¼. There was a further advance on Friday, but part of it was lost. Sales of representative stocks for the week, with net gains, are shown below:

| | Sales. | Net change. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. Steel | 1,230,000 | +4⅜ |
| Reading | 738,800 | +5⅛ |
| Union Pacific | 491,500 | +3⅞ |
| Lehigh Valley | 120,200 | +8¼ |
| Am. Smelting | 105,000 | +3⅝ |
| Amalg. Copper | 88,800 | +4⅜ |
| St. Paul | 64,500 | +3½ |
| North. Pac. | 54,300 | +2½ |
| Atchison | 45,800 | +1⅜ |
| Gt. North. | 31,200 | +1⅝ |
| Int. Harvester | 20,400 | +1¼ |
| Pennsylvania | 15,500 | +1⅛ |
| Balt. & Ohio | 14,500 | +3 |
| Nat. Biscuit | 10,100 | +8 |
| Nat. Lead | 8,400 | +3¼ |
| Gen. Electric | 4,200 | +2⅝ |

Closing prices were from 1 to 2 points below the week's highest figures. The effect of the decision was most noticeable in Steel shares and those of other great manufacturing combinations. It was shown by the decision, traders and investors said, that the interests of stockholders would be protected by the courts and that the Steel Corporation would suffer little loss, if any, even if it should be found guilty of violating the Sherman act. On the other hand, those to whom the decision was unsatisfactory saw in the quick response and upward course of prices confirmation of their opinion that the accepted plan would not restore competition among the parts of the Trust or serve the interests of independent manufacturers.

....A recent census report shows that the value of the live stock in the United States last year was $4,895,000,000, the increase since 1900 having been 59 per cent.

....The Russian Government's receipts in 1910 from the liquor monopoly sales were $386,803,556, and after expenses were taken out there was a net revenue of $288,964,660.

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# Survey of the World

**An Indictment of Mr. Taft**

Medill McCormick, of Chicago, vice-chairman of the National Progressive League (organized in the interests of Senator La Follette's Presidential aspirations), has issued a statement giving his reasons against the renomination of Mr. Taft. The statement is issued in consequence of repeated inquiry for the reasons of progressive opposition to the renomination, and it is worth remembering that Mr. McCormick was one of Mr. Taft's partisans in 1908. His statement is condensed:

"During the first special session of Congress, many were surprised at the President's attitude, and bitterly disappointed when finally he signed the Tariff bill.

"Later, they were startled by his praise of Senator Aldrich, whom they held responsible for the Tariff law which violated the pledges of the party. They were shocked by the Winona speech.

"But, even then, like others, I felt that the President had made the mistake of a man who, altho he long had been in public life, as little experienced in political leadership. We all felt that he would profit by the lesson derived from his costly blunder, and that he would realize that he was being gravely deceived by men about him, some in his Cabinet, some in Congress, and some influential in the business world.

"When the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy resulted in the dismissal of Glavis and Pinchot, and culminated in the discovery that the so-called Wickersham report had been antedated by director of the President, like a good many other Progressives, I began to doubt Mr. Taft's qualifications.

"And, finally, there came the Administration Railroad bill, its amendment and the consequences resulting therefrom. Nobody will deny that it was drawn in a series of executive caucuses. Senator Cummins was called to Washington to attend these caucuses, but, after the first, he was never invited to return. Railroad presidents were called to the White House, and joined the President and Attorney-General in the consideration of the measure. The bill which was originally considered when Senator Cummins was called to Washington was amazingly different from the measure which emerged from the Attorney-General's office after the conferences with the railroad presidents. The bill finally drafted legalized pooling and a controlling ownership of stock by one line in another competing with it; in short, its purpose was to permit the elimination of competition in the railroad world. In the House and in the Senate, the Progressives, with the great body of public opinion behind them, succeeded in so amending it that in its final form its likeness to the Administration bill could be recognized only by the retention of the Commerce Court clause.

"For their legislative intrepidity, for their presumption in amending the executive bill, the President, in so far as he could, proceeded to punish the Progressives. Now, we are told, he would put postmasters under civil service, but he was not ashamed to use the patronage to coerce Republicans who dared to differ with him as to the character of a single bill. Parenthetically, he has never withdrawn the patronage from the standpatters who voted against his reciprocity bill.

"But, be that as it may, as Senator Cummins has pointed out, in every one of the problems which have confronted this Administration the President has sided with those who are opposed to the legitimate demands of the people: not that he is not a well-meaning President, but because he is unable to understand the needs of the times and the aspirations of the American public. He is unable to appreciate his own inconsistencies, and would legalize transportation Trusts while he pronounces the miasmic Sherman law adequate legislation for industrial Trusts. It needs no supplementary legislation, he says. That view will not appeal to many. The most conscientious business man is not competent to determine what constitutes 'reasonable' or 'unreasonable' restraint.

"Personally, I believe in reciprocity with Canada, but none of us was able to reconcile jamming thru the Reciprocity bill, with little or no investigation by the Tariff Board, while the President postponed revision of other long-discussed, well-understood and outrageous schedules for a report from the board."

——The platform adopted at the Cleveland meeting of the committee representing the progressive Republicans of Ohio, last week, is to be the basis for the

formation of progressive Republican leagues thruout the State between now and January 1, when a State conference will be held at Columbus. Support is pledged to no candidate for President or Governor. Members of the committee which drafted the resolutions oppose the renomination of Mr. Taft, but there is no reference to that fact. A downward revision of the tariff is demanded, and the protective principle extolled; the initiative and referendum are favored; the short ballot is commended; legislation to remedy trust evils is called for; also a State corporation commission, the direct election of Senators, direct nominations, a continuance of the conservation policy, and an income tax. The abolition of offices and commissions created for "lame ducks" is one of the reforms demanded. A hint of agitation to abolish the Circuit Court or to provide that constitutional questions be taken directly to the Supreme Court is given in the plank on judicial reform.

**The Railroads**

The majority opinion of the Commerce Court, handed down November 14, in the transcontinental rate cases, holds that the long and short haul provision of the Interstate Commerce Act is constitutional. Judge Archibald concurs in the issuance of a temporary injunction of the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission, but holds the long and short haul provision to be invalid. ——A temporary injunction against the enforcement of the Missouri Railroad and Warehouse Commission's order reducing rates on the transportation of iron and steel within the State has been granted by the United States Circuit Court, sitting at Kansas City, Mo. The decision was rendered by Judges William C. Hook, Smith McPherson and A. S. Van Valkenburg. Judge Hook has been named as a possible successor to the late Judge Harmon, of the United States Supreme Court.——Thirteen indictments for rebating were filed, November 16, by the Federal Grand Jury at New York, against railroad men and shippers of that city and Chicago. The investigation had been going on with unequaled secrecy during many weeks. The railroads concerned are the Baltimore & Ohio and Lehigh Valley railroad companies. The transactions occurred between July 1, 1910, and October 1, 1911. ——On Saturday the Interstate Commerce Commission established a new rate of 55 cents on all through traffic on shipments from the Atlantic seaboard to Missouri River points. This is a compromise between the original 60 cent rate and the temporary rate of 51 cents fixed by the commission in 1909. In making this decision the commission takes the view that the railroads are of necessity paying their employees more than formerly and undergo greater expense in operation, and so are entitled to the better rate. The order goes into effect December 30, 1911, for a period of two years.

**Labor**

To the delegates of the thirty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, sitting at Atlanta, Ga., Samuel Gompers submitted his report as president on November 13. Mr. Gompers predicted great changes in American methods of government, particularly with regard to political parties. He gave to the referendum, initiative and recall the unqualified endorsement of organized labor, and declared that a real, representative democracy had never been known in the United States, because of the general absence of those provisions. Mr. Taft's "semi-deification of judges" and "sanctimonious cant about 'mob rule,'" as exprest in his message vetoing the Arizona Statehood bill, Mr. Gompers denounced as "mere drivel." The president of the Federation of Labor declares also for the passage of "anti-injunction bills," the restriction of immigration, the further restriction of convict labor, legislation to relieve civil service employees from the executive orders prohibiting them to petition Congress, uniform laws for the protection of life and health in factories, a Department of Labor in the Federal Government, and employers' liability and workingmen's compensation acts in all the States. Mr. Gompers attacks the so-called "efficiency system" as applied to labor. He reviews the McNamara case, and expresses his faith in the innocence of the men now on trial at Los Angeles for dynamiting outrages, and denounces in unmeasured terms their removal from Indiana to California. The

membership of his organization, Mr. Gompers states, exceeds all previous figures, and, according to the secretary's report, the treasury shows a balance of nearly $200,000 on hand. Nearly $5,000,000 was disbursed last year in strike funds.——The strike of the New York scavengers has been broken by the determined resistance of Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards, backed by the Mayor. Strikebreakers and civil service list men were engaged daily, until the full number of wagons were out by Thursday of last week. At some of the stables the former employees begged for their old jobs. Threats of a teamsters' strike were made, but the executive council of the teamsters' locals failed to take action beyond voting an assessment of $1 a week to support the striking street cleaners. Former employees who quit work under intimidation or who so allege, were to be tried on Monday of this week on the charge of absence without leave. The strike cost the city in a week's time, about $150,000. This does not include the cost of feeding policemen on strike duty, and damage to harness, carts and horses of the department.

**The Panama Canal**

Bernard N. Baker, of Baltimore, set out some time ago to form an independent steamship company for service between our Atlantic and Pacific ports by way of the Canal. His new corporation, the Atlantic and Pacific Transport Company, was to have a capital of $15,000,000, and fifteen ships were to be built for it. By the Post Office Department this company (if it should be the only qualified bidder, and no other is in sight) was to be paid for carrying the mails. The Department's advertisement required that proof of the bidder's ability to do the work should be submitted on or before November 25. Mr. Baker told the President last week that he must fail to meet the requirements, and that his failure was due to the powerful opposition, as he believed, of the transcontinental railroad companies and the banking institutions in alliance with them. Subscriptions promised had been withheld, he said; bankers who at first had been willing to assist him had changed their attitude, and even shipbuilding companies which at first had exprest a desire to build the ships, had afterward declined to do the work. The reasons given in some instances, together with other evidence, had convinced him that railroad interests had caused the opposition. Several of the bankers named by Mr. Baker have since denied his assertions concerning them, one or two saying that he had not approached them. In reply to his attack it is said that he seeks an excuse for the failure of an impracticable project. Prominent railroad men say his story is an absurd one. He will testify before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.——Secretary Stimson says the new route must not be throttled by the railroads, as the old one was. He would have the Interstate Commerce Commission empowered to regulate the rates for transportation by way of the isthmus. Speaking at Kansas City, last week, he favored Government aid for the American ships using the Canal, arguing that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, forbidding discrimination, would not be violated if the tolls paid by our ships in the coastwise trade should be returned from the Treasury. There are indications that failure to establish an independent steamship line would cause much support to be given in Congress to plans for a line to be owned by the Government. ——The fort at the Pacific terminus will be named Fort Grant. Forts near the Atlantic terminus will bear the names of General Sherman, General Randolph and Ferdinand de Lesseps. Owing, it is said, to our Government's plans for fortifying the Canal, the British Government will enlarge and improve the defenses of Jamaica.

**Arrest of General Reyes**

General Bernardo Reyes was arrested in San Antonio on the 18th, immediately after his indictment by a Federal grand jury at Laredo for being engaged in fitting out a military expedition against the Madero Government in Mexico. Sixteen other persons were indicted with him, the complaint having been made and the evidence furnished by agents of our Department of Justice. Some years ago, Reyes was Minister of War in the Diaz Cabinet and was known as "the idol of the army." After his re-



ITALIAN SOLDIERS SHOOTING ARAB PRISONERS IN THE DESERT NEAR TRIPOLI



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ARABS DRAGGED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE OASIS INTO THE CITY

The photographs and affidavits of the correspondents leave no room for doubt that the Italian soldiery, after the Arab rising in their war on October 23, slaughtered in cold blood unarmed men, women and children

turn from Europe to Mexico, at the time of Madero's triumph, he publicly supported Madero's candidacy and promised to enter the latter's Cabinet as War Minister. A few weeks later he changed his mind and became a candidate for the presidency. Just before the election he left the capital in disguise and sailed from Vera Cruz to New Orleans. For about six weeks he has been a resident of San Antonio, where there was a Reyes junta, as also in El Paso. From the latter place large quantities of arms and ammunition were smuggled across the boundary. On the 18th there were other arrests in northern Mexico, with captures of arms. For some days there had been indications of a new and formidable revolution. The removal of American troops from the border, where about 5,000 were still in camp, had been suspended. Reyes was released on bail, and his arrest, it was thought, would not prevent an uprising, plans for which had been completed. It was said that the army might not be loyal to Madero, whom the soldiers dislike. Many army officers have resigned. Madero has lost the support of many of his revolutionist soldiers, who have turned against him because the lands of the rich have not been given to them. Reyes asserts that he is innocent and that his arrest was due to the hostility and unjust accusations of Madero.——Policemen and others in Vera Cruz have been arrested for plotting to take possession of the city in behalf of Reyes.—In Torreon and neighboring villages 10,000 workmen are on strike for higher wages and shorter hours. Nine men were killed in a riot at Torreon on the 15th, and foreigners have been leaving the city. There are new strikes in other parts of the country, and it is charged that they were fomented by Reyes.——Zapata refused to lay down his arms because Madero, while willing to pardon his men for rebellion, would not pardon those who were guilty of murder and robbery. Therefore Madero gave orders that the army should subdue him.——Jose Gomez, leader of the bloody revolt in Juchitan, has been in conference with Madero as to terms for surrender.——In Sonora, last week, three Americans were killed by the Yaqui Indians, who are in rebellion.——In Tabasco, one Valenzuela, a millionaire, formerly Governor of the State, is openly promoting a revolt in behalf of Reyes.——Dr. Gomez, a Maderist, who was recently removed from the Cabinet, and who was a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, has published at the capital a letter in which he outlines a plan for getting rid of Madero. He would have the recent election annulled for illegality.——At the end of last week many American residents were leaving the country, believing that a new revolution was at hand.

**Fighting in Venezuela**

It is now known that Cipriano Castro, the deposed President of Venezuela, has for some time past been on his estate at Cucuta, in Colombia, near the Venezuelan boundary. Venezuela's Government has been complaining because the Colombian Government refused to arrest him. President Gomez stationed 3,000 soldiers on the frontier, to resist any hostile movement he and his followers should make. Venezuela's consul in London was informed by cable on the 18th that Castro, at the head of a considerable force, had invaded Venezuela and had suffered a disastrous defeat. The battle was fought, it is said, near San Cristobal, which is about 50 miles from Cucuta. This report is denied in dispatches from Willemstad. There is much unrest in Venezuela. General Hernandez, leader of the Nationalist party, has resigned from the Federal Council, saying that Gomez has not kept his promises and has been giving monopolies to foreigners. It is said that he is interested in a revolutionary movement with General Telleria, formerly president of the Senate, and Dr. Vasquez, formerly Speaker of the House, who recently left New York for Venezuela, with the avowed purpose of starting a revolt.

**The Morocco Affair**

Now that Germany and France have come to an agreement in regard to Morocco, much of the secret history of the affair is coming to light. What is most startling, perhaps,

are the statements made by three different members of Parliament in public speeches that England was on the verge of war with Germany last September, and that plans had been definitely completed for the landing of 150,000 English troops on the Continent in aid of France. But if Captain Faber, Unionist member of Parliament, is correct, England was by no means prepared to enter upon such a struggle. He says that the British fleet was widely scattered and that the Government did not know where the German fleet was at the time, so there was danger of an attack upon the three fleets while separated. He also said that the admiral in charge of one part of the fleet, fearing an immediate attack, sent to the officer commanding the land forces to ask if the fleet would be safe under cover of the guns of the fort. A reply came back that it was far from safe, for if the land forts fired their guns they would hit the British fleet instead of firing over it. The dispatch of the troops to France would have left England without any protection against an invader except the navy and the irregular and foreign soldiers. ——The discussion of the Franco-German agreement in the Chamber of Deputies has brought to light the secret treaty made with Spain in 1904, according to which Spain was accorded a large part of the northern portion of Morocco, extending from Melilla, on the Mediterranean, to Larache, on the Atlantic, and including Tangier. The Spanish gold coast was also to be extended northward to the boundary of Morocco proper, not far south from Agadir. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. De Selves, when questioned in the Chamber of Deputies, declared that France had made no protest against the Spanish occupation a few months ago of Larache and Alkazar. Later, however, M. De Selves confessed that he had made a mistake, and that his predecessor in the Foreign Office, M. Cruppi, had protested against the Spanish occupation, but the permanent officials in the office had neglected to inform the new Ministry of what had been done previously to his appointment; surely a very astonishing condition of affairs in a department which is supposed to have a continuous policy.

**Shuster in Persia**

President Taft, at the request of the Persian Government, designated W. Morgan Shuster as a competent person to reorganize and manage the finances of that country. Mr. Shuster arrived at Teheran May 18, with three American assistants, and a month later was invested by the Persian parliament with plenary powers in fiscal affairs. He organized a body of guards or gendarmerie for the protection of the treasury and the collection of taxes, and appointed as their chief Major Stokes, of the British army. This appointment was opposed by Russia as an invasion of the Russian sphere of influence, and the British Government also refused to consent to his serving in that capacity. The Russian representatives in Persia also interfered with the collection of taxes from rich Persians who claimed Russian protection, and when the deposed Shah, who had been exiled to Russia, crossed the Caspian and attempted to overthrow the constitutional Government, the Cossacks were actively employed in supporting the movement. After the invasion the Government ordered the confiscation of the estates of Shua-es-Sultaneh, brother of the ex-Shah. Treasury guards took possession of the property and refused to surrender it to the two Russian consular officers who arrived some hours later and demanded that the matter be settled by the Russian Bank at Teheran. The Russian Government claims that the guards pointed their guns at the consular officers and therefore demands an apology from Persia and the withdrawal of the guards. The Persian Government replied courteously with an offer to investigate, but this was not acceptable to Russia. Now it is reported that Russia insists upon the dismissal of Shuster and that troops have been despatched from the Caucasus to occupy the provinces of Gilan and Mazanderan, in Northern Persia. Great Britain will, of course, keep pace with Russian aggression, and two regiments of troops from India have been landed at Bushire, on the Persian Gulf, and occupied Shiraz. In 1907 Russia and Great Britain agreed without consulting Persia upon a division of that country into "spheres of influence," the Russian including the northern part of Persia and the British the southern, with

a neutral strip between, which, however, seems destined also to fall under British control. [For the terms of the agreement and a map showing the partition of Persia, see THE INDEPENDENT, October 10, 1907.] Mr. Shuster, in a long letter to the London *Times* of November 9 and 10, charges both Great Britain and Russia with thwarting his efforts, and gives many instances of their interference. His final paragraph will serve as an example of his plain-spoken and undiplomatic language:

"The internal difficulties of Persia are great enough to tax her resources to the uttermost limit; they alone will retard her progress for many years. If to them we are to add flagrant bullying by outsiders, varied by 'finger-on-the-nose' diplomacy, the situation is very bad.

"If money is to be obtained for permanent improvements, it must be taken on impossible political terms; if railroads are to be built, they must be conterminous with our old friends 'the spheres of influence'; if rifles are to be bought, they must be paid for to a rich and friendly foreign Government at just three times their market price; if officers of experience are to be taken into the Persian service to hasten progress, they must come from a minor Power, or prove themselves to have been of the spineless, nerveless type of which the tools of foreign interests are produced; even if they are from a minor Power, there must not be so many of them taken as to indicate a serious attempt at reform.

"Surely in these days of humanitarian principles and international comity the land of Cyrus has fallen upon evil times. However, even the ragged misery of the beggar and his indifference to fate does not justify us in giving him a gratuitous kick."

The Swedish Government has declined Mr. Shuster's request for twenty experts to assist him in the treasury, owing to the objections of Russia and Great Britain, and he is now trying to get some Americans to enter the service. Premier Asquith and Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey have made it plain to Parliament that they stand with Russia in opposing the American Treasurer-General, and the London *Times* no doubt speaks officially when it replies to his letter in the following terms:

"It may be admitted at once that both Russia and Great Britain do interfere in Persian affairs, and that they interfere in a way which would be improper were Persia a really independent country in the full meaning of the word. Mr. Shuster's letter is thruout based on the assumption that Persia is such a country. As a matter of fact and largely thru the fault of the Persians themselves, Russia and Great Britain exercise a control over Persia akin to that exercised over a minor by his guardians. Facts cannot be got out of the way by the simple process of ignoring them. People who think differently and try to act on their view are apt to get into difficulties; and that, we imagine, is the cause of many of Mr. Shuster's troubles. He has set about his task of reorganizing Persian finance with the greatest energy and determination. He believes that Russia and Great Britain have no legal right to the authority they exercise in Persia, and that the existence of Russian and British 'spheres,' not having been recognized by Persia, has therefore no validity; he assumes, wrongly in our view, that his work would be the easier if this authority and these 'spheres' did not exist; and he has therefore made up his mind to ignore them, with the inevitable result of the friction which we all deplore."

**Premier Yuan Shi-Kai**

On November 13 Yuan Shi-Kai, called to the post of Prime Minister by both the Regent and the National Assembly, entered Peking, from which he had fled in disgrace on the death of the Emperor and Empress Dowager three years ago. He wore the yellow jacket and was surrounded by a half dozen soldiers bearing naked two-handed swords, and was followed by 2,000 of his troops. His reception at the palace is reported to have been a pathetic scene, as both the Regent and the Empress Dowager wept and beseeched him to assume control of affairs as the only salvation for the empire. Yuan ignored the Regent, who is father to the child Emperor, but promised the Empress Dowager to do what he could. After consulting with the former Ministers and such members of the National Assembly as remain at the capital he consented to take the office, and gave out a list of twenty names as presidents and vice-presidents of the ten boards forming the Government. As head of the Board of Foreign Affairs he nominated Liang Tun-yen, a graduate of Yale, class of 1882, who was given the degree of doctor of laws from that university at the last commencement. When Yuan was dismissed from the vice-presidency of the Board of Foreign Affairs in 1908, Liang was given the place. The proposed ministry is mostly composed of Chinese, and among the Manchus represented there is none of the nobility. Both imperialists and republicans are included, and it is not probable that such a compromise cabinet can be got to

gether. Few of those selected have accepted, and some, among them Liang, have declined. It is understood that the policy of the new Premier will be to hold such provinces as are still loyal to the Throne, especially Chi-li and Ho-nan, and endeavor to win back the others by peaceful negotiations. He has sent General Lan, a constitutionalist, to Wu-chang, the rebel capital, to win back the leader of the insurrection, General Li Yuan-hung. But General Li, Wu Ting-fang and the other Southern republicans are not disposed to accept any compromise designed to save the dynasty. Dr. Wu, former Minister to the United States and now nominally Minister of Foreign Affairs in the republican cabinet, has telegraphed from Shanghai earnest appeals to Yuan and the Prince Regent for the abdication of the Emperor. It is likely in any case that the court will soon retire to Je-hol, the summer home of the imperial family, north of the Great Wall in Mongolia. Hsi Liang, ex-Viceroy of Manchuria, has been appointed general at Je-hol, and the road from Peking, 145 miles, is strongly guarded by loyal troops.—— The Imperial Government is hard prest for funds, altho the Empress Dowager and Emperor have made heavy contributions from their private purse. The wages of the troops are in arrears and their loyalty is on that account precarious. Payments have been suspended on the Boxer indemnity, and the Chinese students in this country, who were being supported by that portion of the indemnity returned by the United States, are unable to pay their expenses.——Manchuria, the original home of the ruling dynasty, has declared its independence of the Imperial Government, and Mukden, Kirin and Tsitsikhar have organized local administrations. The Province of Shan-tung, of which Canton is the capital, has declared itself an independent republic and elected as president its former Viceroy, Sun Pao-chi. The Provincial Assembly of Chi-li has petitioned for the establishment of a republic.

**The Struggle for Nanking**

The storm center of China is now Nanking, which the revolutionists are doing their utmost to capture. This city is likely to prove the turning point, for if the Manchus hold it the Imperial Government will be greatly strengthened, while if it is lost to them, a republic at least for the southern provinces is practically assured. The city is important, not merely by reason of its position, commanding the entrance to the Yang-tse River, but because it stands as the symbol of empire for the southern provinces. The name Nanking means "Southern Capital," as Peking does "Northern Capital," and in former centuries when the Chinese ruled China it was the center of art, learning and manufacture. The Tai-ping rebels, after having gained a foothold at Wu-chang, moved down the river and captured Nanking, making it their capital for more than ten years, 1853-1864. The present insurrectionary movement, which resembles so strongly the Tai-ping, is trying to follow the same course; but here, for the first time, the revolution has met with stubborn resistance. The Manchu Viceroy, General Chang Jen-Chun, refused to give way to the insurgents, even tho he was advised to do so by the Peking Government. He not only held his intrenchments on Purple Mountain against their attacks, but sent his soldiers thru the city streets and far out into the country, beheading every Chinese they found who had cut off his cue or otherwise appeared to sympathize with revolution. He has under his command about 11,000 men, of whom 7,000 are trained in the modern manner. He is well supplied with money and ammunition. The republicans have about the same number in the vicinity, not so well drilled and organized, but under the command of young men educated in the colleges and military schools of Japan, Europe and America. The fleet of thirteen gunboats, formerly commanded by Admiral Sah, is in their hands, and can be used in the engagement. The revolutionary headquarters are at Ching-kiang, a commercial port a few miles down the river, and the terminus of the railroad from Shanghai. The British managers of the railroad, altho desirous of maintaining strict neutrality, have consented to convey the republican soldiers to Ching-kiang as ordinary passengers, paying their own fare. All the foreigners have withdrawn from Nanking except a few Red Cross nurses.

# Conflicting Interests in Morocco

BY ALBERT EDWARDS

[This article is sent us direct by an American writer now at Tangier, Morocco. It gives a valuable summary of an interesting series of events by an observer who has been right on the disputed ground. The writer is the author of "Panama," an important review of our work on the canal, just published by the Macmillan Company.—EDITOR.]

EARLY this summer a French army corps entered Fez. It did not seem very important to us at home. It was a long way off and did not involve us in any direct way. Very few of us realized that it was the virtual violation of a treaty to which we were a party. But this episode, insignificant as it seemed to us, has plunged Europe into the most threatening crisis since the great war of 1870. Englishmen immediately lost interest in the question of changing their Constitution. The Government paid immense premiums for the speedy delivery of coal at its naval stations. Lloyd George stopped baiting the Lords and in a public meeting spoke openly of war. And the stir the affair made in the British Isles was even exceeded on the Continent. For several weeks the world's peace was in danger from moment to moment. Confidence is not yet restored.

Now, European governments are no more anxious to go to war than we are. Evidently the issues involved were serious. It was not so much Morocco—altho this country is infinitely richer than is generally supposed—which caused the crisis as the fact that at last France had thrown aside the veil and announced the intention, which she had always denied, in spite of overwhelming circumstantial evidence, of absorbing Morocco. It was not so much the bare incident, altho in itself it meant the repudiation of solemn promises, as what the incident implied.

The French policy in North Africa dates from Napoleon I. He started to Egypt with the avowed intention of turning the Mediterranean into a French lake. He failed, but such has always been the goal of French ambition. In 1830 they occupied the coast at Algeria. The colony has steadily grown inland, until today it includes 342,500 square miles. In 1881 they absorbed Tunisia, 50,000 square miles more. And no one who has followed French diplomacy has had any doubt that they hoped to add Morocco to their North African empire. Ministry has followed ministry in Paris, but no internal political eruptions have in any way affected the policy of the Foreign Office in regard to Morocco.

French army officers under their disguises as scientists or tourists have crossed and recrossed Morocco taking notes. French agents have offered fabulous sums to *bona fide* explorers of other nationalities for information which might interest the military authorities. War maps based on such material are on file in the army headquarters. French consuls have granted "protection" to thousands of natives, thus spreading an immense spy system over the empire. and French officers on leave and unofficially were with the army of the pretender, Ben Hamad. All this has been the gossip of Tangier for years. The responsible French officials issue formal denials. But once in a while a secret agent blunders and is caught in the act.

But more formidable than this underground intrigue have been the open attacks on the independence of the empire by French financiers. One of the "sights" at Fez, over which every returned traveler moralizes, is a storeroom filled with useless but woefully expensive toys. There are grand pianos which no one knows how to tune or play. There are motor boats for which there is no water, automobiles for which there are no roads nor mechanicians. For such baubles the ex-Sultan, Mulai Abdul-Aziz, was persuaded to plunge hopelessly in debt. And when, in 1907, the French occupied the rich Shawia province, nominally to preserve order in the name of the Sultan, they sent in a bill to the Moorish Government which completed the bankruptcy. "The French Loan," as the commission to liquidate the national debt is called, has stripped the country of its last shred of real independence.

The Moors, less prepared for modern




MAP OF THE KONGO AND KAMERUN

According to the agreement recently signed at Berlin, Germany withdraws all objections to the establishment of a French protectorate over Morocco in consideration of the cessation of a part of French Kongo adjacent to the German Kamerun. The map shows in black the territory acquired by Germany, which is of importance not so much from its area as because it establishes German trading ports on Corisco Bay and on the Kongo and Ubangi Rivers. Germany is negotiating for the acquisition of Spanish Guinea now encircled by German territory. Germany has ceded to France in exchange the triangle of land near Lake Chad between the Logone and Shari Rivers, commonly known as "the duck's beak." The smaller map shows the extent of the French African empire in comparison with the area of France.

warfare than the Algerians, could have offered no resistance to a frank invasion, and Morocco would be today in name as well as fact a French protectorate if it had not been for Germany's determined resistance. And that resistance seems at last to have been broken.

The development of Germany since 1870 has been spectacular. The Gründerzeit, as they call the decade after the Franco-Prussian War, was a period of immense industrial and financial activity, a "boom," in which cities were rebuilt, factories opened, a hundred and one new industries started. Typical of the whole period was the upbuilding of the military organization.

The German army has generally been considered the strongest in the world. But more than one shrewd observer has challenged the validity of this development. More and more one hears the question raised as to whether Germany could really fight. There is always the possibility of over-development. The military organization of the empire has

certainly come close to this point, if it has not passed it. The cost of army and navy has heavily strained the nation even in peace. War is many times more expensive, and not only in the direct cost of maintaining the men in the field, but also in the disorganization to industry which would result from calling the men to the colors. If the trade unions can get two-thirds or half of the men in a factory to quit work, it is a successful strike. If the German army were brought up to its nominal war footing it would approximate a general strike. Hundreds of industries would be paralyzed.

As in the army, so in every other branch of activity there are critics who say that Germany is overdeveloped. As you enter the harbor here at Tangier the first thing you see is an ugly cube rising above the picturesque flat roofs of the Moorish city. Painted across its side, you can read the letters two miles from the dock, "Deutsche Oriental Bank." You will find a German bank in almost every city from here to Manila. South and Central America are full of them. This looks like financial prosperity in Germany. But who owns the money with which these banks do business? Much of it is French. One of the directors of the Crédit Lyonnaise, the great French bank, is reported to have said that he could close half these German banks in twenty-four hours. Undoubtedly an exaggeration. But there is no doubt that half a dozen French bankers could get together and tighten up the financial situation on the other side of the Rhine to such an extent that the Imperial Government would be unable to negotiate an internal loan. In fact, it looks very much as if this was what has happened in the present crisis.

Germany is a nation with very little available surplus. The peasant, if he has a good year, puts the surplus into increasing his acreage. The great steel manufacturer puts his year's profit and probably some borrowed French money into an enlarged factory. And the Government sinks every available penny in naval construction and army expenses. Such a national policy can result only in immense success or abject failure. A serious industrial crisis, a prolonged period of "overproduction," would probably shake down all the edifice of achievement which the Germans have been building this last half century. And the only cure for "overproduction" is a widening market, a constant conquest of new industrial fields.

Germany is probably less ambitious for territorial expansion than any Power in Europe. England, having grabbed most of the earth and the fulness thereof long ago, is hardly to be compared in this respect. Italy, Austria, Russia, Spain, and above all, France, are keen on extending their political limits. Germany, less interested in this sort of adventure, is, and must be, eager for new markets. The Mohammedan countries are the most promising markets of our epoch. They are producers of foodstuffs and raw material and buyers of manufactured goods. There is, for instance, no prospect that the Ottoman Empire will become a competitor of the industrial nations for a century at least. But her purchasing power grows apace.

The German welt-politik of recent years has consisted in trying to secure a favored commercial position, or at least an equality of opportunity, in the Mohammedan countries, especially in Turkey and Persia. And so the Protestant Kaiser has had to pose as the protector of Islam against all Christian aggression. Germany has, for instance, always refused to join the rest of Christendom in protesting against the massacres of Armenians. So Germany's interest in preventing the absorption of Morocco by France is evident.

First, Germany cannot afford to have any market closed to her. The French colonial policy has always been exclusive in the extreme. And Morocco offers a commercial plum which no manufacturing nation can despise. It is about the size of Texas. Tangier is only three hours from Gibraltar. It is the only place where the exceedingly rich soil of North Africa is abundantly watered. At present its chief exports are raw hides. But almost every form of metal is found there. Germany is especially interested in the valuable copper deposits of the Sus Province. The purchasing power of the Moors is already great, and it will grow by leaps with the introduction of

railroads and a more stable government. And this rich country France is undoubtedly planning to close to other nations, just as she has, in spite of her promises of fair treatment, closed Algeria, Tunisia and Indo-China.

The second reason for Germany's intervention in Morocco is that, unless she can protect the independence of this Mohammedan empire, her prestige as a defender of Islam will suffer in the Levant—her whole welt-politik will be compromised. This consideration, while perhaps not very impressive to the American, is felt to be of crucial importance by the Germans. If the French or English diplomats at Constantinople could supplant the Germans, who are now supreme, it would undoubtedly wreck the railroad projects by which Germany is hoping to open the Levantine markets. Certainly nations have gone to war on smaller issues.

Germany has threatened war for seven years. When in 1904 England and France drew up a secret understanding, the *entente cordiale* by which France promised to give England a free hand in Egypt, and England promised the same liberty of action in Morocco, Germany precipitated the diplomatic congress at Algeciras. Her main contention was that no deal of such far-reaching importance could be arranged between any two European Powers without the consent of the other nations interested.

The *entente cordiale,* which has since become practically an offensive and defensive alliance, was then in its infancy, and France, not quite sure of her own strength and uncertain of England's support, was forced to back down. She publicly renounced her intention of absorbing Morocco, pledged herself to all the European Powers and America to respect the independence of the Moorish Empire, and in all commercial matters to preserve strict neutrality and equal opportunity. The act of Algeciras is as binding under international law as any diplomatic convention could be.

Very few people who have been close to Moroccan affairs believed in France's sincerity in this covenant. The congress recognized that Spain and France were actually more deeply interested in Morocco than other nations, and entrusted them with "police powers" to help the Sultan maintain his authority and the public peace. The French immediately went beyond the powers granted by the act. And England, apparently considering her private agreement with France as more important than her public convention with all the Powers, has supported France thruout.

Space does not permit a detailed account of the various intrigues and covert acts by which the French have violated, sometimes the letter, always the spirit, of her agreement with the rest of the world. Two crucial incidents will suffice. At Casablanca, the biggest of the Atlantic ports, the natives objected to the digging up of a graveyard for some railroad construction. There was a riot and half a dozen Europeans were killed. France exercised her "police power" by bombarding the city. Of course, very few of the people killed by this bombardment had had any connection with the murder of the Europeans. France then landed an army and occupied the whole district of the Shawia. The occupation which began in 1907 was to be temporary—only to restore order—but the French troops have not yet been withdrawn. These extensive military operations were all charged up to the Moorish Government and threw it into bankruptcy and the hands of the French money lenders.

For a while the French were content with this advance, especially as Germany was protesting. It is extremely regrettable that the voice of our Government was not heard at that time. But early this summer the French, having securely nailed down the Shawia, made a new move and precipitated the present crisis.

The refusal of some of the Southern Berber tribes to pay taxes was magnified into a revolution. It was reported that the rebels were marching on Fez, that the life of the Sultan was threatened and European residents were in danger. The French troops were at once started toward the capital. They occupied Fez with very little trouble, and then, altho their presence there certainly guaranteed the safety of the Sultan and the Europeans, launched out on a campaign against the alleged rebels, a campaign which has been bloody in the extreme. And there is no more probability of this

"relief expedition" evacuating the newly conquered territory than there is of their leaving the Shawia. They are in fact erecting permanent military stations. The act of Algeciras is now a matter of ancient history. Morocco is no longer an independent nation.

As a protest against this violation of treaty, Germany despatched a battleship to Agadir, another port on the Atlantic coast, and again the war clouds hung heavily over Europe. It is very hard to guess what goes on behind the closed doors of diplomacy. Some of the facts of the case seem, however, pretty well established. Responsible members of the English Government publicly promised to support France in case of war. French banks called their German loans, thereby playing havoc with the Berlin exchange.

"If Germany does not fight now," an experienced diplomat said privately, "it is because she cannot find the money. It would be better policy for her to risk a doubtful war than to allow France to swallow Morocco in the face of German protest. If Germany backs down, she becomes a second-rate Power. There will never be a European war if this crisis blows over. It will mean that the big banking houses rule the world."

Most students of the situation would, I believe, agree with this statement. Germany certainly has her back to the wall. Apparently she has had to give in. Her welt-politik has received a frightful blow. She was not even able to restrain her own ally, Italy, from trying to drive the Turks out of Tripoli. In fact, this deflection within the Triple Alliance, certainly encouraged, probably inspired, by the Anglo-French combine, did more than anything else to break the back of the German resistance. At the very best she will come out of the crisis severely humiliated. Her inability to protect Islam is patent. The boast that nothing can happen in Europe without the Kaiser's consent is a pricked bubble.

But the negotiations are not yet over. Germany still hangs on doggedly for certain commercial concessions. She insists on guarantees that all manufacturing nations shall be on an equal footing in the opening up of this new and rich market. She is asking that the spirit of the Algeciras act shall be preserved, even if its letters must be changed. France was given authority by the assembled Powers to exercise "police" control in Morocco to aid the Sultan in maintaining the independence of the empire. She used that authority to destroy that independence. At least, the Germans insist, France should give serious and binding assurance of a less selfishly exclusive policy in regard to trade than she has shown in Algeria and Tunisia.

It matters little to the United States what flag flies over the Kasbah at Fez. But we should be as much interested in the maintenance of our rights to trade as is Germany. Certainly in this aspect of the present crisis America should stand beside Germany. We are for the open door in Asia; why not in Africa? Our stake in the country is already considerable. In 1910 Morocco sent us half a million dollars' worth of raw material. There are no definite figures on imports, but the volume of American goods sold was estimated at $250,000. But the present-day figures are insignificant compared to future probabilities. Great railroads are to be built. If the competition is fair we can furnish the rails, probably the locomotives. Innumerable bridges are to be erected. We can get all the structural iron contracts if there is a square deal. The plans are already drawn up for extensive harbor improvements. They entail immense orders for cement. The great concrete work our men are doing in Panama especially fits us for such work. Shall the warehouses now being planned be roofed with French or American corrugated iron? Shall the cleaning of Morocco and the Moors be done with Parisian or American soap? There is not an industrial town in the United States which might not find a market for its wares over here. The country needs everything, from windmills to knitting needles, from harvesters to shoes.

Whether or not the United States is to have a fair share in the profits of this rich development depends entirely on the attitude of our State Department. If our Government is farsighted it will line up with Germany in insisting that the open door promised by the French at Algeciras shall stay open. There can be no doubt that, in spite of that promise,

the French have been closing it. One example is furnished by the trade in olive oil. Much of it comes to us in a raw state. But the French have large oil refineries in Marseilles. "Why," they ask, "should the Yankee reap the profit of this industry?"

Tangier is talking this week of what happened to our American consular agent in Mogador. He has built up quite a trade in crude oil which he sells on the New York market. The Moorish custom officials there, as everywhere, have a French "adviser," and the American exporter found himself discriminated against. The matter is now under diplomatic consideration. The Moorish Government is ready to pay back the small sum illegally extracted, but is unwilling to take the public action demanded which would prevent such discrimination in the future; forsooth, it might offend the French.

This little incident is typical, and in the cafés and clubs every one is discussing whether or not our Government will back up its consul in demanding the full benefit of our formal treaty rights. Here a little and there a little, the French are discouraging any commerce but their own. The issue at stake, which the Germans understand very clearly, seems to be ignored by the State Department. It is whether or not we and the other nations are going to get the square deal which the French promised us at Algeciras. Since we signed that treaty our State Department has been asleep on the Morocco question. Little by little the discrimination has become bolder.

Our consular staff here is doing its best to protect American interests. It would be a less thankless task for them if they were assured that the public at home understood the situation and were interested in the outcome. If we are willing to give up our rights in Morocco, we might as well recall our representatives at once. There will not be enough American commerce to warrant the expense of a consulate. But if we want our share of trade, if we want to have our treaties respected, the State Department should take emphatic action at once. We would find not only Germany with us over this issue of an open door, but every nation in Europe with the exception of France and England. We could have our way.

TANGIER, MOROCCO.

# The Outsider

BY MELLA RUSSELL McCALLUM

THEY wanted the prettiest china,
But they didn't ask for mine.
'Twas for the minister's party;
They wanted everything fine.

They wanted the nicest silver.
Mine's sterling, every bit;
It lies all yellow and tarnished,
For why should I brighten it?

They wanted the lightest biscuit.
The hand and the heart of me aches,
When I think of my roomy oven,
And the wonderful way it bakes.

They wanted all the good people.
That cut me most, like a knife.
You see 'twas the minister's party,
And I'm the saloon-keeper's wife.

From behind my kitchen curtain,
I could see them laughing. Say,
There are roads in this world lots harder
Than their "straight and narrow way."

I know how they hold me. But tell me,
Is it sinful to keep the vows
That I made that sweet June evening,
As I stood in my father's house?

Oh, well, they're there and I'm here,
And it's no use to sit and whine.
Still—they wanted the prettiest china,
And they didn't ask for mine.

WALKERVILLE, ONT.

# The Place of Journalism in University Education

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON, Ph.D.

[The bequest by the late Joseph Pulitzer of $2,000,000 for a school of journalism has aroused general interest in the possibilities of the kind of training discussed in the following article. The author, now literary editor of THE INDEPENDENT, was for many years a professor in a Western State university and has taught classes in journalism in several institutions.—EDITOR.]

WHEN the question of introducing journalism comes up for consideration in any faculty, it meets with such objections as the following: Can the university afford to take on a new course? Are we not attempting to carry too many different studies now? Is there room on the campus for another side-show tent? Is journalism a profession? If so, can it be taught in a university? If so, is there a wide demand among the students for such professional training? The discussion of these and numerous similar questions occupies so much time and absorbs so much energy as to be the parliamentary equivalent of a motion to lay upon the table the original proposal.

This delay and confusion are caused by putting the question in the wrong form. Instead of asking if any university can afford to introduce journalism, it should be, can any university nowadays afford to get along without it? Or, in other words, has not the power of the press become so great a factor in modern life that a university which does not use it is in danger of losing its leadership? Has the American university that influence over public thought to which it is entitled by the high ideals, the wide learning and the personal ability of its members? If not, is it not for lack of precisely that element which journalism supplies? When I visit a university I am reminded of a power house where a magnificent engine is installed, the big flywheel revolving swiftly with an impressive display of energy, but not doing the work to be expected of it because the belting is weak and slack, so that the power does not get to the machinery without loss and delay.

It is always rash to attempt to express one's thought in the form of a definition, but one ought not to shrink from it, for the reader is entitled to it. Let me give, then, a definition that I have used for many years and that seems to cover the ground and to stand criticism as well as any:

*Journalism is the art of timely and effective presentation in print.*

The word "timely" is perhaps superfluous. It is necessarily involved in the word "effective" and it is implied in the term defined. If we curtail "journalism" we get to the root of it, jour, a good old English word as well as a French, meaning "day." This reminds us that journalistic writing is produced at a certain time for a specific and immediate effect. This differentiates it from the larger body of literature in general where the element of timeliness is eliminated, or subordinated. The journalist is writing for his contemporaries, not for posterity. He may, of course, accomplish more than his aim and be read by generations born long after the issues he discusses have been dead. A considerable part of the permanent literature of the world, and some of the best of it, from Addison's essays to Kipling's poems, is, or rather was, journalism.

It is not desirable to introduce into the definition the word "periodical" or its equivalent, because the manner of publication depends less upon the character of the work than upon such accidents as the whims of the editor or the financial state of the author. Fugitive pamphlets on polemical topics are distinctly journalistic even tho they may not have appeared in any newspaper or

magazine, while most of the fiction and many of the descriptive and travel articles published in periodicals are not, strictly speaking, journalistic. A large and increasing proportion of books are journalistic, not merely those dealing with pending questions in politics and religion but some of a purely informational character such as the numerous volumes now appearing on aviation and the Panama Canal. An article on Tripoli published a year ago would probably have not been journalistic. Published now it is, even tho it has been dug out of a forgotten pigeon hole in the editorial desk for the occasion.

I have used the awkward expression "presentation in print" because it is necessary to allow for and to make emphatic the fact that there are other ways of conveying ideas and inciting to action than by the use of words. Modern journalism has surpassed the limitations of language and is daily adopting new and more direct methods of expression. A picture, diagram or a map will give at a glance what pages could not say. The use of co-ordinate curves and graphs is now being taught in our schools and is gradually becoming the common language of statistics. Even a mathematical mind cannot grasp the real meaning of a column of figures, representing say the fluctuations of stocks or the monthly death rate, until he has plotted them in a curve. Graphical symbolism, both hortatory and informational, is becoming so important as to demand recognition as a distinct art. A campaign may be condensed into a cartoon. In the devising of ingenious modes of graphical presentation the French and Japanese are ahead of us. Typographical effects which correspond to the gestures and vocal emphasis of the orator, are now used chiefly in the freer pages of the advertising section, but much can be done in this line even in the most conventional fields. Professor Moulton, of the University of Chicago, has made the Bible more clear and impressive to the average reader by merely using a new arrangement of type for the old version.

Perhaps there is a science of journalism, or will be after the art has been practised long enough, but now we are concerned only with the art, which is a way of doing things to accomplish a purpose. The primary object of journalism is to incite thought and correct the judgment with a view to action. Like oratory it aims to instruct, persuade, convince, stimulate, guide, and control. Even in its purely informational function, the reportorial branch of the art, the object is to provide the necessary knowledge of what has happened at the moment, when, if ever, something may be done about it and when the information will tend to influence conduct. Journalism is essentially dynamic. Science, history, belles-lettres and the fine arts are chiefly static. Yesterday's daily is dead; it is history and not very good history at that, for it is necessarily somewhat confused, inaccurate and lacking in logic and proportion. The more alive the journal, the shorter its life. If its arguments and information are designed to be most effective at one specific moment in the course of events they will be inappropriate and more or less ineffective at another. The genuine orator adapts his message closely to the audience and to the time. Many of the speeches in the *Congressional Record* are not true oratory because they were written before or after the particular stage of the discussion where they appear and have no relation to it. Last month when the Chinese rebellion broke out the reader wanted a detailed map of the city of Wu-chang. He had never wanted one before. He probably will never want one again. But it was essential to his comprehension of the events narrated in the despatch. He did not get it. The Paris *Temps* was the only paper I have seen which gave it on time. That was good journalism. Our American papers mostly bluffed and dodged by giving a street scene in Canton, a portrait of the child Emperor, a general map of China, or something of the kind: all very well but not just what was wanted. It must be confessed that the editorials and news stories that have appeared in our papers and magazines during the past few weeks on the rebellion have not shown a profound insight into Chinese politics or even an intimate knowledge of Chinese geography. Now there were Chinese students in all our universities, professors of Chinese and

Far Eastern conditions in some of them, and plenty of books and maps on China in the libraries. But these sources were for the most part quite unavailable for newspaper use. The managing editor knew that if he set at the task of writing up the situation one of his office staff, who had never heard of the Manchus until he had looked them up in Vol. XI of the encyclopedia, he would be more likely to get a prompt and useful editorial than if he had telegraphed to the senior sinologist of America for an article. This is merely a trivial example of the unfortunate lack of connection between the sanctum and the campus. It really did not matter to the American reader what was going on in Wu-chang and vicinity unless he had relatives among the missionaries or investments in the steel works, but in more important and immediate affairs, where the opinions of the mass of readers make a difference in the course of events, the failure to have available the expert knowledge of the universities is a serious loss. The university is presumed to be a repository of all sorts of remote and recondite information such as ordinary people, even when editors, cannot be expected to keep in their heads or on their shelves. The difficulty is to get it out when it is wanted. And the university needs journalism as much as journalism needs the university.

Now, if I am anywhere near right in defining the method and motive of journalism it obviously should occupy the same position in modern education that oratory did in the ancient. It should be a fundamental factor in the system. Oratory is the oldest of the liberal arts, first formulated and taught by the Greeks, further developed in Roman education, continued in the disputations of the medieval universities, and so on down to our own universities, where it occupies a humble position, being less often obligatory than swimming, and ranking in popularity among the student activities somewhere between basket ball and tennis. It undoubtedly does not get the attention it deserves in modern education, but it would be vain to try to raise it to its former high estate. It has lost its unique importance thru the invention of printing and it will never regain it, or at least not unless some development of the phonograph or telephone should give to the human voice a wider range. For the eye has largely replaced the ear. Many people read more words in a day than they hear and some write more than they speak. Demosthenes and Cicero, if they were living now, could not reach enough people by the voice alone to exert a dominant influence in America, not even if they spent all their time on the platforms of Chautauquas and special trains. If a politician or preacher is called upon to speak to an audience of three or four thousand people he regards it as an important opportunity and exerts himself to make a good impression, yet when he is asked to contribute to a magazine he reaches ten or a hundred times that number of readers. There are many men in America whose words are read daily, weekly or monthly by more than a million persons. That is to say, the possible scope of a man's immediate and personal influence has been multiplied by the press about a thousand times.

It does not matter so much that our universities have neglected oratory, but in being slow to recognize the importance of its modern substitute, journalism, they are missing a great opportunity for influence. Not only that, but the lack of it has had an injurious effect upon the studies they do teach. The *trivium* of the seven liberal arts, *Grammatica, Rhetorica* or *Dialectica,* were in the old days largely concerned with spoken language, therefore with the discussion of topics of current interest and practical importance. But their modern equivalents, say, Literature, Composition and Logic, are not commonly utilized during the college in either oratorical or journalistic practice. Authorship is taught rather as a fine art than as an applied art, aloof from life and wanting in the sense of immediacy. If by his study of poetics the student learns how to write poetry, which is improbable, it is not apt to be journalistic poetry, such as Milton, Dryden and Tennyson often wrote. Our graduates have been taught the art of acquisition but not the art of exposition. They can load but not fire, at least not so as to be sure of hitting the bull's eye of a moving target. There

is this important difference between speaking and writing: no one, unless he is crazy, talks without having an audience. But there are plenty of men and women, otherwise sane, who go on writing all their lives, and even publishing, if they have money enough, without a single reader except the one who corrects the proof. Even the most egotistic and unobservant public speaker will notice when his audience goes to sleep or walks out, but the author can never tell what pages his readers skip. There is thus no immediate and automatic check on dullness and obscurity. This accounts, I believe, for the fact that academical theses are apt to be hard reading and uninteresting even for those who are interested in the subject. The ancient sophist lost his income if his pupils could not win cases in the agora or failed to convince that the worse was the better reason. The income of the medieval school man depended upon his ability to train scholars to maintain a dogma against all comers. But no such test of success applies to the modern professor of rhetoric and logic, unless indeed he is coaching the team for an intercollegiate debate.

It is not necessary to settle or even to discuss whether journalism is, or may become, one of the learned professions. Even tho training for it should in time come to be as specialized and technical as for law or medicine, still most of the writing for the press will continue to be done by those who have not made it their exclusive career. Some acquaintance with the art of writing for an immediate purpose should be as common as a knowledge of parliamentary law. It is indeed not worth while to establish a school to teach how to correct proof or to construct headlines of twenty letters containing a verb. Such technique of the various crafts of the printing house may properly be taught, but that is a minor matter. The instruction given to literary aspirants in some courses on authorship, to use a typewriter, enclose stamps and never roll the manuscript, is on a par with the advice to applicants for a position as office boy, to black your boots, comb your hair and not to whistle or chew gum, all very desirable things to know, yet after all not so important as some other things less often taught. The census of 1900 discovered some 30,000 journalists in the United States, and since the census takers were instructed to "distinguish a journalist, editor or reporter from an author or other literary person who does not follow journalism as a distinct profession," it is to be presumed that they were endowed with this remarkable power of discrimination. But outside these narrow lines there are a large number of persons who could profit by training in the journalistic art of collecting material and utilizing it to the best advantage at the moment; especially the 6,000 authors and scientists, the 112,000 clergymen, the 114,000 lawyers, the 4,000 librarians, the 440,000 teachers, and the 7,000 university professors. That is, there are now more professed journalists in the United States than there are dentists, civil engineers, architects, veterinary surgeons, dairymen or trained nurses, yet many universities feel it necessary to provide a specialized training for these occupations. Certainly the men and women who make a business of writing need education as much.

A start has already been made toward meeting this demand. The following universities and doubtless others that I have not heard of, are giving more or less clearly differentiated courses in journalism: Missouri, New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Kansas, Indiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, Miami, Oregon, Washington, Ohio, Iowa State College and Massachusetts Agricultural College. And now Columbia University has a million dollars with which to found a School of Journalism and seven years in which to prove it a success. If at the end of that time Columbia has not made good, the second million goes to Harvard instead. Mr. Pulitzer, in expounding his plan,* shows that he has no doubt of its practicality, tho he betrays some skepticism as to the ability of any university to carry it out as he would have it done. In refuting the common objections that the newspaper man is "born, not made," and that the trade may be best learned in the shop he says:

*The School of Journalism in Columbia University. *North American Review*, May, 1904; republished by Columbia University.

"The only position that occurs to me which a man in our republic can successfully fill by the simple fact of birth is that of an idiot. Is there any other position for which a man does not demand and receive training—training at home, training in schools and colleges, training by master craftsmen, or training thru bitter experience—thru the burns that make the child dread the fire, thru blunders costly to the aspirant?

"This last is the process by which the profession of journalism at present obtains its recruits. It works by natural selection and the survival of the fittest, and its failures are strewn along the wayside.

"The 'born editor' who has succeeded greatly without special preparation is simply a man with unusual ability and aptitude for his chosen profession, with great power of concentration and sustained effort. He is one who loves his work and puts his whole heart and mind into it. He is in the strictest sense an educated man, but he has merely substituted *self*-education for education by others, making up for any deficiencies in his training by the unreserved sacrifice of strength, energy and pleasure. Even in his case might it not be an advantage to have a system of instruction that would give him the same results at a saving of much time and labor?

"The 'shop' idea is the one that used to prevail in the law and in medicine. Legal studies began by copying bills of cost for the country lawyer; medical training by sweeping out a doctor's office. Now it is recognized that better results are obtained by starting with a systematic equipment in a professional school. The lawyer learns nothing at college except the theory of the law, its principles and some precedents. When he receives his diploma he is quite unprepared to practise. Nor does the doctor learn to practise at the medical school. He learns only principles, theories, rules, the experience of others—the foundation of his profession. After leaving college he must work in the hospitals to acquire the art of practically applying his knowledge.

"In journalism at present the newspaper offices are the hospitals, but the students come to them knowing nothing of principles or theories. The newspaper hospital is extremely accommodating. It furnishes the patients for its young men to practise on, puts dissecting knives into the hands of beginners who do not know an artery from a vermiform appendix and pays them for the blunders by which they gradually teach themselves their profession. We may sympathize with the students in their industrious efforts at self-education, but may we not also sympathize with the unfortunate editor who has to work with such incompetent instruments?"

This is sound educational psychology. The success of the extension of school training into new fields goes far to establish the theorem that *anything that can be learned can be taught.* This is merely to say that proper methods and guidance and inspiration can reduce the waste of time and material in acquiring the necessary competency. It is because of this discovery of the possibility of educating for anything that young men are coming to assume positions of responsibility formerly reserved to their elders. We are learning how to endow youth with the experience of age, yes, with the experience of the ages. We can really put old heads on young shoulders.

Professor Bergson, in his address at University College, London, two weeks ago, expounded the theory that the progress of the world depended upon man's power to condense duration by summarizing the past in the present application of it. This idea of telescoping time is, to Bergson's mind, not merely a daring metaphor but quite a literal truth. It is at any rate what we try to do in the educative process. Just as the embryo recapitulates within a few months the evolutionary stages of a million years, so the college student within a few years gains knowledge, methods and ideals which have required centuries of human labor to develop.

The journalist, more than other men, needs to have his individual energy reinforced by this control of the power of the past, which is most easily attained by systematic education. But the methods of journalistic training when they have been worked out will, I believe, be found applicable and useful in other departments of the university and to many students not intending to enter the profession. I would even go further and suggest in conclusion that the editing and publishing of periodicals, which is already recognized as a legitimate function of a university, may be extended to include a journal of a more general and popular character, not as a student paper, or a laboratory exercise, or a model or a competitor of existing periodicals, but for the purpose of providing news and comment of a different character than privately owned papers seem able to supply.

New York City.

# Japanese Scenery

BY FREDERIC STARR

[Our readers will be interested in this article written by Professor Starr, of the University of Chicago. The author has been connected with several different colleges and museums. In 1904 he went to Japan on behalf of the St. Louis Exposition to secure a group of the Ainu, the aboriginal population of Japan, for which he was awarded a grand prize. He has also traveled extensively in Mexico and the Kongo, and is at the present moment again on his way to Japan.—EDITOR.]

TOURISTS are prone to indulge in superlative praise of Japanese scenery. Even experienced travelers who know Europe and America are often extreme in their appreciation. One lady friend, who has seen much, considers it the loveliest land in the world. Against such a chorus of approval only a bold man can venture dissent, and one who does dissent must seriously seek for the explanation of this all but unanimous outburst of praise. If the scenery of Japan is *not* the finest, why is there so general assent to the proposition? Frankly I admit that for me Japanese scenery falls far short of its reputation. Why, then, do most people so much admire it? Probably because the Japanese themselves so greatly admire it. Nowhere else does any people so profoundly, so passionately, enjoy, appreciate, adore their landscape. Crowds of men, women, children, daily visit the famous places of Japan to enjoy the view. The beautiful places of the empire are known by name to all; they are topics of conversation; they are themes for poems; they have been represented in drawings and prints a thousand times; associations, historical and sentimental, are connected with them. Thus even the tourist, the globe-trotter, ignorant of history and tradition, callous to art and poetry—even he catches something of the permeating spirit and sees things, not with the coldly critical eye of the judge, but with the warm affection of the patriotic native.

Not that we wish to underrate the actual charms of Japan. There are many scenes of beauty in the Island Empire. Japanese landscapes are for the most part "pretty" rather than grand or impressive. There are many pretty hills—grass-sheeted, tree-clad, rock-sloped; there are many pretty valleys with river torrents; there are many pretty cascades, silver threads or gauzy veils against the mountain side; there are quantities of hot springs and placid lakes. There is no Niagara, however, nor Colorado Cañon, nor Yellowstone Park. There *is* one grand scenic feature—yes; Fuji is grand. It does not equal Orizaba, but it is far more impressive and striking than Popocatepetl; tho only rising to an altitude of 12,390 feet above the sea level, while Popocatepetl has 17,000 feet, Japan's snowcapped volcano rises almost directly from the ocean's border, while the Mexican monster protrudes from a plateau which is already a mile above the sea. Fuji excepted, the terms picturesque and romantic are those most suitable and applicable to Japanese landscape.

The passion of the Japanese for scenic beauty is a curiously interesting trait. In its beginning, it was due in part to China, and Japan's ideals of landscape beauty have been affected by Chinese standards. With us of the West appreciation of the beauty of natural scenery appears to be of recent growth. Many ingenious essays have been written to demonstrate the fact; without admitting all the essayists have claimed, we may admit that, until recently, we have been strangely unappreciative and unresponsive. We have had eyes that saw not, and hearts that resisted the appeal of beauty. Landscape appreciation was one quality—there are others—in which the Oriental far surpassed us at the time when East and West came into touch.

Much of the Japanese landscape

charm is due to the harmonious combination of art with nature. The famous view is that of some shrine, temple or palace in its setting; even in the wildest mountain scenery the searching eye comes upon a lonely dwelling, a temple half hidden by trees or almost engulfed in some gorge or cañon; a *torii* at the base of a ridge, or a line of *torii* leading up the slope to a temple lost among the pines. Never does the construction obtrude; it is not built to be seen, but fits into the landscape as naturally as the scenic elements themselves. Even in the case of advertising horrors, the effect is less bad than among ourselves. It is true that the Japanese landscape is sadly marred by the commercial advertiser; but the Japanese art sense avoids our solid billboard style, blotting out great sections of the view. Generally, their announcements are made by figures, designs and characters cut out completely and separately displayed; they mar, but blot out little, and after some weathering fit naturally into their surroundings. In fact, at times one may almost fancy them as materializations of the chirography of old Kobo Daishi projected outward into space.

Much of the Japanese love for scenery is associational. The noted view is the spot where some hero lived or died, where some notable event was acted; it is a spot hallowed by memory. Not only the bare scene, but the scene in a definite season, state; condition or association, is that which gives esthetic satisfaction. This is well exemplified in the "eight beauties of Omi." These eight famous views are located on Lake Biwa, named from the resemblance of its outline to the form of the musical instrument, *biwa*, a kind of lute. The eight beauties are "the autumn moon seen from Ishiyama, the evening snow on Hiroyama, the sunset glow at Seta, the evening bell at Miidera, the boats sailing back from Yabasa, a bright sky with a breeze at Awazu, rain by night at Karasaki, and wild geese alighting at Katata." This is not mere landscape; season, time, sound, condition, association, all enter into the sentiment. In these eight scenes the art element, the human touch, is curiously absent; only in the evening bell and the returning boats are we reminded of man. The mere list of names is poetical—moving the fancy and stirring the emotion. Actual experience of the eight beauties demands repeated visits at different times and seasons. The



THE HASHIDATE FROM MT. NARAI

eight beauties of Omi" are suggested from China, there are eight older beauties of Liao Liang."

A constant element in Japanese enjoyment of scenery is the presence of the quaint or fanciful. An odd feature catches the eye and tickles the fancy. Some queer association is recalled by the point of view or circumstance. Fuji is grand, the grandest landscape feature of Japan. It rises, beautifully symmetrical, from the coast plain to a hight of more than 12,000 feet; it is eternally snow-capped. It is lovely from the Bay of Yokohama when the newly risen sun tints the snowcap with rose and floods the lower slopes with purples. It is the sacred mountain, and pilgrimage to its summit is at once excuse for picnic sport and pious duty. But not one distant view, beautiful tho it be, nor summit pilgrimage, satisfies the Japanese taste for beauty or sense of propriety. He who will *do* Fuji *must go around it.* Only then, when he has seen it from every point of the whole 360° around, can he claim to know the mountain. One of the most popular of the works of the great artist Hokusai is his book of prints, "One Hundred Views of Fuji." Some of the hundred are fine distant views, sharply silhouetted against the sky; others are partial views from near or far where but a bit of a single slope is recognizable; some show groups of pilgrims; one shows the great cone as if seen between the sprawling legs of a busied workman. Surprise, unexpected connection, quaint association—these are to the Japanese the very essence of these pictures; they are the very essence of the pleasure in the views themselves.



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FUJI SEEN THRU THE PINES

There are three views which the Japanese consider pre-eminently beautiful. The *Sankei* (three views) are *Matsushima, Miyajima* and *Ama-no Hashidate.* The names are known to all; pictures of them are everywhere to be seen. Thousands and thousands of Japanese have seen all three, tho they are widely separated. Miyajima has probably been most visited; Matsushima comes next in visitors; relatively few see Ama-no-Hashidate.

Matsushima lies furthest north, not far from the fine old town, Sendai. Less than an hour's ride by rail brings the visitor from that little capital to Matsushima station, where jinrickshas wait to take him to the village on the shore. While a good dinner of fresh sea food is preparing, one looks down from the little hotel, perched high upon the cliff, and views the bay, studded with islets of rock, some absolutely bare, but most of them bearing pine trees, whose gnarled and twisted trunks and sprawling, spreading branches are studies in grotesque. 'Tis they that give the name Matsushima, "pine islands." A stiff breeze is blowing; the sun shines brightly on the dancing waves; the sky and water vie with each other in a color contest, both flecked with white. The islands range from bare rocks rising a few feet above the waves to hills 300 feet in hight. Between Matsushima and Shiogama, the usual trip made by the visitor, there are eighty-eight islands; outside that course are hundreds more. Small sailing boats take the visitor out between these islands, the material of which is a soft rock, that readily wears under wave action into all sorts of quaint and irregular forms—sharp cliffs, undercuts, caverns, arches. Most have fanciful names, suggested by their shape or relations. One

peculiarity, which I have never seen mentioned, is that there are often pairs, two of almost exactly the same form together, one smaller than the other; thus there are two almost as square as dry goods boxes and there are two which suggest the neck and head of some great sea-bird raised from the water.

Miyajima, "the temple island," is most easily accessible of the *Sankei*. It is near the city of Hiroshima and is often approached from there. Small steamers make the run between mainland and island in a few minutes. A rocky island, wooded and gullied, it was formerly tabooed to death and woman. It is enormously popular. Teahouses and little hotels abound; scores of small shops sell curios and local souvenirs. There are lovely pools of clearest water connected by tumbling brooks in the gullies, the sides of which and the hill slopes are grown with maples and cherry trees. In autumn the slopes are splendid in crimsons, reds and purples, and in the spring time clouded with white bloom. Tame deer approach the strolling visitor without timidity. At the water's edge, built on piles out over the shallow sea, is the famous Shinto temple, painted in red and white, low, wide-stretched, rambling. Out in the sea before it is a noble *torii*—the characteristic gateway of approach to Shinto temples. The view should be seen from the open water looking toward the island. The *torii* standing boldly in the sea, the temple beyond it, and the tree-clad mountain island as a background, make a lovely combination. Of all the *Sankei* it is the favorite of the artist. We saw it at its worst. The lowest ebb not only left the temple out of water and the foul-smelling mud and slime all exposed, but even the *torii* rose from mud; worse yet, as it was undergoing renovation, it was completely enclosed in an ugly scaffolding of bambus. Even so, however, the visit was worth while.



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CARVED ROCKS AND PINE-CLAD ISLANDS, MATSUSHIMA



LOOKING WEST FROM THE SHORE OF MIYAJIMA ON THE INLAND SEA

For one hundred who see Miyajima and ten who visit Matsushima, perhaps one person goes to Ama-no-Hashidate. Yet of the three, it is perhaps the most remarkable and notable. Any one may in the ordinary course of life happen to be near the sacred "temple island"; many in going to and fro reach Sendai and may run out to the "pine islands"; but who will see the "heaven-bridge" must journey there on purpose. One may go by rail to Maizuru, on the west coast, and then by little steamer to Miyazu, whose jinrick-shas take him to the little inn, *Araki-ya*, close by the heaven-

bridge, for the night. It is a lovely spot, with the waves lapping the shore just below. In the early morning of a dull and rainy day we went by boat and jinricksha to the outlook cliff; climbing some hundreds of feet, we finally looked down upon the striking and curious scene. The promontory on which we stood had an almost vertical front; from its base stretched out straight, long and narrow, a spit of sand almost two miles long and less than 200 feet in width. It stretched out into the bay, almost to the other shore. It was grown with great pines, knotted and gnarled, twisted and irregular. It quite cuts off an inner from an outer bay, only some 200 yards from the extreme top of the spit remaining open. Often when the water on one side is lashed to fury by the winds, that on the other side is calm and placid. The quaint conceits, so common to the Japanese, are exemplified in connection with this one of the *Sankei;* there is a proper way to view this landscape. The visitor should stand with his back to the view; then leaning forward, he looks between his legs; he must bend far enough over to see the very top line of the hills across the bay sharply against the sky. No one who has not viewed it thus has really seen Ama-no-Hashidate! Ah, well, we have seen it.

Scenes of mist and cloud greatly delight the Japanese. We love to see things in a full glare of daylight, with photographic nakedness of detail. One evening we stood with a Japanese friend on the veranda of the great Temple of Asakusa, just after the doors were closed. It was a dreary night, damp and misty. He stood delighted, looking toward the city. Strain our eyes as we might, we could see nothing, save here and there a dim light struggling against the gloom; not a line of building or landscape was visible. His feeling of delight was too great to be restrained and he cried, "How fine! how beautiful!" We were new then and looked at him a little doubting his seriousness. We know better now; of course he was in earnest. And it *was* beautiful; of course. Fuji bare and naked in a blaze of sunshine is beautiful; Fuji with its summit wrapped in cloud and mist is *more* beautiful; Fuji blotted out by fog until but a hint or line is left is *most* beautiful. It is for the same reason that, while all love the cherry blossom, the poet best loves the plum. And that plum is loveliest when its brown branches are sprinkled with tight-closed buds, and only here and there a hint of whiteness, not when it is a snowy mass of opened flowers. Artistically and psychically much may be said in favor of the Japanese attitude and point of view. Contrast the bare truthfulness of the photograph with the dainty suggestiveness of a fine sketch; which is most enjoyed by the true artist? What landscape most ministers to the love of nature: one that presents all, leaving naught to the imagination and art construction of the beholder, or that where his delight depends upon his personal participation in the supply of details?

CHICAGO, ILL.

# In Dear Disguise

BY MARGARET ROOT GARVIN

WHEN Sorrow hastened to my door,
Where many griefs had gone before!
It entered where my heart lay prone,
Too deep despairing to make moan;
When, lo! a loving voice, apart,
Was saying:—"Dear, how brave thou art!"
For very pride, for very shame—
A craven, called by hero's name—
From my faint heart some valor came!

"The way is lonely and is long,"
I hear Love say, "but thou art strong!"
Then, as some weakling might be made
True knight, by touch of accolade,
I rise, with strength that is not mine,
To merit Love's belief divine:
We are not brave, nor strong, nor wise,
Save as beheld by Love's blind eyes,
Yet play the rôle, in dear disguise!

WHITESBORO, N. Y.



# The Bee Man

BY GEORGE ABADIE

THE dog never said a word, but advanced straight at the visitor, walking briskly with grave, intent expression, ears half cocked, tail straight and rigid. He looked as if he had a painful duty to perform and was going to get it over quickly. But the visitor never in his life had found a dog that would bite him; so he stood quite still and spoke pleasantly. The dog relaxed none of his gravity. He approached within touching distance and conducted an examination that for thoroness might well be a model for Uncle Samuel in his relations with newly arrived immigrants.

Evidently the visitor carried credentials of which he was unaware, for as the inspection proceeded the sternness of the inspector unbent, and he finished by smiling broadly at the visitor, jumping upon him, and hailing him as a friend and brother. He grew so exuberant at last that it became necessary to box his ears.

Even at that the remnant of his first suspicion seemed to remain. Wherever the visitor moved the dog went, watching. And the reason was that he was in charge of the entire place, and felt the full weight of his responsibility.

The Bee Man's cottage stood on the crest of a hill that sloped sharply all the way down to one of the most beautiful lakes in the world, half a mile distant. Three miles across, the land of the opposite shore sloped sharply up to a height of about eight hundred feet, and above these hills each evening the wonderful spectacle of the sunset was displayed—generally exquisite and changing its details every minute.

The Bee Man, when at home, enjoyed a prospect that extended in some directions for twenty or thirty miles. Apples, pears, plums, peaches and grapes were ripening all about. The corn had been discouraged by the drouth, but the alfalfa had already yielded three mowings and was getting ready for another. In front were bright flowers, at the side a vegetable garden full of rich gifts: corn, potatoes, tomatoes, parsnips, radishes, cabbages, cauliflowers, pumpkins, squashes—all sorts of good things. If the Bee Man went out in a boat, threw in his fishing line with its spoon hook,

held his mouth correctly, and refrained from using improper language, he was likely to catch a splendid lake trout, or salmon trout, weighing anywhere from two to fourteen pounds. If he had patience he might even catch two or three or half a dozen of these, and sell his surplus for good cash at the big hotel.

His cottage was immediately above the horse trough, where travelers stopped for water, the post office was only a few minutes' walk removed, and there the very best of society was to be encountered, and in the rear the justice of the peace, who had all the laws of the land at his fingers' ends, and who was also postmaster, general adviser, G. A. R. hero, and dignitary of the church, had his office. All the great newspapers arrived every day, and the senate sat every afternoon on the stoop of the harnessmaker's shop next door to the post office, discussing and settling the affairs of the world with high decorum and complete finality.

And the Bee Man, having keen interest in life, and having made over three tons of honey last year—his flocks and herds roaming everywhere and collecting toll from all the neighbors—surely his is a happy life. What more could mortal want?

But where was the Bee Man? The visitor moved about his yard and garden, everywhere followed and watched by the dog. He called, he whistled, he gave Indian whoops, and only silence responded. At last he followed a path down to the orchard, passed a fence, and lo! scores of beehives under the trees, and among them a stout figure moving busily, crowned by a broad-brimmed straw hat, over which a black veil was draped and tucked in about the neck.

The Bee Man himself.

"Hello," said he, "didn't the dog bite you?"

"Not yet," said the visitor.

"That's queer," said the Bee Man, disappointedly. "He generally bites a stranger in the feet or ankles."

"I never met a dog that would bite me. But did you know that there's a warrant out for you?"

"Warrant?"

"Yes. Receiving stolen goods. Some of your bees have been arrested. Quackenbush made the complaint. Other neighbors say that your bees go on their land and steal all they can carry away. If any man dares defend his property he gets stung."

"If anybody made complaint against my bees for larceny, what do you think I'd do. I'd sue him for services rendered. That's what. They wouldn't have any fruit if it wasn't for my bees. My bees work in the apple, and cherry, and peach, pear and plum trees in the blossom time. They work all day long carrying the pollen from blossom to blossom, fertilizing. Why, everyone except city folks knows what the bees do for the farmers and fruit growers. Why, my bees make their fruit crops, that's what they do—and we don't charge them a cent."

"But they don't ask you to do it."

"Well, now, that's where you're mistaken. They come here just before the blossom time and ask me if I won't take and set hives in their orchards so the bees will get to work and give their fruit a good start. And I do it, just to be neighborly.'

"That's all right, but nobody likes to get stung, and they say you will have to muzzle your bees. There's a new State law that makes you either muzzle your bees or keep them chained up at home."

"A lot of good a muzzle would do. Do you suppose they sting with their heads? There isn't any need of being stung. All you have got to do is to get out of their way."

"Why don't you invent stingless bees?"

"We did. Yes, sir; there was a man who did that. He invented a stingless bee and then went around demonstrating. Well, sir, he was upon the platform demonstrating those bees, showing they had no stings, telling what good honeymakers they were, when they went for him. They grabbed him all around the face. He jumped down and scooted for the bushes, and when he got away from those bees his face was all blood. Those bees didn't sting, but they bit. That was enough for the stingless bees."

"Well, the sting doesn't amount to much, anyway."

"Doesn't, hey? One sting will kill a




THE BEE MAN MADE THREE TONS OF HONEY

man if it is in the right place. Not so long ago there was a man killed by one sting. Stung in the jugular vein. Two or three people are killed every year by bee stings. Bees can kill horses—that's how much their stings amount to. They killed a horse near here not so long ago. I guess a bee must have stung him, for he got wild and kicked the side of his stall out. He ran out of the stable then, and a mob of bees went for his head and stung him so he died."

"Then the bee keeper ought to have paid for him."

"No, sir. They ought to have the right screens on the stable, so's the bees couldn't get in."

"But the bees had no business to fly over the fence. That's trespass—and no right to sting the horse—that's assault and battery."

"Oh, no; no, indeed. Bees can go anywhere."

"Farmers are compelled to keep their cattle and hogs in."

"Yes, but bees is different. That's the law. Cattle and hogs is domestic, but bees is wild. They go where they like. They always were free."

"But you must be responsible for the damage your bees do."

"No sir! That's all settled. Bees is free. There was a case of a man in New York that kept his bees on top of a tenement house, right in the heart of the city. Those bees had to make honey, and they weren't enough flowers, so they went to a candy factory and helped themselves from what they found there.

"A lot of girls worked in that candy factory, and in the summer time they had to keep the windows open, and the bees came in. The girls thought the bees was fun at first, but finally one got stung. Then the candy man went to the bee man and told him his bees were a nuisance, and he must go away from the city, and the bee man got mad and said it wasn't so. His bees weren't a nuisance, and he wouldn't move. Then they went to court, and the court heard all about it, and decided that the bees weren't a nuisance, and the bee man needn't move. So the candy man had to move his factory—that's all the satisfaction he got."

"That was an outrage. If I'd been on the bench I'd have given that bee man

a year in prison and a big fine besides."

"No sir, you couldn't do it. Bees is free."

"Maybe they are but they mustn't be nuisances."

"Bees aren't nuisances. Maybe they're pests, but they aren't nuisances. My bees don't sting anybody unless they get them mad. Neighbors could make me put up a nine foot fence around my place if they wanted to, so's to make the bees fly high over the wagons—that's the law—but they don't want to. My bees don't annoy nobody, and they make the fruit crop."

Up in the new honey house behind the cottage there were chairs and a table and a whole library of bee literature, with the bee magazines and papers. The Bee Man knew his subject and was up to date. He simply overflowed with information, which, when tested by the books, proved accurate.

He has sixty-five hives altogether, some of eight frames and some of fourteen frames. A frame is a large pane of glass bound in wood. On each side of the glass is the design of the hexagonal cells. The frame is hung vertically, and must be plumb and true, or the worker bees raise a row about it. They are fussy and very particular. If a frame is hung out of plumb, the workers pull it straight, and fasten it in the right position by means of wax. The frames hang side by side in the interior of the hive. The cell design on the glass is a suggestion. The worker bees get busy and build up the cells on both sides of the glass, and when the cells are ready they are filled with honey, and capped over with wax, sealing them up.

According to the Bee Man, bees know a great deal more than "folks." But even with all their knowledge they need watching, and occasional assistance. For instance, frames are set apart for brood, and the queen is politely requested to use these frames for her eggs. Generally she does as requested, but occasionally she is absent-minded or contrary and lays eggs in honey cells. The tendency of bees when left to their own devices is to have the brood cells in the center with honey cells all around them, but this makes it inconvenient to extract the honey, therefore the queen is restricted so that she must use the brood frames and no others.

The importance of a good queen is thus described by Doolittle, a celebrated authority:

"Upon no other one thing does the honey part of the apiary depend so much as it does upon the queen. Give me a good queen—one which can be brought up to the highest production of eggs just when we want them—and I will show you a honey crop, if the flowers do not fail to secrete nectar. But with a poor queen—one that you must coax for her eggs to little or no purpose at the right time—the flowers often bloom in vain, even when the honey secretion is the greatest."

The Bee Man's stock is Italian, which he agrees with most American authorities in thinking the best. Their native place was a small district of northern Italy and Switzerland. They were well known to Virgil and Aristotle, but did not secure widespread reputation until discovered by Captain Balderstein, of Napoleon Bonaparte's army. He spread their fame, and now they are favorites thruout the world, being great honey makers and gentle—as bees go.

The average life of a worker during the honey season is only from thirty-six to forty-two days, and the ranks, therefore, must be profusely recruited if the strength of the hive is to be kept up. A good queen lays 3,000 eggs per day, and 75 per cent. of these hatch out. Two-thirds are workers—imperfect females. The queen is a perfect female, and the drones are males. When first hatched the worker egg yields a small straight worm which has a voracious appetite and grows till its body has to curve to accommodate itself to the cell. Nurses feed it with great assiduity and apparent solicitude. At the end of five days it ceases to eat. Then in thirty-six hours it spins itself a cocoon from the middle part of the under lip. The cocoon sticks to the interior of the cell. In three days the worm turns into a nymph or pupa. There is a perfect insect in the cocoon on the 20th or 21st day after laying the egg. This insect cuts its way out, and some authorities say that the nurses that fed her in her infancy give her assistance and food, lick her clean, and seem to give her instructions. Others deny this, and declare that the nurses which were so solicitous in feeding her when in the

infant state are now brutal, step on her head forcing her back into the cell from which she is trying to emerge, and seem perfectly callous, if not hostile.

Whatever be the truth about this, most of the workers escape from their cells and get to work. Their first job is to help the nurses feed the infants with honey. A few days later they go to the fields and gather honey and bee bread.

Many poets have written about the enviable lot of the bee, and one of Bliss Carmen's most charming poems is "A More Ancient Mariner." This represents the bee as a Bold Buccaneer, sailing about making love to all the buds and despoiling them of their sweets. "He" wickedly, jovially swaggers thru the summer, loved by all the flowers that he ruins, and in winter feasts high, residing at ease in his castle.

This is good poetry but very poor fact, seeing that the roving bee is a female, driven by a very demon of industry. She works both night and day. If you go with a light to the hive at midnight you will see her as busy as ever "evaporating" the honey—getting the water out of it by drawing it up into her sack and then discharging it again. She does not sleep at all.

It is the drones that have the nearest approach to an easy time found in a beehive. All that they do is to attend to the queen and eat honey. They join in the "cleaning flights," when the bees, in the interest of hive sanitation, all go for an airing, but they don't visit flowers except accidentally, and they do no real work at all.

From time immemorial the drone has been held up to public scorn as a loafer. But he does not deserve it. He has not the apparatus for gathering honey or pollen. He can't work. He can't even guard the hive, for he has no sting. And as for having an easy time, if he could speak or write he would testify to the contrary. If flowers fail to secrete nectar, there is a slaughter of drones. Almost anything serves as an excuse for slaughtering drones, and as soon as the honey season is over all the drones are slaughtered. Good drones are as necessary as good queens, yet they are entirely without honor in their own country.

As to the queen, she is only an absolute monarch in the sense that she reigns alone. She will not tolerate any other queen in the hive. If she meets another in the hive, there is a duel to the death. Queens are armed with stings, but use them only on rival queens.

The bees, if left to themselves, are likely not to act quickly enough to take full advantage of what the blossoms are offering, so the bee master helps them. An infant worker can be developed into a queen by transferring it from a worker's to a larger "queen's cell." The nurses then feed it on "royal jelly," a predigested food made by the nurses for the occasion—and the food does the rest.

Meanwhile the news that a new queen is coming spreads all thru the hive. The old queen hears it or feels it—knows it somehow—and flies about in a royal rage, screaming—"piping"—and searching for her rival. If she could get at her she would cut thru the cell in which she lives and stab her to death. But the bees know that and put a guard to restrain her. If necessary, the guard kills her. Under any circumstances, the bee master kills her by pinching her head as soon as the new queen is ready to perform her duties.

So the lot of the bee is not so very enviable, after all. The hive is full of plots, conspiracies, jealousies, wars and murders. The colony is always ready to turn on the queen and execute her if she fails to serve them well. The drones are slaughtered as a matter of course when honey gathering ceases, even tho there may be a great surplus stored up.

The worker's lot is one of grinding toil, more severe than any known to humanity. She is a slim Amazon, whose one soft spot, apparently, is for the brood. She's a fanatic for neatness and order in the hive. She tidies up frantically, and when she feels that she is dying, her last effort is expended in making her way out, so that she may not cause trouble. She is certainly not selfish, but a martyr to duty as she understands it.

Yonkers, N. Y.

# "Why?"

BY REV. CHARLES M. SHELDON

THERE are some puzzling things in our boasted civilization which continue to remain more or less mysterious to the average man and woman. It is not altogether a pleasant frame of mind for one to be continually asking the little question, "Why?" as he goes about his day's work. Nevertheless, the object of this little article is to ask this question in a number of instances which are more or less constantly obtruding themselves upon the writer's attention. If any readers of THE INDEPENDENT can answer any of these questions, it would be a source of relief to the mind of more than one individual who has been disturbed by what may seem to be little things, but which nevertheless are a part of the day's program.

For instance, to begin with, why should the Church perpetuate century after century the curious and hopeless custom of maintaining its ministry on a pay system which has no regular advancement? Thousands of ministers in this country who began their service several years ago in churches which paid a salary of $1,500 are receiving exactly the same compensation today. In the course of these years, the ministers have at least in some cases doubled their efficiency as preachers, pastors and organizers. They have in hundreds of cases seen their churches grow in the same ratio. I have in my mind, as I write, at least twenty-five churches where the membership has doubled and even trebled in ten years' time; but the minister is still receiving the same salary with which he started. This failure to compensate for effort expended is not true of any other profession in the world. I think now of two young men who started their life careers at the same time, twenty years ago. One is a surgeon and physician and the other is a minister. The minister has seen his church grow from 100 members to 500. He is an efficient, capable and at times a brilliant man. He loves his church people and they love him. His salary when he began was $1,600. It is now $2,000. The people who love him and whom he serves have actually given him $400 advance thru a period of twenty years of hard and unselfish work. There are in this church at least twenty-five men who own automobiles, any one of whom could out of his own pocket pay the entire salary and never miss it.

The other young man had a hard struggle for the first three years to make his way. It is estimated that he is now worth at least $50,000, and he performs operations which bring him in $250 or $300 apiece. It is not unusual for him to make $1,000 a week. He is no brighter mentally than the minister and he is not any more useful to the community. The same thing is true immediately when we enter the world of business. The preacher, of all men in the world today, has little hope, as he looks forward to the rainy day. He can grow old and poor with the high cost of living confronting him and people do not seem to care. Why?

The average citizen turns to his daily paper and sees that the Government has hit the trusts another blow. Before he starts up to the grocery store to order the dinner for the day, he congratulates his wife and himself over the vigorous measures that are being taken. When he asks the grocer the price of a certain commodity which is controlled by a trust, he finds that it has gone up a cent or a cent and a half higher per pound or quart. He wants to know "Why?" and the grocer does not know. It has simply gone up; that is all. Meanwhile the Government is fining the trust, and—glorious fact—the trust is found guilty and obliged to pay its fine. "At last," the average citizen says, "justice is done; the guilty are being punished. The iniquitous trust is being overhauled by a stern and justice-loving Government." The fine of one million dollars or more is turned into the United States Treasury. At last the people have come to their own!

But when the man's grocery bill comes in he notes the little fact that several items have increased their price per

pound or package. He pays the grocery bill like an honest man—he always does—and then he does some arithmetic. He computes an interesting sum which figures out the interesting fact that the guilty trust which paid its fine cheerfully to the Government has made that much out of the people by raising the price a cent or two. Then the man goes home to his wife at night and says, "Did you know I had been fined one million dollars by the Government for breaking the law?" His wife says, "Why, no, John; I did not know it." "Well," he says, "I have, and I am paying it like an honest man." The average citizen, when he goes to bed, says to himself, "Why?" What is the use of anti-trust laws which affect to break the trusts if they can quietly raise the prices of the articles and pay those fines by proxy? Also there was an item in the paper yesterday telling about a man who stole some chickens. They put him in jail. Why do they not put men in jail who steal one million dollars from the Government? It is a strange civilization.

The average citizen once in a while is sick or his wife needs the care of a physician. The physician is called in and the husband anxiously wants to know what is the matter. The physician writes a prescription and says to the man, "Take that to the drug store and get it filled out." The plain citizen does so and he receives a bottle or a box which costs from 40 to 60 cents. He may not use more than a fraction of the pills in the box or the liquid in the bottle, but it costs him 60 cents just the same. He wants to know "Why?" Meeting a man who understands doctors' prescriptions and knows how to interpret them out of dead languages, this man says: "You go to the drug store and buy these articles out of bulk without any prescription and see what happens." The average citizen does so and finds he can get identically the same material for 10 cents for which he has to pay 60 cents on a doctor's prescription. "Why?" Are the doctors in league with the drug stores? Can any one blame the average citizen for asking the question? It is simply a fact all over this country that drugs which in the actual compounding cost exactly 5 cents are retailed out thru doctors' prescriptions at 40 cents. The man's wife becomes seriously ill. He is obliged to call in another doctor for consultation. He does so. The doctor comes into the house, looks at his wife a few minutes, asks a few questions, and goes away. The man afterward calls up this consulting doctor to know what is the matter with his wife and what his counsel is concerning her treatment. This doctor says he has no counsel to offer and does not know what course should be pursued. In a few days the man gets a bill for $25 service. Suppose a man should come to your house to see you about a job you had to do in the yard. You point out the job to him and he looks at it, asks a few questions, and says he thinks he cannot do it, and goes away. Afterward he sends in a bill for working on this job. The average citizen wants to know "Why?" the consulting doctor who has been in the house a few minutes and rendered no decision and offered no advice worth taking, considers himself entitled to such payment.

The cost of sickness for poor people and for any kind of people when it comes to the administration of medicine is simply enormous. It is beyond reason, and there ought to be some explanation given to those who ask this question thru the dimness and vagueness of their misery and bewilderment.

An American girl goes out to service. She is a good cook and housekeeper. She is clean, attractive, and has been thru the high school. It is the work of a skilled woman to look after the kitchen of an American household. It is not unskilled labor, but the highest kind of skilled labor. This girl measures up to this standard. She cooks the meals, purchases the food, looks after the household in general; but the moment she steps into this house she is a "hired girl." At once there close around her all the walls of social stigma. In nine cases out of ten she is confined in the cheapest and most uncomfortable room in the house. It has no bath. She is well paid for her service, we will grant, but she is an outcast from society because she works in the kitchen. When the girl leaves the woman of the house is driven into the kitchen to do the work; does society put its stigma on her? She sits in the same pew at

church, she moves in the same circle of women acquaintances. She is respected and honored and loved by a large circle of society just the same, but if, disguised, she were to go to work as a "hired girl," her social standing would all be gone. The average citizen would like to know "Why?"

The liquor business in this country is one of the most powerful and influential organizations in the world. It does more damage than any other one organization in the entire universe. It casts its blight over thousands of otherwise happy homes. It wrecks and ruins and annihilates. It is an enemy of good politics, it is a disturber of the common peace, it is hell on earth to the multitude. But the United States Government protects this monstrous thing. A law is passed by a State declaring this business to be criminal and treating it like a criminal. It sends the man who makes this poison and sells it to jail, just as it sends horse thieves to jail, and this law is upheld by the highest law in the land as constitutional. What does the Government do? It allows this traffic to come into the prohibition States at will. It permits the coming of this poison across the borders. If a drove of diseased cattle attempted to cross the border from Missouri into Kansas, driven by some money-loving owner, the authority of the State could keep them back; but Kansas is powerless to forbid the entrance into its borders of carloads and trainloads of whisky, which it has declared in its laws to be poison to the people. And also, why do the authorities in power never say anything about the liquor business? What President of the United States in all its history has ever spoken out in a message to Congress about this danger to the republic? Can any one cite a sentence in any public message to Congress by any President of the United States which touches on the liquor question, except possibly in the attitude of the Government toward liquor in *foreign* possessions? If there is any sentence anywhere in any official message by any President of the United States which has ever said anything about the liquor business, I would like to see it. Why are those in the seats of the mighty so silent about this business? And why does the Government trample on the rights of States in refusing to pass an interstate commerce law which will protect the people from an iniquity which they have declared to be criminal?

It is nearly 2,000 years now since the birth of the Prince of Peace, and almost the only great nations in all the world that are working day and night to increase their armaments are Christian nations. The United States, Great Britain, Germany, may be classed as leading Protestant, at least nominally, Christian countries, and these are the three countries which are straining every nerve to build greater ships, bigger guns, thicker armor, and more deadly explosives. Where are the real causes of the war spirit to be found? Are they to be found with the editors of some rabid newspapers, with a naval clique in Washington or London or Berlin, with a little handful of professional soldiers, with the firms that make a living by building warships and guns, with the powder manufacturers and the explosive inventors? Why does this war activity go on so feverishly? Who is behind it? The average man, who usually walks thru his own peaceful world and sees no more need of a battleship than he does of a herd of white elephants to help him in his day's work, is bewildered. He wants to know, and he is going to ask "Why?" a good many times, and continue to ask it until he gets some kind of an answer.

The life of the average man is hard enough without having these questions come into his daily life so often. The struggle for bread and butter on the part of the common people tasks their powers to such an extent that it is a great pity that they should be obliged to stumble over this little word "Why?" so often. Life should be made up more of exclamations of delight and satisfaction and hope and anticipation, than of question marks concerning injustice and wrong and crookedness. Always to be putting this question "Why?" in front of one's breakfast or dinner takes away one's appetite. Nevertheless, tomorrow morning, hundreds of thousands of plain citizens will wake up, grab their daily paper, look it over between bites, lay it down and start to work asking this everlasting question about a score of things in addition to those here mentioned.

TOPEKA, KAN.

# Literature

## Mother

One of the finest outputs of sincere experimenting with life is the realization which finally comes of the beauty, the dignity, and the worth-whileness of the common lot when it is taken with unconscious courage and good cheer. It is that realization which brings around many a restless young man or woman who started with contempt for the humdrum fate of his father and mother to something like a passion of defense of it as the fullest and richest, by and large, which comes to the human being. To understand how completely the hard and ugly outward things of life may be reduced to unimportance by the inward joys which natural human life may bring is one of the great revelations. Everything which helps a self-torturing world to this revelation is precious.

Because it does this in a remarkable degree Kathleen Norris's little book, *Mother,** has an importance quite exceptional in fiction. A sweet and natural story, charmingly told, it is—but it is more. The title is the theme. The eldest of seven children, the heroine, has thru all her girlhood revolted against the limitations and ugliness which poverty imposes on all the members of a large household. Finally, in an entirely natural way, she becomes a favored inmate in a house where everything is done that wealth intelligently managed can do to make living both beautiful and automatic. She loves it all—the luxury, the travel, the opportunity, the associations. In contrast her old life seems increasingly pitiful. She resents her beloved mother's lot; is irritated at the thought of what her mother and sisters are missing. Then her heart is awakened. Back in her own home, in the helter-skelter of three meals a day, to be prepared with the help of one poor maid, in the rush and tumble of children to be fed and clothed, to be sent to school and to be kept happy and well—she, for the first time, has a vision of the inner life of her home.

Very simply, very directly, Mrs. Norris shows the mystery of love which makes their poor home infinitely richer in the quality of its feeling and experience than the lovely gilded shell with which it is contrasted. There is no insistence that it is so—no explanation. But you *know* it—you know there is no comparison. In one case you have *life*, hard, laboring life, but rich in its fruition and inward satisfaction, firm as the rock and high as the heavens. In the other you have the intricate, colorful, magnificent machinery which men and women devise to escape life, and which you know to be machinery.

It is Mrs. Norris's joyous conviction of the worth-whileness of this mother of hers—the full-hearted pride and reverence for her that makes the story at once so tender and so powerful. In the beautiful dedication, which I take it is to her father and mother, one finds the key to her inspiration. It is given to few, who as the years go on feel increasing love for a father or mother long dead, to express that love in a tribute so perfect as *Mother*.

Ida M. Tarbell.

* *Mother*. By Kathleen Norris. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.

## The Art of Flying

Many books on this subject are now appearing, but they are mostly of an ephemeral nature, because the art of aerial navigation is advancing so rapidly that what is said about it today will be out of date in a few months. Dr. Zahm has avoided this difficulty, and produced a book of permanent value by keeping to the historical and scientific aspects of the subject.† It is a double book, which might well have been issued in two volumes. The last part contains a somewhat technical discussion of the properties of the atmosphere and its currents. The general reader will be more interested in the preceding parts, containing

† Aerial Navigation. A Popular Treatise on the Growth of Its Conception, Experimental Methods, Present Progress, Future Possibilities. By Albert Francis Zahm. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

a detailed history of the development of balloons and aeroplanes from the time of Icarus's legendary flight and Leonardo Da Vinci's sketches to the triumphs of Zeppelin and the Wrights. All of the machines of importance and some of un importance are described and pictured.

Turner's *Romance of Aeronautics*[2] is also intended for the general reader. The material is heterogeneous, but curious and interesting, and must have required wide reading for its collection. Altho an Englishman, the author gives full credit to the Wright brothers and quotes much from their original papers of 1901 and 1903, which were not very enthusiastically received at the time, but are now recognized as marking a new era of human achievement. Mr. Turner not only carries the history of ballooning and aviation well into the present year, but dips into the future far as the human eye can see, using Kipling and Wells to aid his vision.

Professor Ennis[3] likewise considers the possibilities of aerial warfare, but turns from the vision with a shudder and ends his book with a strong plea for universal peace. He is less concerned with the history and romance of aeronautics than with its practicalities, and he hits the happy medium between the strictly technical and the merely readable. The volume is briefer than the two preceding, but for a man who really wants to understand the principles and problems of modern aeroplane and balloon construction it is the best book of the bunch. The explanatory diagrams are admirably apt and clear.

The inventor or constructor will, however, find none of the above so useful to him as Mr. Kennedy's *Aeroplane Construction*,[4] for this gives the mathematics of his work, particularly the calculation of the curves of the planes and propellers, and the determination of the center of gravity. Besides the necessary formulæ for figuring them out, the volume contains a table of the actual dimensions of the types in vogue.

[2] THE ROMANCE OF AERONAUTICS. *By Charles C. Turner.* With 52 diagrams and illustrations. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.

[3] FLYING MACHINES TODAY. *By William Duane Ennis.* With 122 diagrams and illustrations. New York: D. Van Nostrand Co. $1.50.

[4] THE PRINCIPLES OF AEROPLANE CONSTRUCTION. *By Rankin Kennedy.* With calculations, formulæ and 51 illustrations. New York: D. Van Nostrand Co. $1.50.

## Stedman's Essays

IT would not be easy to find any book so packed with the story of the men of letters whose center was New York, as was the two-volume biography of Edmund Clarence Stedman, published a year ago. The struggle of a youth born to be a poet, possessed by the poetic spirit to an intense degree, and finally attaining, as thru fire, the full mastery of the art, is made vivid in the correspondence of a life-time. What is at the bottom of the art, and what it means to be an artist in verse, the critic made known in many volumes of letters, essays, and criticisms. A small part only of the miscellaneous mass of his work is ever likely to be republished. A small volume of selections from the best of it is now on the editor's table. *Genius and Other Essays*,[1] samples them all. Here is some of his fairest work. "Genius," giving title to the book, is a stalwart defense, first of all of the old claim—as old as the prophets of Israel and the seers of Greece, that to the highest poetic mood there must be a contributing factor not in the will of man, nor in his intellectual faculty at all, but from the outside. Holmes writes to Whittier in 1878 concerning a certain poem written by the doctor and pleasing to the Quaker: "I wrote the poem rather as a duty than a pleasure, yet here and there I found myself taken off my feet by that sudden influx of a tide that comes from we know not whence, but which makes being, and especially internal vision, so intense and real." It was some such idea as this that Stedman had expanded, and defended his expansion.

His is a bold claim for poetry, as far-reaching as that old assumption of divine origin for the great heroes of the ancient world, for the plenary inspiration of kings still in the flesh. Stedman's defense carries with it much learning. He is not content with assigning to the choice poet a choice ancestry, a fortuitous gathering of the streams from sources wide apart and not to be wholly traced until we can thaw out the glaciers in the upper hills of Time. He

[1] GENIUS AND OTHER ESSAYS. *By Edmund Clarence Stedman.* Edited by Laura Stedman and George M. Gould, M.D. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.50.

will have a flow of power, select, peculiar, that comes to us as the dream angels come to children. Perhaps it was with this thought in his mind that in another essay he grouped as a "Belt of Asteroids," some dozens of poets who were favored once only, or at most twice, with the fanning of angelic wings. In this high claim for genius he is delightfully enthusiastic, but he is more humanly satisfying, when, in his riper years, he labored with keener powers to guide the lovers of song to Bryant, Landor, the two Stoddards, to Keats and Blake. The book is a fine illustration of Stedman's love for the noble art.

**The Historic Christ in the Faith of Today.** By William Alexander Grist. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $2.50.

At the beginning of his book Mr. Grist declares that there can be no authentic biography of Jesus. The materials necessary for its preparation do not exist, for the Gospels, our chief and almost only sources, are first and foremost dogmatic writings. The author does not put himself in the "limited number of men intellectually equipt for dealing with the recondite problems arising out of the synoptical and Johannine literature," but contents himself with presenting a conception of the life of Christ to which he has "been guided by an honest, earnest impressionism." The method of approach, therefore, is from the ideal to the historic, and the latter is interpreted in the light of the former. This does not mean that Mr. Grist is not familiar with the historic and literary problems that are entangled with his subject. He recognizes the "difficulties, uncertainties and discrepancies in the Gospels"; but holds that, when these are cleared away, the old impression of the life of Jesus is not materially changed. However, in spite of the acknowledged meagerness and confusion of materials, the many unsolved problems, and the necessity of much conjecture and fragmentary treatment, Mr. Grist obtains a chronological and tolerably complete history of the ministry of Jesus, drawing upon all four Gospels for the picture. The theory that John's Gospel corrects the other three is accepted, altho we are warned against placing much reliance upon its chronology, because it is "dominated thruout by a theological plan." On this hypothesis the author has no hesitation in pronouncing the raising of Lazarus historical, but "to enable us to think of the story as historical" he takes it from the closing weeks of Christ's life and places it in the middle period of his ministry. He accounts for its omission from the Synoptic narratives on the ground that at this time Peter (to whom the Synoptic tradition goes back) was still away on the Galilean mission, and so did not witness the miracle. The general effect of the book, if not its aim, is of a mediating nature. Much is granted to the critics on the basis of the demands of literary and historical investigation and strict scientific construction, and then practically all is saved for the "faith of today" on the basis of religious impressionism and inherent possibility. According to our author, Professor Burkitt is "one of the frankest and most fair-minded of critics," but his conclusion that the fourth Gospel is "not history of matters of fact, but a Christian philosophy cast in an historical form" is to be regarded as the expression of an attitude of mind and a mental atmosphere properly characterized as "poisonous skepticism." Such statements are hard to reconcile, but they indicate the spirit of the book and the public to which it must appeal. The work is characterized by a directness of style and a freshness of exposition that make it unusually interesting, and its frank presentation of various views reveals the aspects of the subject most under discussion today.

**American Socialism of the Present Day.** By Jessie W. Hughan. New York: John Lane Co. $1.25

**The Superstition Called Socialism.** By G. W. de Tunzelmann. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.

These books supplement each other. One gives an account of the status today of Socialist parties and groups in the United States and the other gives similar information for England. But the tone and style of the books are quite dissimilar. Tho Miss Hughan is avowedly in sympathy with Socialism she has gone

to work in a dispassionate way to reveal the guiding principles of American Socialists, their divergences of view on some points, their tactics and discipline, the weakness of some of their methods and the vagueness of some of their hopes. The book all thru is dignified and scholarly. Mr. de Tunzelmann, on the contrary, having been hired to deliver the lectures against Socialism from which the book is manufactured, displays his animus on every page. He indulges in personal attacks so readily and joyously as to destroy the value of his work for American readers, to whom the people he assaults are not known even by name. It is only irritating to be told that opponents "were not possessed of a small modicum of intelligence" or that they "were distinctly weak in intellect, albeit not sufficiently so to warrant their seclusion in asylums as idiots or imbeciles." If the anti-socialist societies in England, subsidized and petted as they are by the aristocracy, are driven to use such un-aristocratic weapons they must surely be in desperate straits. Tho a student may read the American work with satisfaction undampened by such douches of billingsgate he may well be bewildered over the diversity of view it reveals among leading Socialists, a diversity more pronounced if English Socialists are included in the survey. Tho bewildering, however, this diversity is a sign of life. Socialism is disclosed as a growing, changing body of doctrine, not a fossilized creed. If it is to adapt itself to changing political and economic conditions, it must still grow and become yet more flexible and adaptable than it has so far shown itself.

## Literary Notes

....A present-day study of *The Unification of the Churches* (Revell; 50 cents) is given in a little booklet by D. W. Fisher, D. D. The causes, advantages and disadvantages of disunion are presented, and the need and possibilities of union are briefly discussed.

....William E. McLennan has published a revised edition of his little volume entitled *In His Footsteps* (Eaton & Mains; 75 cents). He calls it A Record of Travel to and in the land of Christ with an attempt to mark the Lord's journeyings in chronological order from His birth to His ascension. The chronology of Stevens and Burton's Harmony has been largely followed. The large number of illustrations and maps are helpful.

....Harper & Brothers are the publishers of a dainty giftbook made up of sketches of a dozen *Women of the Bible* ($1) from the pens of as many different eminent scholars and divines. The illustrations are good, but hardly oriental.

....Students of Church history will be interested in Clark D. Lamberton's *Themes from St. John's Gospel in Early Roman Catacomb Paintings* (Princeton Univ. Press). A large number of illustrations accompany a very elaborate treatment of the subject in the text.

....A mystery well concealed and stirring events growing out of it make *I Fasten a Bracelet*, by David Potter (Lippincott, $1.25) an unusually interesting tale. The bracelet is of iron and locked upon the heroine's wrist in no sentimental fashion as a pledge of her obedience.

....The genial personality of John Drew endeared the play *Smith* to his large public. The play has been made over into a novel that in some respects recalls Zangwill's "Merely Mary Ann," but the hero of *Smith*, by David Gray, is much the finer fellow, the heroine of each is a self-respecting servant girl. (Duffield, $1.20.)

....Rev. Dr. W. J. Dawson's essays in *The Book of Courage* (Revell; $1.25) are written in his best style, full of sympathy and a deep understanding of the springs of hopefulness and joy even in defeat. The pages are scattered with literary allusions and well chosen incidents which enrich and carry forward the author's thought and enthusiasm for the highest and best in life.

....The interest that has been aroused in Europe by what has been called "the American philosophy" is shown by the offer of a prize of $400 by the Catholic Institute of Parigi, Italy, for an essay on "The Value of Pragmatism as a Religious Doctrine." The instructions to contestants are "Define the different forms of pragmatism, distinguish the elements of it which concern religion and evaluate them." The Italian Academy of Moral and Political Sciences also offers a prize of the same value for the best essay submitted in 1912 on "Pragmatism; Its Origins, Principal Forms, Meaning and Value."

....Few writers have the ability to put history into a popular and attractive form without sacrificing accuracy and proportion. The recent working over of great masses of material makes such a task especially difficult

in the case of the history of the Hebrew religion. Prof. Alfred Loisy has performed in an admirable way this exacting work. *The Religion of Israel* (Putnam; $1.50) in the Crown Theological Library is a translation of Loisy's "La Religion d'Israël," and brings to English readers the ripe fruitage of that scholar's work in this important field. The balance of the book is all that could be desired, and the easy, graceful style of the original is well preserved in the English version.

....We discussed at some length in our Education Number the first volume of Professor Monroe's *Cyclopedia of Education* (Macmillan, $5) and we can here only mention the publication of the second volume, which we must reserve for criticism later. It covers the section Chu-Fus and therefore contains the very important subjects of "colleges," "commercial education" and "football." Doubtless the next volume will begin with an article on "fussing," a vital topic in co-educational colleges.

....A number of delightful essays and sketches are used in making up Mr. George S. Merriam's composite portrait of *The Man of Today* (Houghton; $1.25). It is man at his best in the various walks of life that the author depicts. Reminiscent appreciations of Phillips Brooks, Edward Everett Hale and Emerson are combined with sketches of some characters less known to the public; and pleasant, suggestive rambles among the common things of everyday life. The tone of the essays is bright and cheerful, and every page has a flavor of idealism tempered by a wealth of experience.

....The new *Schaft-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge* now reaches its eleventh volume, and one more will complete this great work. We find it carefully edited, and its American editors have faithfully and intelligently added to the German originals of the longer articles what is needed for English-speaking readers, besides adding a multitude of smaller titles. The present volume covers such subjects as Spinoza, Sun Worship, Sunday, Sunday Schools, Song of Solomon, Symbolism (Creeds), Talmud (with a double page of the Talmud, Hebrew and translation), Theism, Theology, Theological Seminaries, Tithes and Total Abstinence. We repeat our commendation of this encyclopedia for ministerial and other libraries. (Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York. $5.)

We have received a "Bulletin of the University of South Carolina," in the form of a pamphlet of forty-three pages entitled "Participle and Infinitive in *-ing*" by Associate Prof. Reed Smith. This university is doing a good deal of "extension work" in its various departments, by means of lectures, correspondence courses, and the quarterly bulletins. The above-named pamphlet treats in a fairly complete and entirely lucid way the intricacies of this limited field of English syntax, which presents more intricacies than any other class of English constructions, except the future tense phrases. In both of these fields of syntax the complexities have arisen from the fact that the forms now in use have their origin in widely different Anglo-Saxon forms or constructions, which with certain changes in function have become closely associated in modern English. The historical facts in regard to the verbal *-ing* forms are stated by the author, as well as the unlike ways in which modern grammarians have dealt with these forms, some preferring the name "gerund" for those verbals in *ing* which retain in a marked degree their verbal characteristics, while others reject this term as needless to the nomenclature of English grammar. The present-day combinations of noun, adjective and verb functions in these verbals in *-ing* are illustrated and stated and exercises for class use have been compiled from various literary sources. The pamphlet will be of use to teachers of English in secondary schools.

....An occasional contributor to THE INDEPENDENT, Mr. André Tridon, writes to the editor of the Chicago *Evening Post* a letter that the linotype man has disfigured almost as the *Post* linotyper in "Queed," who made the author of "unanswerable" editorials refer to a "procession of fleas" (instead of a succession of pleas) going up to the Bavarian Diet. "Arnold Bennett may be an interesting novelist," one reads, "but why should he expatriate on foreign literature?" The letter-writer is indignant at Mr. Bennett's naming Richardson as "father" of the "French realistic school."

> "Richardson, however, was not known in France until Abbé Prevost, famous since 1731 as the realistic author of 'Manon,' revealed him to his countrymen. On the other hand, Richardson, whose 'Pamela' did not appear until 1741, confessed to having been inspired by Marivaux's realistic 'Life of Marianne,' published in 1731."

The question of the relations of Marivaux, Richardson, Prevost and Rousseau is interesting to every student of comparative literature—and to a good many plain novel readers. In spite of its exaggerations, the late Joseph Texte's "Jean-Jacques Rousseau et les Origines du Cosmopolitisme littéraire" remains the most suggestive work in this field.

There has lately been published a volume by Prof. Paul Stapfer which has something to say of Richardson from the French standpoint; but this work on *Humour et Humoristes* (Paris: Fischbacher; 3 francs 50) is much less concerned with Richardson than

ann Fielding. That is as it should be. And M. Stapfer writes that there is nothing in all the work of Fielding, "which passes for indelicate, so shocking to our moral sense as the improbable story of which the author of 'Pamela' pretended to make a subject of edification." But tho the Honorary Dean of the Faculty of Letters of Bordeaux writes of Fielding (whom he finds, not a "barren rascal," but "an ancestor"), and of Jean-Paul, as also of Mme. de Noailles ("Une Précieuse d'aujourd'hui"), the most interesting of his subjects is Anatole France, who joins humor to "attcristc." For M. France is one of the few writers among our contemporaries who is worth a re-reading (that is, if he is worth a first reading). This mordant, yet smiling philosopher differs from most "documented" moderns in the quality of his erudition. Most workers in the modern novel—and Zola may stand for the type—documented themselves as to a determined subject: locomotives or stock-brokerage or the stock-yards of Chicago, as the sad case may be.

"It is not so that our author proceeds. His documents are never spoils lately acquired for the sake of passing exploitation; they form part of an old deposit, amassed from the time of school studies down. Consistently maintained since then, always on hand, whence the writer derives his materials with that serenity . . . which is given to all true masters of their stores by the tranquil pride of long possession."

To his classical erudition is joined a wonderful store of language-lore, a knowledge of the Middle Ages, including all the hagiography, and, out of what we call modern learning, an ease in physical and psychological science such as some specialists even lack. But that is not all. This is only the scholastic equipment of this disciple of Renan. Anatole France is humorist as well as Hellene, hagiographer and Hegelian. Read M. Stapfer if you question the wonder of all this. Read the "Histoire Contemporaine," his "Jardin d'Epicure," his "Thaïs" and his "Livre de mon Ami," if you will; that will be even better. But, in spite of his learning, in spite of his solvent humor, is Anatole France, when all is said and done, only a sterile modern?

....M. France is not one of the moderns considered in Victor Giraud's volume of *Maîtres de l'Heure* that lies open on our desk (Paris: Hachette; 3 francs 50), but that must be because the essay on his works is deferred until the publication of the second volume that is promised. Two authors recently deceased, Brunetière and de Vogüé, one who wrote his best long since (M. Bourget), and two of whom we do not weary (MM. Loti and Faguet) furnish the matter of M. Giraud's book: that is a painstaking if not an inspired labor. Readers of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* will recognize these scholarly essays: of a type in which the French genius is rich indeed.

## Pebbles

A TRAVELING man stopped to watch a small colored boy who stood on one foot, inclined his woolly head far to one side, and pounded vigorously on his skull with the palm of his right hand.

"Hello, boy," grinned the drummer, whose memory was carried back to his own boyhood days by the familiar action, "what are you doing?"

"Got wattah in mah eah," replied the boy.

"Oh, ho," laughed the drummer, "I know just how that is. Many a time I have felt just like that after being in swimming."

"Swimmin' nuffin'," the boy exclaimed; "ah been eatin' watahmilyun."—*Youngstown Telegram.*

JACK AND JILL.

*A Poem by Edgar Allan Poe*

It was down by the dark tarn of Aiden,
At Aiden far under the hill,
That this thing occurred to a maiden
Who went by the brief name of Jill,
By the mystic prænomen of Jill.

She was sent up the hill by her mother
Along with a youngster named Jack.
He may have been cousin or brother—
(One guess is as good as another)—
The dead years these details now smother,
And that's a misfortune, alack!

They went up the hill to fetch water.
Jack stumbled and dented his crown;
And Jill, with a terrible clatter,
Accompanied the young fellow down,
Came shuddering, thuddering down—
Came blithering, slithering down.

It was there by the dark tarn of Aiden,
Of Aiden far under the hill,
That these things occurred to a maiden
Who went by the brief name of Jill,
By the boiled-down and terse designation,
The mystic prænomen of Jill.

—*Puck.*

By a happy coincidence, we have lately found, among a quantity of poems submitted long ago to THE INDEPENDENT, and accepted, tho never published, a manuscript of William Wordsworth, dealing with this same fable. This would seem the time to make it public:

I travell'd among unknown men
Before I came to where
A maid did quit her daisied glen
A pail uphill to bear.

Jill was her name, in sun and shower,
Her lover's name was Jack;
To her he lisp'd: "A lovlier flower
I never breath'd, alack!

"Here, give the pail," he did command.
And she (and she alone)
A vision of delight did stand
Hardby a mossy stone.

But as they trod the downward path,
Forgetting all in laughter,
Love tripp'd Jack up; the aftermath—
Poor Jill came tumbling after

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## Mr. Roosevelt and the Trusts

DURING the sessions, in August last, of the House committee which was making an inquiry concerning the Steel Corporation, there were indications of an attempt to show that the panic of 1907 had been deliberately caused, or manufactured, so to speak, by groups of Eastern capitalists in order that they might profit by it. Questions to witnesses and comments upon their statements showed that certain members of the Democratic majority either accepted this theory or expected to establish it by the testimony. It was in that part of the inquiry which related to the purchase of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the Steel Corporation that the search for this explanation of the panic was most clearly seen—an explanation which might point to a conspiracy designed to compel a sale of this Southern company by the embarrassed speculators who controlled its capital stock. One of the witnesses was the late John W. Gates, whose plans had been upset by the sale, and who was not a friend of the purchasers. Another was Mr. Roosevelt, who, as President, had virtually approved the purchase. He repeated the arguments which had been addressed to him by Judge Gary and Mr. Frick, and asserted that by his action "the panic was stopped," on or about November 4, 1907, a few days after the beginning of it. While we could not admit that the panic was "stopped" at that time by him or any other person, it seemed to us that he had been moved by a sense of duty, and that his action had served the public interest.

There was an attempt in the committee to show that he had been deceived or misled. In the somewhat remarkable petition or bill of complaint filed by the Government in its recent suit against the Steel Corporation, it is asserted that Mr. Roosevelt was misled. It is understood that Mr. Dickinson, of Tennessee, a prominent Democrat who was employed by the Government to conduct this prosecution, was assisted by the committee and the records of its inquiry. Some have thought they saw in the allegations and arguments of the filed petition much that reminded them of the committee's views and of its attitude toward the Corporation. This formal allegation by the Department of Justice—and virtually by President Taft—that President Roosevelt was deceived, has caused the latter to publish a very interesting and important contribution to the current discussion about Trusts.

At the beginning, Mr. Roosevelt denies repeatedly and emphatically that he was misled by the representatives of the Steel Corporation. They told him the truth, he says, and any assertion to the contrary is not true. Moreover, the Corporation did not acquire a monopoly of the Southern iron ores, but has now less than 20 per cent. of them and "perhaps not over 16 per cent." He goes on to show that the Corporation's share of the entire iron and steel output, which was nearly 66 per cent. in 1901, had declined to 58 per cent. in 1906; that the shrinking continued until the share was only about 54¼ per cent. in 1910; and that less than 2 per cent. was contributed to this by the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. That is to say, the independent manufacturers have been gaining thruout the entire life of the Corporation, the acquisition of the Tennessee Company "did not change the situation," and "during the decade the Steel Corpo-

ration has steadily lost in monopolistic character." From which it may be inferred that the Government's prosecution of the Corporation is not approved by Mr. Roosevelt.

Nor is it approved by James R. Garfield, formerly Mr. Roosevelt's Secretary of the Interior, who, in a letter which the ex-President publishes, speaks of this decrease of the share of output, commends the Corporation, expresses his belief that "we" were not "deceived by Judge Gary," says he thinks "this is a case that shows clearly the difference between destructive litigation and constructive legislation," and adds the following:

"The position now taken by the Government is absolutely destructive of legitimate business, because they outline no rule of conduct for business of any magnitude. It is absurd to say that the courts can lay down such rules. The most the courts can do is to find as legal or illegal the transactions brought before them. Hence, after years of tedious litigation there would be no clear-cut rule for future action."

Mr. Garfield was a delegate at the recent La Follette Conference, which he attended immediately after a visit to Mr. Roosevelt. That Conference said: "We seek constructive legislation, not destructive litigation."

Turning from the Steel Corporation, Mr. Roosevelt takes up the Trust problem. Having shown how he set out to enforce the Sherman act during his term of office, he remarks that he realized the inadequacy of that statute, but failed to convince Congress and the public that something additional was needed:

"Sincere zealots who believed that all combinations could be destroyed and the old-time conditions of unregulated competition restored, insincere politicians who knew better but made believe that they thought whatever their constituents wished them to think, crafty reactionaries who wished to see on the statute books laws which they believed unenforceable, and the almost solid 'Wall Street crowd' or representatives of 'big business,' who at that time opposed with equal violence both wise and necessary and unwise and improper regulation of business—all fought against the adoption of a sane, effective, and far-reaching policy."

It is hopeless, he continues, to attempt a solution of the problem by a succession of lawsuits. If a great corporation is guilty of nothing but its size, something is lost by breaking it up into small concerns which will be largely under the same control; if it is guilty of unjust practices, as the Tobacco Trust is, something more drastic is needed. But the Tobacco Trust escapes by "a settlement in which the representatives of the Government seem inclined to concur":

"The decision of the Circuit Court, if allowed to stand, means that the Tobacco Trust has merely been obliged to change its clothes, that none of the real offenders have received any real punishment. Surely, miscarriage of justice is not too strong a term to apply to such a result when considered in connection with what the Supreme Court said of this Trust."

Absolute disbandment in such a case is needed, he says, followed by "strict Government supervision." Many who believe they are Progressives, he thinks, represent with respect to this matter only a kind of "sincere rural toryism," holding that by means of the Sherman act business can be restored to the competitive conditions of the middle of the last century:

"Any such effort is foredoomed to end in failure, and, if successful, would be mischievous to the last degree. Business cannot be successfully conducted in accordance with the practices and theories of sixty years ago unless we abolish steam, electricity, big cities, and, in short, not only all modern business and modern industrial conditions, but all the modern conditions of our civilization. The effort to restore competition as it was sixty years ago, and to trust for justice solely to this proposed restoration of competition, is just as foolish as if we should go back to the flintlocks of Washington's Continentals as a substitute for modern weapons of precision.

"The effort to prohibit all combinations, good or bad, is bound to fail, and ought to fail; when made, it merely means that some of the worst combinations are not checked and that honest business is checked. Our purpose should be, not to strangle business as an incident of strangling combinations, but to regulate big corporations in thorogoing and effective fashion, so as to help legitimate business as an incident to thoroly and completely safeguarding the interests of the people as a whole."

The deliberate lawbreaker should not be placed on a par with "the man eager to obey the law, who desires to find out what the law is, and then to live up to it." In a corporation, great size is not a crime, altho it suggests strict executive supervision. Good weapons wherewith to fight in the great field of international industrial competition should not be taken away from the nation. Mr. Roose-

velt would have us enter upon a course of supervision, control and regulation of great corporations, by means of an executive body like the Interstate Commerce Commission. This commission should prescribe terms for a reassembling of the parts of a Trust dissolved for unjust practices:

"We need to formulate immediately and definitely a policy which, in dealing with big corporations that behave themselves and which contain no menace save what is necessarily potential in any corporation which is of great size and very well managed, shall aim not at their destruction but at their regulation and supervision, so that the Government shall control them in such fashion as amply to safeguard the interests of the whole public, including producers, consumers and wage-workers. This control should, if necessary, be pushed in extreme cases to the point of exercising control over monopoly prices, and it should be exercised by a board of commission."

We have given at some length the substance of Mr. Roosevelt's statement, because we believe that his policy is a good one and that his explanation and defense of it will have much weight with the public. For a long time THE INDEPENDENT'S exprest opinion has been that there should be an executive commission, empowered to supervise and regulate great corporations (railroads excluded) engaged in interstate business. This work cannot be done by the courts. Evidence as to this is seen in the unsatisfactory settlement of the Tobacco Trust case, accepted by judges who had been the authors of a Trust decision memorable for its strict and severe interpretation of the statute, but who had not, at the end of the litigation, the power to order certain restrictions and limitations proposed by the Attorney-General.

The competitive conditions of many years ago cannot be restored. Even Mr. Wickersham, while insisting upon "absolute competition," admits that "we cannot return to our swaddling clothes."

Unfortunately, it appears that no remedial legislation at the approaching session of Congress can be expected. Mr. Taft will suggest Federal incorporation, which would involve some measure of supervision like that which a commission would exercise. But it is predicted that the Democratic House will pass Mr. Henry's bill, which forbids use of the "rule of reason" in decisions under the Sherman act, and so defines combination offenses that not even Judge Lacombe's two friendly drivers of express wagons could escape conviction. Possibly the situation may be improved by the broad inquiry which the Civic Federation has undertaken.

Some see in Mr. Roosevelt's statement evidence that he seeks a nomination for the Presidency. This is the opinion of the chairman of the Democratic National Committee. We find no sufficient ground for it at present. The publication of the statement, with its criticism of the Government's course, is explained by the ex-President's former relation to enforcement of the Sherman act, the widespread public interest in the Trust problem, and the reference to himself in the Government's petition in the Steel Trust suit. He resents what is said about him in that curious appeal to the court, and he remembers that Mr. Taft was in his Cabinet when, with his approval, the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company was bought. It is no secret, we presume, that Mr. Taft's recent course, political and otherwise, has not been wholly satisfactory to him, and that the warm friendship which once drew these two men together has suffered a chill.

## An American Defender of Persian Liberty

THE sight of Morgan Shuster standing up for the rights of Persia to self-government, and single-handed fighting the aggression of Russia on the one hand and of England on the other is enough to make the heart of an American swell with pride and to revive memories of the days, before the Boer War, when it went without saying that the United States was the friend of every people struggling to maintain its independence. It reminds us that there was a time in the history of our country when we really believed that "resistance to tyrants is obedience to God," and were not afraid to say so in the face of all Europe. But the days have gone by when such men as Kosciusko, and Kossuth, and Garibaldi, and Gambetta were sure of sympathy and applause from this side the Atlantic. We have lost our abso

lute faith in the ultimate triumph of democracy all the world round. We are become distrustful of our own ability at self-government, and consequently we are skeptical of the ability of others. At any display of republican enthusiasm we shake our heads and sigh, like old ladies when they hear of a young couple plunging into matrimony. We watch the relentless absorption of Finland by Russia with cold indifference. We view the efforts of the Chinese to establish a republic with incredulous amusement. We allowed the monarchical Powers of Europe to force a king upon free Norway without a word of remonstrance. We refused the right hand of fellowship to the Portuguese republic. When the Turkish people marched to Constantinople and overthrew the Sultan and put a parliament in his place, we Americans seemed to regard it with the disdain and faint disgust of a fashionable lady who sees her costume imitated by a shopgirl. And when the Persian people marched to Teheran and overthrew the Shah and put a parliament in his place, we felt that this was really reducing the thing to an absurdity.

But the collapse of the monarchy was so complete that even Russia did not have the face to stand by the Shah. The deposed Shah, however, was afforded domicile in Russia, and the Persian Government granted him a big pension on the promise of Russia "to take efficacious measures" to prevent political agitation against Persia on his part. How Russia kept the promise may be seen by the sequel. Last July Mohammed Ali, the ex-Shah, sailed from a Russian port on a Russian vessel with his suite and a consignment of guns and cannon, and landed in Persia within the Russian "sphere of influence" for the reconquest of his throne, "a filibuster in full swing," as Mr. Shuster says. In justice to Russia it should be said that he wore a false beard and that his armament was labeled "mineral water." If we consider that the Russian Government has no secret police in its employ, we may regard the escape as excusable.

The Russian representatives in Persia openly rejoiced over the arrival of Mohammed Ali, referred to him as Shah in their official letters, and gave him as much help as they could, even to the extent of employing the Cossacks against the patriots who resisted the invasion. Nevertheless the ex-Shah received little support from the Persian people and was overwhelmingly defeated.

The ex-Shah's brother, Shua-es-Sultaneh, had engineered the counter-revolution from the inside and raised an insurrection on his landing. Naturally, after the suppression of the movement, the Persian Government declared his estates forfeited and Shuster's treasury guards were sent to take possession. But here Russia again intervenes and threatens to send troops to occupy the northern provinces of Persia. Apparently Mr. Shuster's firm stand has had no better effect than to precipitate matters and to force the two Powers to carry out, sooner than they would have wished, their long laid scheme for the partition of the country. At any rate, he has made them show their hands and drop their hypocritical pretenses of protecting the neutrality and independence of Persia. Henceforth perfidious Albion and ruthless Russia will have to work in the open. Mr. Shuster has claimed and secured six columns in the London *Times* in which to plead the cause of Persia and he handles the subject without gloves. It is "shirt-sleeves diplomacy," for sure, this time. He shows clearly that Great Britain has backed Russia in opposing his efforts to establish order and reform the finances and proves that there is no more excuse for the despatch of sepoys to southern Persia than for the despatch of Cossacks to northern Persia. His exposé of this treasonable conspiracy forces the *Times* to acknowledge that "Russia and Great Britain exercise a control over Persia akin to that exercised over a minor by his guardians." Further quotations will be found in our "Survey of the World."

Mr. Shuster, during his brief regime as Treasurer-General, has, in spite of obstacles and interference, done wonders in the way of reorganization. He has checked the graft of officials, collected taxes from the rich and powerful, stopped the squandering of public funds, brought the payment of Government salaries up to date and afforded protection to commerce; things never before done

in Persia in the memory of living men. He has proved that the regeneration of Persia and the revival of its former prosperity are not impossible if only the country could have a fair chance. But it is not likely to get it. Already the two blades of Atropos's shears are closing together over the unhappy land and soon the thread of its national existence will be severed. The handwriting upon the wall reads: *Peres,* the kingdom, shall be divided and given to the Russians and English.

But even tho that prophecy should be fulfilled in our time we shall always be glad that this ancient realm found an American citizen in her latter days who did his best to defend her interests and to proclaim to the world the injustice done her by the stronger nations which should have protected her liberties and encouraged her aspirations for good government.

## Our Complaint Against Russia

With certain justice we look upon Russia as a half-civilized country. Its institutions are not liberal, and liberality is of the essence of civilization.

Against countries that are but half-civilized we draw indictments, and we make complaints for their treatment of their own citizens and of ours—always with a shrinking question to ourselves whether we are not also half-civilized. The abnormal number of unpunished murders in this country raises the question. The number of murderous strikes elsewhere raises the question whether any country is more than half-civilized.

One of the evidences that Russia is but half-civilized is the fact that she does not treat Jews as she does other citizens. She does not give them equal rights. She will not let them travel freely. She shuts them up in certain districts, or "pales," in which only they can reside. It is very unjust, very wrong, as bad as it would be if she should, as we do, lay disabilities on negroes, refuse to allow them to live except in certain parts of the town, the poorer parts, or to exercise equal rights of voting. But Russia does not have many negroes, and does have some million or more Jews. Russia does not like Jews, does not like their religion. They are not Christians; if they will become Christians they may live and trade and travel as they will.

Of course we in this country, who are not inclined to this particular Russian sort of social and political sin, are quick to damn this sin of theirs, and we hold meetings to condemn it. American Jews, of course, sympathize with the brethren of their religion, and are anxious to do what they can to get conditions changed in Russia. But what can they do, and what can the rest of us do? How can we interfere with the behavior of the government of another country? Would we like to have them interfere with us? What right have we?

We have this special right. Russia refuses to allow American citizens, who are Jews, to visit Russia, where perhaps they have relatives, or business interests, and to travel where they will. The American passport will not protect them. It is an indignity to our great nation, an indignity under which other nations also suffer. We can send soldiers to protect the rights of our citizens in China, but in Russia we do no such thing. Our Jewish citizens who would go to Russia would be insulted and put in a Russian prison, and we have done nothing about it. It is a very bad case, and what ought we to do? Mr. Schiff and a host of rabbis and Jewish citizens say: Break the treaties with Russia; treat her as the uncivilized country she is; have no trading with her; and they ask us to join them in this reprisal.

Let us hear what Russia replies to our demand, for we have again and again asked Russia to make no discrimination against American Jews. She replies that she will give American citizens all the rights she gives her own, and she can give no more. She does not let Russian Jews travel freely, and why should she let foreign Jews do it? This sounds fair, and it sends us back to the old complaint that she treats her own Jews unfairly; and there we are estopped, for how can we intermeddle with her internal policy? We can only present outside public sentiment, which she may ultimately feel.

Let us consider this with the utmost impartiality. Russia excludes foreign Jews; we exclude foreign people. A

Russian comes here with his wife and children. We let the man in with his children, but not his wife; she has an eye-trouble called trachoma, and we exclude all people that have trachoma. It is probably a very bad rule, and we ought to send them to a hospital; but we say that trachoma is catching, is bad for our people, and we will exclude them all—cruel as it may be. We defend it by repeating that trachomatous people are dangerous, and we don't want them. But Russia retorts that she thinks Jews even more dangerous, socially, commercially, and politically, and she does not want them. All we can do is to deny it, but it is her opinion.

We *can* say that trachoma is a matter of health, and sanitary rules must be enforced. Then Russia will reply, But you exclude Russian citizens on the ground that they are anarchists. So we do. Their health is good, too good, and they talk too much. We don't like them, think they are dangerous to our institutions, and we deport them when they come here. So the Russians declare and believe, wrongly, of course, that Jews are dangerous, and they don't want any more of them.

We reply that we do not exclude a people in bulk, but only individual Russians whom we select as dangerous for a reason given. We think anarchists criminals, or likely to be so, and we hunt them out one by one most properly, and exclude them, but not a class or religion or race as a whole. Oh yes, you do, replies Russia. Have you not a law which excludes all Chinese laborers? If they sneak in across the Canadian or Mexican border do you not catch them and send them back? Are you any better than we? What can we say? We can make no answer. Russia does not like Jews, treats them exceptionally, shuts them out; we do not like Chinese, treat those exceptionally who are here, and drive them back when they come. Can the pot call the kettle black?

We suppose it can. It always does. So can we call Russia unjust, for she is unjust, as we are. Only we like our injustice and do not like Russia's, and so we will complain, and we have the right to, even if inconsistently.

What more can we do about it beyond complaining? Nations have gone to war for a less offense than the injustice Russia does to our American Jews; but we will not; we ought not to. We fail to see that to denounce the old treaty or to stop all commercial relations would do any good. It might do more hurt than good. We may and should complain as loudly as we can, denounce Russian conduct, but not the treaty, and try to persuade Russia to give privileges to American Jews which she does not give to Russian Jews. We shall succeed at last. The Russian Duma is with us, for it wants Russian Jews also relieved from certain oppressive laws. Outside pressure is a good way, if a slow way, to induce a half-civilized nation to treat its own people and other people right. Perhaps the United States will itself one day attain civilization. We are very hopeful for America and Russia.

## Educational Snobbery

PRESIDENT BUTLER, of Columbia University, has struck an important question of educational danger in his complaint of the abuse of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He says in his annual report:

"During the last twenty-five years there has developed among the colleges and schools of the United States a deplorable form of educational snobbery, which insists that a candidate for appointment to a teaching position shall have gained the privilege of writing the letters Ph. D. after his name. This fact has given to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy a commercial value which it ought not to have and it has sent to Columbia University and to all American universities no inconsiderable number of students whose chief aim is not graduate work or training in the methods of research, but simply the acquisition of a higher degree. Like the candidate for admission to the bar of England, who must eat so many dinners at one of the designated inns of the court, the candidate for the degree of doctor of philosophy who approaches his work from this very practical point of view regards himself as entitled to receive the degree when he has been in residence so many terms or has attended so many courses or has gained a given number of points or has paid a designated minimum fee.

"As a matter of fact few persons are less well equipped to make good secondary school and college teachers than the most recent possessors of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy."

This is sharp language, and the complaint is a just one. But the remedy is

in the hands of the institutions themselves and their faculties. They should sift their men, and give the degree of Ph. D. only to those who show attainment and initiative up to the high mark which the degree should imply. A few years ago the doctorate of philosophy was given pretty freely as an honorary degree. Now no decent university gives it, or should give it, except for post-graduate attainment which has proved fitness for research, while colleges should never give it to their graduates. It should be kept a purely university degree.

But there is another degree, that of A. M., which it is proper to give to the class of students described by President Butler. Not many years ago it was given in course to any graduate on his third year after graduation. Now it is more and more given only on two years' special post-graduate study, properly in residence at a university, and to those who desire to carry on their studies further with a view to teaching, but who do not plan to go into special research. This degree of Master of Arts is coming to be regarded as that which may be properly sought by those who intend to be teachers and not investigators. This class will make better teachers than will the doctors of philosophy whose heart is, or should be, in something else than teaching. Let Columbia University tell the young men whom its president has in mind that it will gladly give them the teacher's degree, that of A. M., but not of Ph. D., which does not belong to them.

## Medical Misunderstanding

ORDINARILY the annual address at the Academy of Medicine does not attract much public attention, but this year's oration by Dr. James Ewing, professor of pathology at Cornell University Medical College, has obtained wide notice. Dr. Ewing took for his subject "The Relations of the Public to Physicians," and deprecated the suspicions often entertained and not infrequently exprest with regard to the medical profession by those who have the ear of the public. There is no doubt that the development of sanitary science and of the great principles for the prevention of disease have done much to put the public under a heavy debt to the medical profession. It is the one profession that has not only gone deliberately about decreasing the necessity for its own services by striving to lessen the amount of ills from which mankind may suffer, but has actually in recent years devoted its best energies to waking up the public mind to the fact that with proper precautions most of the disease of the world could be eradicated. It has been planning and working for private and public prophylaxis of disease quite regardless of the fact that its success in this will minimize its own importance or at least greatly lessen its own earning power.

Under these circumstances Professor Ewing rightly complains of the misunderstanding of the public, especially as exprest in the important avenues of publicity. American newspaper treatment of medical subjects is a standing joke. Only sensational medical items, as a rule, are exploited, and the brilliant work of great medical scientists is often misunderstood when not entirely neglected. As Professor Ewing well said:

> "The efforts of the daily press to furnish information on medical subjects consist of sensationalism, personalities, wonder-tales, absurdities."

Indeed he might have said worse than that. The medical mistakes that find their way into the newspaper press of this country are so ludicrous as to be a disgrace to our journalism. Apparently cub reporters are entrusted with the assignments on medical subjects, and they often get all mixed up on the meanings of things, get their terms wrong, spell them wrong, apply them wrong, and yet the "stuff" gets into the paper the next day. The poor cub reporter has had no training and can do no better. A great newspaper, however, has a responsibility to its readers. It has often been pointed out that there should be some one trained in medical subjects to whom such articles when they are supposed to be of any importance should be submitted in order that he may eliminate the obviously ridiculous and obliterate the sublimer exhibitions of ignorance. The "Journal" of the American Medical Association has in recent years occasionally collected the ludicrous blunders on medical subjects

from American newspapers—and some of them have occurred in the reputable press of large cities—and it makes the most amusing kind of a joke column for physicians. There would be no bitterness in the laugh over it but for the amazing exhibition of ignorance and neglect of an important subject that it implies.

Another phase of newspaper influence in medicine is the publication of medical advertisements. A certain number of reputable newspapers of the country have eliminated medical advertisements from their columns altogether. All of them would do it if they were honest with themselves and their readers. It would not take more than a week of even a cub reporter's time to show the managing editor of any newspaper—but of course he probably knows it already—that the medical advertisements he is publishing, usually at double the rates of the "ads" in neighboring columns because he is sharing the graft, are mere fakes. We have come to recognize the responsibility of a newspaper for its "ads" in the recent times, and surely here there is reason for improvement if the public mind is not to be led into the acceptation of all sorts of absurd reflections on the medical profession that these advertisements openly state or surely imply.

While Professor Ewing has good ground for his complaint with regard to the attitude of the public, especially as represented in our newspapers, there are certain reasons for that attitude that physicians must realize. The medical profession is not entirely without responsibility in the matter. Unfortunately, the public has been led over and over again into the belief that great, new, wondrous remedies were found, yet after a time they proved either to be quite useless or of only very minor value. Such sensations have been exploited in the newspapers only because important members of the medical profession have exprest their confidence in them and sometimes have published long articles or taken parts in discussions with regard to them. We need recall for the moment only such fiascos as Koch's tuberculin, or the use of the X rays for cancer, the mutilating cures for prostatic hypertrophy, the excitement over the therapeutics of the tissue products, to illustrate what we mean. Nearly every year there is some new marvelous development in the therapeutics of tuberculosis announced. Of course with so many sufferers by the disease such announcements make good stuff for newspaper editors, and it is not hard to find reputable members of the medical profession who will tell all about them. New cancer cures are only scarcely less frequent than new discoveries of the cause of cancer. Needless to say, in spite of these "discoveries," we are as far as ever from knowing either cure or cause. We have had some twenty-five serums announced. One is a success, four are still on trial. Even 606, after its splurge, is now on the wane.

Of course, in this medicine only shares the fate of other sciences in recent years. Science has made too many claims during the past half century, and as many of these claims have been unsubstantiated, it is no wonder that a distinguished French critic some years ago suggested "the bankruptcy of science." We have had explanations of the universe and solutions of its problems and easy explanations of all our social difficulties offered by science. As Sir William Ramsay said not long since, the distinction between twentieth century and nineteenth century science is that a generation ago scientists thought they knew it all and now they are beginning to realize that they are only on the threshold of knowledge. Physicians have been in this same way overconfident of their powers in the matter of disease and have made claims, and when these have failed, naturally there has been distrust created on the part of the public, and this is to be found particularly in the minds of writers, editors, literary men who are brought more closely in touch with such exaggerated claims and their inevitable disappointments.

Of course, the really great workers in the medical profession do not intend to deceive. Sometimes there are extraneous reasons, as in the case of Koch, which force their hands and compel them, as did the German Emperor, who wanted a great announcement to come from that International Medical Con-

gress in Berlin, to anticipate their conclusions. When the medical profession shall be careful, however, not to commit themselves to claims before the public, and in the due sense of their medical ethics shall keep the discussion of supposedly important discoveries among themselves until there is definite assurance of their value, there will be less reason for this distrust and much less exhibition of it. The fine spirit of noble professionalism that dictated the codes of ethics in the older times, under which so many modern physicians chafe, was the best possible safeguard against many of the evils that have led to this attitude of mind that Professor Ewing discussed. Physicians are doing a fine work. Unfortunately, there are many among them not animated by the best spirit of their own codes; and it is because of these, unfortunately, that some of the public distrust manifests itself. Professor Ewing's calling attention to the subject will doubtless clarify the situation and emphasize what is best in the professional spirit.

**John Wanamaker**

John Wanamaker is not only a private citizen; he is a public asset. He is the pattern and example of our merchants, but he has also been Postmaster General, and has interested himself in all that interests the people. At the end of fifty years of business life the merchants, his competitors, have presented him with a massive loving cup as a memorial of their admiration. At the luncheon, when it was presented, they lauded his honesty and his fairness in business. He deserves all the praise given him, and that, too, for his progressive views, as well as for his business enterprise and integrity. The reforms which he urged when Postmaster General are not yet all reached, but we are coming to them. In his response he said:

"We should have had the parcels post, postal savings, and cheaper telegraph rates twenty years ago. It looks as if we are expecting these business blessings to be dropped upon us from an aeroplane in the skies. Let the people have what they want.

"I am also clearly of the opinion that the Government of the United States owes it to the business interests and the family life of all the States to take possession of all the telegraph companies under the act of 1854, when it sold to what is now the Western Union the first line established in the United States. The people have a right to a protected service that only the Government can give and to the use of wires without delays that special interests now secure at times, and lower rates are now necessary if possible.

"The use of the existing Government buildings and offices thruout the United States would give splendid facilities at far less expense when organized for a service that easily equal the present behind-the-times telegraph service. The rates under the Government could possibly be cut in half, and twenty words instead of ten could be sent without any appreciable added cost. I do not believe in confiscation of vested rights, and I do believe that without loss the Government that can build the Panama Canal at a cost of $400,000,000 for the limited interests it serves can find the money to purchase at a just valuation the telegraph lines, especially when the Postal Savings are in full operation and a portion of the large sums deposited with the Treasury could be applied to ministering to the content, convenience, and comfort of vast numbers, to whom it is a hardship to pay the rates now charged for long distance messages. The telephone companies must lower rates, or some Postmaster General will take them under control."

This long quotation we could not abridge. It shows that the man of seventy-three is no more conservative than he was when a member of Benjamin Harrison's cabinet.

**College Presidencies**

During the week two notable events have occurred in the educational world: one the announcement of the election of Prof. J. M. T. Finney, head of the Johns Hopkins Dispensary, as president of Princeton University, in succession to Woodrow Wilson. The remarkable thing is that a physician has been called to preside over a university which has no medical department. But he is called, as Dr. Billings was called to preside over the Astor Library, because of his notable executive power. He graduated at Princeton in 1884. The other event is the published resignation of President George Harris, of Amherst College. It was in the decline of Andover Seminary, following the theological attack upon it, that three of its ablest professors left it: George E. Moore to take a chair of Oriental languages in Harvard University, William J. Tucker to become president of Dartmouth College, and George

Harris to be president of Amherst College. Both presidents have had a distinguished success. Dr. Harris reached Amherst at a critical time in its history, and his courteous and persuasive administration restored confidence, healed differences, and gave opportunity for improved standards of education. The number of students has greatly increased, while the endowment has been more than doubled, new buildings erected, and a larger corps of instructors secured while giving them a larger salary. We have never known the college in a better condition, the credit for which is largely due to the wise and genial administration of President Harris.

**The Boxer Students.** There are in our colleges and schools three hundred Chinese young men, who have been brought here and are supported by the Boxer money which was assigned to this country for losses received, and relinquished by us as excessive damages. They are of the pick of the country, and one of these days will be among the highest officers there. But because of the revolution they are stranded here, as there is no money in the Chinese treasury for their support. We sincerely trust that none of them will be allowed to suffer, but that the institutions where they are will provide for them until after quiet is restored, when beyond doubt anything given to them will be repaid. It is a sacred duty which we owe to these youth, and we will have rich reward in the good will these young men will feel for us in the next fifty years. It may be that Congress will make an appropriation for them. It would be money well spent. We now owe a special good will to China when it is attempting to establish a republic after our example.

**The Federation of Labor** In his address to the Labor Federation, President Gompers counts fifteen Congressmen who are members of labor unions; and now he can add President Taft, admitted when he laid a corner-stone the other day. He gave considerable space to the case of Mr. McNamara, and declares faith in his innocence. Herein he is perhaps more trustful than most people. We don't know that the accused is guilty, but it is clear beyond doubt that some people well on the inside are responsible for an extraordinary succession of dynamite outrages. President Gompers gives a list of labor's demands. First is the initiative, referendum and recall—very good except the recall of judges—let them be impeached when guilty. These follow the demand for an anti-injunction act—very questionable; restriction of immigration—no; also of convict labor—no, again; withdrawal of executive order for bidding civil service employees to petition Congress—yes; a department of labor in the Government—perhaps so; employers' liability and workingmen's compensation acts thruout the States—yes, if fairly drawn; arraignment of so-called scientific management or efficiency systems—no. It is stated that the number of members is now 1,750,000, of whom 200,000 were added last year. The treasury has $200,000 in hand, and the unions spent nearly $5,000,000 last year in aid of strikes. We do not learn how much the profit was.

**Chicago and Molière** The Drama Players of Chicago have lately come to New York City. The critics of the daily newspapers have treated them none too well. New York critics pride themselves upon taking down out-of-town visitors, yet the work of the Drama Players, without having polish enough to do justice to a Northwestern University professor's version of Molière, deserve great credit for the seriousness and honesty of their intentions. Furthermore, they exhibit a certain capacity for team-play that is not a little reassuring. Team-play—"*ensemble* work" is the critics' jargon for this—is what the American theater chiefly lacks. We wish the company from Chicago the success that should come with years, effort and education: education of players and playgoers alike. In seeing Mr. Donald Robertson and his colleagues present an English rendering of the "Femmes Savantes," this thought has come to us: So long as France takes

unaffected pleasure in Molière's plays, so long can Frenchmen afford to laugh at talk of their decadence. Monsieur Poquelin—Molière was his stage name—clothed in dramatic garb sound common sense. The world can never have too much of Monsieur Poquelin.

**A New Play by Sophocles**

It is well worth notice that there will be published in the early summer another collection of the papyri found in Oxyrhynchus. Of these the main interest attaches itself to half of a lost play of Sophocles. This follows previous extraordinary discoveries, both early Christian and classical, of which latter the most remarkable were plays by Menander and Bacchylides, and Aristotle's "Constitution of Athens." It was the custom to produce tragedies in sets of three, and at the end to relieve the long tension of the audience with a satyric drama or farce. This is the first one by Sophocles that is known. It is called the "Ichneutæ," or "Trackers." Apollo has lost his cattle, which the precocious infant Hermes has stolen and hid in the cave where the baby god of theft and music is being nursed. Apollo tells Silenus that his satyrs must find them, and they follow the tracks to the cave. But there they are affrighted by strange sounds unheard before, those of the lyre invented by Hermes, and they return and report to Silenus. He reproaches them for their cowardice, and himself goes to the cave and knocks. The child's nurse, a nymph, lets him in, and tells him about the child born to Zeus, and his abnormal growth, and his invention of the lyre, but stoutly denies that he had stolen the cattle. Silenus does not believe her, for there are fragments of hide in the lyre, and then the telltale tracks. Here the fragment breaks off, but doubtless the last half told how the cattle were found and Hermes appeased Apollo with the gift of the lyre. The grotesque figures of Silenus and the tracking satyrs, made to look like dogs on the scent, added to the humor of the story. This will be a very welcome addition to our store of Greek dramatic literature.

**Alcoholic Consumption**

The United States consumes more beer than any other country in the world, 1,851,300,000 gallons in 1910, or over 20 gallons for every man, woman and child in the country. Next come Germany with 1,703,500,000 gallons, and Great Britain and Ireland with 1,397,300,000 gallons; but Great Britain consumes 31½ and Germany 26½ gallons per capita, while Belgium reaches 55 gallons per capita. Of wine, however, we drink very little, only two-thirds of a gallon each, while France drinks 39 gallons per capita. Of distilled spirits we consumed 133,500,000 gallons in 1910, or nearly a gallon and a half each, a half more than Great Britain, and about the same as Germany, Belgium and Russia, and somewhat less than France and Austria and Holland. The enormous consumption of intoxicating liquors in this country, where healthy water is everywhere to be had, indicates that the temperance organizations have a hard task before them, which have set for themselves the mark of a saloonless country in 1920.

President Taft shows himself as correct historically as he is religiously, when he tells us that the public men of today are growing to be very much more careful not to disturb the religious sensibilities of the people. He thinks this was not so marked in the earlier history of our political life. During the Civil War we had half a dozen men in Congress of unusual strength of character and influence, but who indulged in language that would not now be tolerated in that body. Mr. Taft himself is an ideal President when we consider his habit of church attendance, and his enthusiastic support of Young Men's Christian Association work and all other organized effort for reform. He tells us that every Sunday he considers "an hour spent in considering the parables and the simple story of Jesus well worth the while."

It is rather cruel in Dr. Nansen to attempt, in a lecture on Norsemen in America, to shatter our faith in the pretty story, resting on the epic of "Eric the

Red," that the Norsemen discovered a beautiful land on this continent a thousand years ago, a veritable Vineland, or Wineland, fair as the Fortunate Isles, and which we can set down in Martha's Vineyard, or where Professor Horsford found it, on the Massachusetts coast. Dr. Nansen says the Norsemen did pass over to the Labrador coast from their southern settlements in Greenland, but the beautiful story of "Wineland the Good" is but a legend like that of Atlantis. We may recall that we are told in "Rhodora" that it was not the vine, but the more humble northern bearberry, that the story tells of.

In 1925 the Southern prophets tell us there will be left not one State in the Union which has a negro majority of inhabitants. Louisiana and Florida had a negro majority, but the last census gives each of them a white majority by some hundreds of thousands. South Carolina and Mississippi still have a majority of negroes, but their increase is not nearly so great as that of the whites, in part from poorer sanitary conditions, and in part because of the large migration to the North. During the last decade the white increase in South Carolina was 21.8 per cent., and the negro increase only 6.8 per cent. It is time that we hear less of the danger of negro domination.

In view of the fact that the two cities of New York and Boston were chosen for the honor of the Cardinalate it is interesting to observe what they gave for the Catholic foreign mission board, the Propagation of the Faith. New York gave $100,727, which is more than any other of the dioceses in the world which represent large cities. Next comes Boston with $29,191. This figure represents only receipts at the central council at Lyons, while Boston's total gifts for foreign missions was nearly $54,000. All Italy gave but $53,982; all Spain but $35,722, and all Austria but $11,548. No other American diocese gave as much as $10,000.

It has been made clear that the commission plan which Mr. Roosevelt now proposes for the control of corporations in general is nothing other than what he proposed four years ago for the railroads. President Butler, of Columbia University, has independently, in an able address, presented arguments for this solution, which is one which THE INDEPENDENT has for a good while supported as the best available way to keep the giant trusts from using their power in a giant's way.

It was a curious address of welcome which Mayor Gaynor, of this city, gave to the convention of women's clubs last week. He discovered that most of them believed in woman's suffrage, and so he argued against it, and told them that less than 2 per cent. of the women want it, and that it would be likely to break up the unity of man and woman in the family. Exactly how it would reduce unity for the two, man and woman, to think and act together he did not explain.

It has been reported that in case of danger the baby Emperor of China would flee to the American Legation. He would be welcome, and we should be glad to have him brought to this country to be educated as one of the Chinese students supported by the restoration of the Boxer money. Possibly we might one of these days make an American citizen of him.

Some of the Western Catholic papers are quite frank in their expression of surprise and regret that Archbishop Ireland was omitted in the late distribution of honors at Rome. One of the most influential of them says:

"Every one in America today, Protestant and Catholic, asks why Archbishop Ireland is not numbered among the new Cardinals."

It is an odd misprint by which, in Volume X of the "Catholic Encyclopædia," Julian the Apostate appears as "Julian the Apostle." Even so we have seen the title of *The Star in the West*, formerly issued in Cincinnati, reversed at the head of the page as *"Rats in the West."*

We have seen complaints that State universities are "godless." The fact that a large class in Bible study has lately been organized for the faculty of the University of Wisconsin does not support this charge.

# Insurance

## Improvement in Fire Loss

THE spring of the present year was one of the most disastrous that fire insurance companies have ever experienced in this country. It has been the hope of these companies to offset by a favorable fall and winter the heavy losses of the spring. The months of August, September and October have shown a decided improvement. Last month stands out particularly in contrast to October, 1910, which was a month of exceptionally heavy loss, equaling in itself the total loss in the last three months. The complete figures from January to October for the last two years follow:

| | 1910. | 1911. |
|---|---|---|
| January | $15,175,400 | $21,922,450 |
| February | 15,489,350 | 16,415,000 |
| March | 18,465,550 | 31,569,800 |
| April | 18,091,800 | 17,670,550 |
| May | 18,823,200 | 21,422,000 |
| June | 13,183,600 | 20,691,950 |
| July | 26,847,900 | 25,301,150 |
| August | 21,570,550 | 12,662,650 |
| September | 11,700,000 | 11,333,250 |
| October | 37,188,300 | 13,945,000 |
| Total for 10 months | $196,535,650 | $192,933,800 |

LOUIS S. AMONSON, president of the People's National Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, finds that profitable property seldom burns. Also when the individual is going to lose money by fire he exercises a degree of care which makes the start of a fire difficult, if not impossible; but if, thru over-insurance or unprofitable business conditions, he is placed in a condition where a fire means profit, the fire usually comes along. Mr. Amonson believes that the local agent, the man on the spot, is the essential medium for keeping the moral hazard down, by the ceaseless overlooking of the insured. He is convinced that if the local underwriters will satisfy themselves that under no possible conditions will the insured profit from a fire, moral hazard losses will disappear.

VICE-PRESIDENT HALEY FISKE, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, states there are 22,720,000 industrial policies in force in the United States, for $3,100,000,000. He believes the chief problem of the future is the reduction in the cost of industrial insurance. The initial expense is necessarily heavy, but after the business has become larger, the expense ratio to income should decrease. Mr. Fiske states that the Metropolitan has reduced its expense ratio 8 per cent. in the last ten years. The future of industrial insurance is bright. The free nursing systems and sanitariums are comparatively new features in insurance, and ones that will with efficient management prove of great benefit to the community.

THE General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Limited, have issued a quarter century memento giving a history of the company's start and progress. The home office is at Perth, Scotland, but the company has been writing insurance in the United States since 1899. The original capital was $25,000 and the first year's income $12,500. The company at the end of 1910 showed an income of over $7,000,000 and total assets of $10,000,000. The policies of the company are printed in eleven languages. While in 1886 the number of officials was ten, at the end of 1910 the number had grown to 1,000 and the agents' force totaled 30,000.

THE Continental Insurance Company of New York has issued a booklet giving a summary of the important New York State laws affecting fire insurance. The chief points that a broker or agent should know are conveniently presented. A copy will be sent to any reader of THE INDEPENDENT upon request.

ACCORDING to the statistics of the health department, New York City now has a population of 5,000,400, an increase of 233,500 since the Federal census. The city is growing at the rate of about 187,000 a year.

# Financial

## Responsibility of Directors

Following the disastrous financing of what was called the Shipyard Trust, nine years ago, by the Trust Company of the Republic, a shareholder of the company sued the company's directors to recover damages for losses due to the loans made. A lower court held that they were responsible. Eleven of them paid the judgments against them, which ranged between $200,000 and $400,000. Two appealed, and now the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court gives them a new trial, by a decision which is sharply criticised. The court says that directors not on the executive committee are not supposed to have knowledge of the details of the business management of the corporation; that they rely upon this committee, and the corporation's officers; that business men of New York, being probably the busiest men in the world, owe their first duty to their large business enterprises; that some of them are directors of many companies, and could not "accept such a trust" if they were required to supervise the detail management of each one; and that the answer to the contention that for this reason they should not accept is that the corporations "cannot afford to lose them":

"One of the best assets of a corporation is the advice and assistance of men of business exprience and of large business connections upon its board. Their advice and assistance are of inestimable value in all emergencies and in determining the policies of the corporation and in counsel upon the more important questions that arise. Any construction of the law that would make it impossible for such men to accept positions upon various boards of directors would seriously impair both the effectiveness and the stability of corporations, and in fact would be little less than calamitous."

It appears, however, that one of the two directors who is to have a new trial (he is a member of forty-seven boards) had not attended the meetings and had accepted the office with an understanding that he should not be required to attend them. Moreover, the transaction to which the suit related was "one of the important questions that arise"; in fact, the most important question that ever came before that trust company's board. The statute was designed to prevent the use of names alone on boards of direction, names which sometimes serve to inspire confidence in the minds of shareholders, depositors and other patrons. The reasonable responsibility of directors should not be impaired.

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....The Parker apple orchard in Kansas, 1,200 acres and 96,000 trees, has been sold for about $500,000 to a company which will spend $100,000 in improvements.

....There are now 72,783 holders of shares of Pennsylvania Railroad stock, and almost half of them are women. For some time past the number has been increasing at the rate of about 1,000 a month.

....A Massachusetts syndicate, it is said, will expend $6,000,000 in developing 80,000 horse power of electrical force at Kootenai Falls, Mont., for transmission and sale to mining camps and cities in Idaho, Montana and Washington.

....Twenty-three British companies or firms prominent in the iron and steel industry have signed a circular in which they agree to grant a rebate of four shillings per ton, payable four months after delivery, to consumers of steel who will agree to buy from no other manufacturer.

....Interests identified with the Union Trust Company have acquired a large majority of the stock of the Plaza Bank, and stockholders of that bank have become owners of Union Trust shares. It is expected that ultimately the business of the bank will be combined with the uptown business of the Trust Company. The Plaza Bank, organized in 1891, announces the removal of its offices from Fifty-eighth street and Fifth avenue (occupied for twenty years) to Sixtieth street and Fifth avenue, where there are better facilities for its growing business. With a capital of $100,000, it has a surplus of $475,000, and its deposits exceed $5,000,000. W. McMaster Mills has been president for the last fifteen years.

# The Independent

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## Survey of the World

**The Republican Nomination for President**

Delegates to the Republican National Convention next summer, from States which do not legally require primaries, will almost certainly be selected in the old-fashioned way. The application of the direct primary to the choice of delegates has been advocated by Senator Cummins and other progressives. Their project will be defeated by the fact of the extra expense involved, it is said at Washington, and there is no doubt that President Taft's friends on the National Committee oppose it.——Senator La Follette's Western tour of speechmaking has been postponed until after the convening of Congress. The itinerary includes Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio. A prepared speech delivered at Cleveland, Ohio, will mark the opening of the trip.——Friends of ex-President Roosevelt in Nebraska are planning to give simultaneously dinners in fifty or more towns in the State, at which Mr. Roosevelt will be asked to speak over the long-distance telephone. This is part of a campaign to boom the former President as a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1912. In a Philadelphia newspaper of November 27, however, the statement is made that "not more than three days ago Colonel Roosevelt explained himself to the *North American* exactly as he had done a year ago," that is to the effect that he

"will not support any man for the nomination in 1912, neither Mr. Taft nor any one else. He never gave Mr. Taft any pledge or offer of support nor did Mr. Taft ever have such an impression. As to himself, Colonel Roosevelt is not a candidate."

**New York City**

The New York City budget for 1912 has been cut $8,151,193.38 by the Board of Aldermen, reducing it to only $6,980,416.79 more than the 1911 amount. The Board of Estimate called for a 1912 appropriation of $189,210,950.33.——William J. Cummins, chief promoter of the Carnegie Trust Company during its last months of life, was sentenced, November 24, to serve from four years and eight months to eight years and eight months in State's prison. Charles H. Hyde, former City Chamberlain of New York and a protégé of Mayor Gaynor, will be placed on trial January 2, 1912. He was an intimate friend of Cummins, and is charged with bribery. He resigned his office when indicted.——On the order of President Taft, the transfer of Charles W. Morse, the convicted New York banker, from the Atlanta penitentiary to the United States Army Hospital at Fort McPherson, Georgia, was made on Sunday. It was ordered because of the prisoner's poor health, upon which was based an application to commute the sentence. This application was denied.——William Willett, Jr., defeated candidate for the Supreme Court of New York; Joe Cassidy, former borough president and Democratic boss of the Borough of Queens, and Louis T. Walter, Cassidy's right-hand man, were arrested, November 21, on the charge of "corruptly conspiring" to bring about the nomination of Willett for the Supreme Court justiceship of the Second Judicial District. On Monday the three defendants pleaded "not guilty" and were released on bail of $5,000 each for appearance Tuesday, December 5.

**Various Items** Papers have been filed at Jackson, Miss., in a suit brought by the Commonwealth, alleging misuse of public moneys in the hands of James K. Vardaman, Senator-elect and ex-Governor. The suit is filed by Judge L. Brame, and is brought on behalf of Attorney-General Hudson. The Mississippi Bank and Trust Company and its receivers also are named as respondents. The object is to compel an accounting with respect to the contingent fund, the Spanish-American war fund, and other public moneys alleged to have been received by Major Vardaman during his term of office as Governor, 1904-1908, and also to recover interest on certain bonds of the State, sold in 1906, and antedated. It is also alleged that he made overcharges in connection with visits to various State institutions, and other delinquencies are averred, such as that the State moneys were mixed with his private funds during his term of office. Charges of misuse and careless accounting of the public moneys were made many times by Vardaman's opponents in the recent bitter Senatorial fight, and generally were met with scant comment by the ex-Governor.——Fred D. Warren, the Socialist editor of Girard, Kan., who was pardoned by the President on the occasion of his conviction for using the mails improperly, was lately indicted a second time by the Federal grand jury at Fort Scott. The charge is circulating improper matter relating to conditions in the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth in his paper, the *Appeal to Reason*. He gave bond and was released. ——Three more sworn jurors were added to the McNamara panel, November 24, making eight in all. Six more jurors are to be chosen, for there are to be fourteen jurors, two of whom will be alternates to serve in the event of illness of regular jurors. Two of these have been permitted to go home on account of a death in the family of one, serious illness in that of the second.——Differences between the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad and their employees, represented by a committee of the International Union, remain unsettled, altho conferences have been held, and a strike of the 8,000 shopmen employed by the company is threatened.——Railway extension and development in Washington and Oregon will be resumed early next year by the Northern Pacific and Great Northern, Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound railroads. The Northern Pacific has already started a $2,000,000 enterprise at Centralia and Pasco, and is taking bids on its projected 40-mile water-grade entrance into Tacoma via Tenino and Point Defiance.——The State of Pennsylvania has received $1,300,000 in settlement of the Capitol equity cases, for "erroneous charges." The payments were made last winter, and the architect of the new Capitol, Mr. Huston, and John H. Sanderson, contractor, figured in the payments.——With the re-election, without contest, of President Samuel Gompers, and all the other officers, and the selection of Rochester, N. Y., as the meeting place for 1912, the American Federation of Labor concluded the two weeks' session of the thirty-first convention at Atlanta, Ga., November 25.——By a unanimous vote of twenty-one Cardinals assembled in secret consistory at the Vatican, in Rome, November 27, Archbishop John M. Farley, of New York; Archbishop William H. O'Connell, of Boston, and Monsignor Diomede Falconio, late Papal Delegate to the United States, were admitted to membership in the Sacred College.

**Canada's Growth** While the United States views with more or less concern the swamping of the "old stock," Canada is lamenting the fact that she has 7,000,000 inhabitants instead of the 8,000,000 she had hoped the census would reveal. Canada is fortunate, however, in that her incoming population is a pretty well sifted one: numbers are not all. In ten years the Dominion has shown an increase, thru births and immigration, of a little over 1,750,000. It is therefore not a relatively slow growth in population that Canadians are lamenting, so much as it is

"the significant fact that, in this new land, where vast areas of fertile soil have never been tilled, the increase of the rural popu-

lation is not keeping pace with that of the urban, and in most of the Provinces is actually declining."

It need surprise no one to learn, says the Toronto *Globe*, that there are in Ontario today fewer cultivators by 100,000 than in 1901. The Province of Quebec shows an increase of 351,799, but Montreal is responsible for more than half of the gain. This is the more remarkable if we take into account the far-famed fecundity of the habitant. The French-Canadian emigration is, to a great extent, the key to the problem of the Canadian census. The sons of the habitants cross the line into Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, and penetrate New England. They enter other States as well. Meantime we are exchanging for the French-Canadians farmers of our own, lured into the Canadian Northwest by accounts of that country's fertility and rapid development. It has been the dream of French-Canadian statesmen to turn northwest the stream now flowing south. Thus would the East colonize the West. Perhaps it would be better for Canada and better for the United States, too, if some system could be evolved by which each nation would do its own colonizing. But economic processes and the movement of populations are not easily controlled.

**Assassination of President Caceres**

Ramon Caceres, President of Santo Domingo since 1905, was assassinated on the 19th in a street of the capital. He had just been making a call at the house of Señor Leonte Vasquez. After the first shots he sought refuge in the stable of the American Legation, to which he was followed by the assassins, who shot him again. Half an hour later he died in the Legation. The leader of the assassins, Luis Tejera, who has a brother in the Cabinet, and whose father was one of the four signers of the fiscal agreement with the United States, was captured and promptly put to death, together with General Pientel, an accessory. Their motive is said to be unknown. Tejera had refused office. Two of our cruisers were at once sent to Santo Domingo, but no disorders followed the death of Caceres. Congress will elect his successor this week.——Yielding to the demands of the Veterans' Association, the Cuban Government consents to the appointment of a joint commission, representing the veterans and President Gomez, which shall provide for the removal of all officeholders who bore arms against Cuba in the wars for independence.——Great Britain, France and Germany ask Cuba to submit to arbitration the claims of their subjects for property destroyed during these wars.——Governor Colton, of Porto Rico, in his annual report, points to commercial progress, due largely, he says, to the removal of tariff barriers between the island and the States. In the past year, foreign trade was increased by 15 per cent., and was four times as great as in 1901. The net revenue showed a gain of 13 per cent., and $500,000 was added to the cash balance in the treasury. There has been an increased production of sugar, cigars and fruit.——President Leconte, of Hayti, has discovered fraudulent acts of his predecessor in connection with the repairing of gunboats. For example, $20,000 was taken for repairs on a gunboat worth less than $5,000, which is still useless.——The Royal Bank of Canada (which has fifteen branches in Cuba, three in Porto Rico, and four in other parts of the West Indies), is about to establish two branches in Santo Domingo.——The records of the Manila Observatory show an unprecedented rainfall in Luzon during the latter part of July, when there were three typhoons. In the first of these, 88 inches of rain fell in three days, and 32 inches on the first day. The fine military road in Baguio has been almost wholly destroyed.——A rich vein of copper ore has been found in the Philippines, at Masbate, and a company has been formed in Manila to mine iron ore in Mindoro.

**The Situation in Mexico**

The revolutionary movement in the interest of General Reyes was marked, last week, by only a little fighting. A small party of Reyistas captured the barracks in Tepic. Candido Procel, at the head of about 300, was defeated in Querétaro, and forty of his men are pris-

oners. A Reyes plot was discovered at Cananea, where several men were arrested. Obeying the orders of Madero, who says that bandits and revolutionists must be suppressed with an "iron hand," two Reyistas captured by Federal scouts near Juarez, and four near Casas Grandes, were tried and at once put to death. The Government has 12,000 soldiers in northern Mexico, and is about to send 13,000 more. It is said that our officers have proof that at least 5,000 rifles and 300,000 rounds of ammunition have been carried across the boundary in the last six weeks. Three copies of a proclamation, bearing the printed signature of Reyes, have been found in Laredo. Reyes says he had no knowledge of them. In this proclamation he proposes to take the Presidency, urges the army to turn against Madero, and makes many promises of benefits to be conferred by legislation and otherwise. He is accused in the indictment found at Laredo of buying 1,000 rifles and 100 horses for an invading force. His trial will take place in April.——The State of Oaxaca has declared by vote of its legislature, ratified by its Governor, that it no longer recognizes the authority of the Madero Government. This action was taken at the suggestion of the Governor, Benito Juarez, because Madero, after the recent local rebellion at Juchitán, was willing to treat with the rebel leader, José Gomez, and would not permit the Federal troops to assist the forces of the State.——It has been agreed that Mexico shall pay China $1,350,000, on account of the 320 Chinamen killed during the revolution. ——Madero rejects the petition of Torreon strikers, asking him to recommend legislation for an eight-hour day. He says that present economic conditions do not permit this.——Zapata has not been subdued, but 800 of his men were beaten, last week, in battle.——Our Government has given orders that every effort to enforce the neutrality laws on the border shall be made. A newspaper at the Mexican capital asserted, last week, that in this there was discrimination against Reyes, because Madero and his followers, during the recent revolution, were given a free hand. Replying to this, Ambassador Wilson denies that there has been any discrimination, or that our Government desired the overthrow of Diaz. He points out that in the Madero revolution we had not acquired the experience in guarding the frontier which has since been gained, had not learned how expensive and disastrous to both countries such revolutions are, and were hampered because the sympathies of the large Mexican population on both sides of the line were overwhelmingly with Madero. It is shown at Washington that the cost of the movement of our troops to the border has been about $2,500,000, and that our trade with Mexico suffered a loss of nearly $10,000,000 during the revolution.

**Panama**

At the close of the bankers' convention, in New Orleans, on the 25th, four ships sailed for the Panama Canal, bearing 250 bankers, with their families. These tourists will remain two days in the Canal Zone.—— Testifying before a committee of Congress, in Washington, last week, Bernard N. Baker, promoter of the proposed company to build fifteen ships for coast to coast traffic, by way of the canal, said he could cite no overt act to prove a conspiracy against his project on the part of New York bankers and the transcontinental railroads. Senator Newlands says that if an independent line of steamships cannot be established, the Government should have a line of its own.—— Following Nicaragua's negotiation of a temporary loan of $1,500,000 in New York (which will be increased to $15,000,000 if the Senate ratifies the pending loan treaty) Clifford D. Ham, now surveyor of customs at Manila, has been appointed a general collector of customs in Nicaragua, with headquarters at the capital.——The revolutionists in Honduras are supporters of Policarpo Bonilla.

**South America**

Conflicting reports about Castro in Venezuela have been published. Dispatches to Mexican papers from Caracas, on the 21st, said that on the 19th he had won a victory in battle with the Government's troops. But the Government, on the 20th, in an official statement, asserted that peace prevailed thruout the country. There had been signs, it added, of

activity among expatriated revolutionists on the Colombian frontier, where troops had been stationed to restrain them.—— A revolution was begun in Paraguay on the 22d. The leader of the rebels is Gondra, who was forced by Colonel Jara, in January last, to withdraw from the Presidency. Jara afterward became dictator, but was soon deprived of power. Dr. Rojas was then made Provisional President. He now has the support of Jara. Gondra has two small ships, which he bought in Europe.—— Señor Ospina, Colombia's Minister at Washington, in a note to Secretary Knox, renews his country's demand for a settlement of the Panama controversy by arbitration. He remarks that London and New York financiers offer to place Colombia's currency on a gold basis, but that public opinion compels rejection of the American offer, on account of this controversy. Colombia's consul-general at New York has published a pamphlet, entitled "I Took the Isthmus," in which he severely criticises ex-President Roosevelt and reviews the history of Panama's secession.——Chili has paid to our Government, at Washington, $966,000, the sum awarded by arbitration in settlement of the Alsop claim. It is reported that Chili's new battleship will be built by the Fore River Company at its yards in Massachusetts.——Four young women from Uruguay, teachers in their own country, are students at Cornell University's Agricultural School, to which they were sent by their Government.



W. MORGAN SHUSTER

Mr. Shuster was nominated by President Taft last spring at the request of the Persian Government to serve as Treasurer-General, and his energetic reforms and bold attempts to check the aggressions of Great Britain and Russia have brought down upon him the hostility of both countries

**A Suffraget Demonstration**

As soon as Premier Asquith had made it plain that the Government would not include the women in its bill for the general enfranchisement of the men he was notified that militant tactics would again be resorted to. A call was issued for a march upon the Parliament Buildings at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 21st. At that hour 1,800 police were called out to guard the entrances to the House of Commons, and these broke up the procession as it approached and dispersed it in small groups. But it soon developed that the procession was only a ruse intended to absorb the attention of the police while tactics of a new kind were carried out. Women in twos and threes or alone made their way thru the crowds and smashed windows on all sides. They carried stones concealed in muffs or handbags and threw them from the sidewalks, from taxicabs or from the tops of busses. Some used hammers as more reliable than missiles. The Treasury Building, the Scottish Office, the National Liberal Club, the Westminster Palace Hotel, the War Office and newspaper offices and shops along the Strand lost much window glass, and there was scarcely a building on the left side of Parliament street, as far as Trafalgar Square, that did not suffer from the raid. The amount of damage is estimated at $5,000. The arrests made numbered 213, more than in any previous demonstration. The Downing street police sta-

tion was so crowded that the policemen accommodated their captives in their clubroom and library, where the prisoners sang popular songs to the accompaniment of a harmonica played by a policeman. In the morning they were given sentences varying from a light fine to two months in jail. —— Mr. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has publicly repudiated the policy of his chief and has started a campaign for a woman suffrage amendment by a strong speech at the Bath Liberal Federation.

**Persia Apologizes**

The ultimatum of Russia that the Persian Government repudiate the action of Treasurer-General Shuster in seizing the property of Shua-es-Sultaneh, withdraw the treasury guards and apologize for the affront to the Russian consular officers, demanded a favorable reply within forty-eight hours. This could not have been complied with even if it had been in accordance with Persian inclinations, for the cabinet and the Regent had resigned and nobody could be found who would take office under these conditions, for the Persian Parliament was in hearty sympathy with Shuster. An appeal was made to the Powers against Russia's threat, but the circular note asking for an investigation or a chance to submit the case to The Hague court brought no help from any quarter, so the Persian Government was forced to ask the advice of Great Britain and promise to act upon it. The advice was to yield to the Russian ultimatum, and accordingly this was done. A new ministry was organized, and the first act of the Foreign Minister was to visit the Russian embassy in state uniform and proffer an apology for all offenses. The treasury guards were withdrawn from the property and the Cossacks took possession. Notwithstanding this complete submission the Russian Government did not countermand the orders for the occupation of the northern provinces. Russian troops were landed from transports at Enzeli and will occupy Resht, the capital of the Province of Gilan, sixteen miles inland. The property over which the dispute arose was the palace of Shua-es-Sultaneh in Teheran, which, on account of his complicity with the attempt of his brother, the ex-Shah, to regain the throne, was declared confiscate by the Government. The contents of the palace were valued at $200,000, and Mr. Shuster, learning that the women were daily carrying off the plate, put five of his gendarmes, under command of Mr. Cairns, one of his American aids, in charge of the property. Colonel Merrill, the American commander of the treasury guards, instructed them not to interfere with any member of the family, but simply to take an inventory of the goods. Mr. Shuster wrote to the chief eunuch, assuring him that the ladies would not be disturbed, and sent the brother of one of Shua-es-Sultaneh's wives, who was in Mr. Shuster's service, to give assurances to the same effect. But the mother of Shua-es-Sultaneh telegraphed to the Empress Marie of Russia that the harem had been violated, and the Czar took up the matter personally and overruled the Russian Minister at Teheran, who had at first been disposed to disapprove of the action of the Russian consul-general in driving out the treasury guards with his Cossacks. The response of Great Britain to the appeal of Persia shows the determination of the British Government to support the Russian policy even to the extent of military occupation. Kier Hardie, the Labor leader, will question the Foreign Office in Parliament on its Persian policy.

**The Invasion of Tripoli**

Very little has been heard of the war in Africa during the week, probably for two reasons; first, because some of the correspondents left in disgust at the Italian massacres and those who remain can get nothing thru uncensored, and, second, because very little of importance is happening there. Sharpshooting and cannonading on the outskirts of the city have been continued with occasional fierce charges by Arabs and Turks. The heavy tropical rains have washed out the ramparts and filled up the trenches of the Italian fortifications, thus causing considerable suffering and impeding military operations. The high winds have often prevented scouting by aeroplane. Derna, Bangazi, Tobruk and Homs are similar-

ly engaged in defending themselves against the besiegers encircling them on the desert side. A French correspondent on the Turkish side reports that order and discipline prevail in the ranks, that the Arabs and Turks act together without dissension and that all ranks are inspired



THE INVASION OF TRIPOLI
Italian soldiers rejoice over the capture of the principal gun in the Sultania fort

with a fanatical courage and endurance. Obviously the Italians, tho never defeated, are far from victorious. It would be impossible for them to accomplish the subjugation of the interior when they have all they can do holding the seacoast towns under the guns of the fleet. The natives, however, can continue a desultory warfare for years, as they can live on the products of the oases, and ammunition can doubtless be smuggled in from some direction. The Italian people, inflamed with patriotism, are not in a mood to count the cost, but the expenses of the war are mounting up rapidly and must soon put an intolerable strain upon the finances of the kingdom, which in the best of times has a narrow margin. The Government has ordered the mobilization of 25,000 more men for service in Africa and appropriated $65,000,000 to defray the expense of the war until the end of the month. The anti-military protests of the Socialists met with no response from the people. In the municipal council at Rome Mayor Nathan rebuked the Socialist members in a patriotic speech and the session broke up in disorder, the peace men being beaten and hooted by the crowd. It is generally believed that Italy will be forced soon to abandon her exprest intention of confining the war to Africa and will by a naval demonstration in the Aegean Sea, or the closing of the Dardanelles, endeavor to force Turkey to a prompt capitulation.

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**The Chinese Rebellion**

The contest between imperialists and republicans seems to have been a drawn game this week. Neither side has made any perceptible progress and the situation

has not become clearer. The nominal power of Yuan Shi Kai is greater than ever, but he seems unable to accomplish anything. An imperial decree relieves him of the obligation of daily audiences with the Emperor and of consulting with the Regent or anybody else before deciding upon a course of action. He was at first reported to be determined upon mobilizing the troops and making a campaign against the rebels in the southern provinces, but he seems to have changed his mind. Tang Shao-yi, a Yale graduate and stanch adherent of Yuan thru all his varied fortunes, is credited with having induced him to consent to await the decision of a general conference of delegates from all the provinces. The revolutionists are willing to hold such a conference at Wu-chang or Shanghai, but not at Peking. They claim the possession of eight out of the eighteen provinces of China and the sympathy of fourteen. General Li Yuan-hung, in his letter to Yuan Shi-kai, urges him to abandon the cause of the Manchus as hopeless. He reminds Yuan that less than three years ago they dismist and tried to have him secretly murdered and warns him that he will be treated with the same treachery again if he succeeds in maintaining them in power, quoting the proverb "When the rabbits are all caught the dogs are cooked." The Governor of the province of Shan-tung, now declared a republic, telegraphed Yuan that the abdication of the throne was the only way to save the country from ruin. Yuan replied: "Don't worry about the throne. Watch the Germans." In 1897 Germany seized the port of Kiao-Chow, in Shan-tung, as reprisal for the murder of two missionaries, and Yuan evidently fears that they will take advantage of the present confusion to extend their territory. Representatives of Yuan and of Li Yuan-hung met in the Russian consulate in Han-kow and arranged an armistice.——The child emperor on November 26, by the mouth of the Regent, made public confession of the unwisdom of his administration to the spirits of his ancestors, and took the oath to maintain the nineteen principles of constitutionalism recommended by the reformers.——Fighting has continued with varying fortunes between the imperialists holding Han-kow and the revolutionists in Han-yang, on the other side of the Han River. The foreign concessions in Han-kow along the bank of the Yang-tse have been in danger from the fires and bombardment. General Chang holds out for the imperial cause at Nanking, occupying Purple Mountain, which is 1,400 feet high and two miles northeast of the city wall. The revolutionists, however, are said to have captured the fort on Tiger Hill, which also dominates the city. The walls of Nanking, having a circuit of twenty-two miles, cannot be adequately manned by Chang's force, and altho they are forty to eighty feet in hight, they could not long stand against a bombardment from the rebel gunboats and siege guns.——The first massacre of foreigners occurred at Sian-fu in the province of Shen-si. The rebel general issued a proclamation ordering the destruction of all the Manchus, but not to harm the foreigners or merchants. The Chinese students and soldiers attacked the Manchu quarter and on the second day captured it and massacred men, women and children with horrible atrocities. Later a mob taking advantage of the disorder looted the shops of the city and burned the school of the Scandinavian Mission, killing Mrs. Beckman, five foreign children and many of the Chinese girls in the school, who, because they had feet of natural size, were mistaken for Manchu women. The post office at Sian-fu was also raided and a German in the postal service was killed. The rest of the missionaries were able to make their escape, but were attacked and wounded by bandits on their way to Tien-tsin. The rebel authorities at Sian-fu beheaded a number of the rioters, and the Imperial Government has exprest its regrets for the occurrence. ——Many cases of piracy on the rivers are reported, and bands of brigands, professing to be revolutionists, have entered various towns and levied toll on the inhabitants.——Dr. Sun Yat-sen, for many years the agent of the revolutionary cause in foreign lands, has left Marseilles for Shanghai. He takes with him General Homer Lea, the American author of "The Valor of Ignorance," who is expected to take charge of the organization of the revolutionary army. Dr. Sun has been for some days in London and Paris negotiating for loans and arms.

# Wanted—A National Business Court

BY GEORGE W. PERKINS

[We are glad to give to our readers this statement by Mr. Perkins. The article was prepared under his supervision, and has been revised and approved by him. Mr. Perkins was until recently a partner in the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., but resigned to give himself more time to the study of the question of uniting the interests of capital and labor.—EDITOR.]

THIS is the era of great business combinations, because it is the era of steam and electricity, instant communication, and swift and economical transportation. Electricity more than aught else has been the creator of our modern corporations. In the day of the stage coach no one could transact a large business. There were no stenographers, no typewriting machines, no telegraphs, telephones, express trains, or ocean greyhounds. Today a merchant anywhere in civilization can, in the morning, quote a price on his wares to any other point in civilization, and have his answer by night.

Ruthless competition by ox team could never be very serious, but ruthless competition by electricity spells bankruptcy. Competition means the success of one, the failure of another, cruelly low wages at one time, with the public paying the bills at another time. It means uncertainty always.

Competition, it is often said, prevents monopoly, and the claim is made that monopoly fleeces the public always. Real business competition under present conditions would be too destructive. Private monopoly complete and unrestrained would also be intolerable. Therefore, to my mind, there must be co-operation. I mean a system of doing business by which all parties interested will enjoy the benefits of the business—and I believe we have reached the stage of development in this country where we can safely undertake the organization of our business fabric along these lines.

The millennium has not yet arrived, but no thoughtful man will deny that there has been a great awakening of the business conscience in recent years. The old motto, "Honesty is the best policy," in place of being a more or less beautiful sentiment, is coming to be more of a practical reality. To be honest now means not technically, legally honest, but broadly, humanely honest—honest in thought, in purpose, in act. Man is still selfish. I believe that with the awakening of the business conscience is coming what might be called an enlightened selfishness, by which I mean a realization that for one's own best pecuniary interests the methods of the past cannot be the methods of the future; that as we are living in a "get together" age we must do business on a "live and let live" basis, and that one's own selfish interest makes business on a co-operative basis more profitable in the long run.

But just as surely as you cannot have competition unless it competes, so just as surely you can only have co-operation that co-operates. I mean by this, co-operation in any given line of business will fail unless it is co-operation between labor and capital, between capital and consumer, between company and government. The great educational system of this country, fostered by the State and wealthy individuals, has made tremendous strides in the last quarter of a century in developing the independent thinker among the masses, with the result that the question between capital and labor today is not so much the amount of wage a man should be paid as it is whether that wage is a fair proportion of the earnings of the business. The closer the world is drawn together and the better people know each other, the better they understand each other and the more impossible it is to adopt and pursue secretive methods—to obtain for any one branch of a business unfair and improper profit. Swift intercommunication has sounded the death knell of secretive methods. More and more is public opinion demanding full, open and honest accounting from business concerns, and those far-sighted ones which adopted such methods a few years ago are having less trouble with the public and their labor than others, because what the profits of



GEORGE W. PERKINS.

the business are and what percentage labor is receiving in wages is known to all.

Practical experience in recent years in certain large industrial companies has shown that a fair wage, supplemented by a profit-sharing plan, will go a very long way toward promoting harmony between capital and labor. By profit-sharing I do not mean bonuses or gratuities, but rather a definite statement made to an organiza-

tion at the beginning of the year as to what is expected of it, and that, if such expectations are realized, certain extra compensation will be paid, and paid not in cash that can be immediately spent, but put in some security that represents an investment in the business. Most profit-sharing plans have failed because they did not make a partner of the worker.

Broadly speaking, I think that an industrial company should be organized in the following manner: The brain workers and hand workers should be paid their regular compensation for earning the interest on the bonded debt and dividends on preferred stock. If by successful management they earn more than this, it would under modern arrangements go to what are known as common stockholders, and at this point the organization of brain workers and hand workers should share with the common stockholders in the profits made for the common stockholders, and share on a definitely stated basis, varying according to conditions in different lines of business. Where this has been tried it has been found eminently successful.

The trust has developed naturally by reason of modern invention. It furnishes a more economical and efficient way of doing business, and we must remember that we do not stand alone in the world. There are other nations keenly alive to commercial advantages, and if we fail to adopt the best methods, how are we to retain our place in the forefront of industrialism?

But it is sometimes argued that in spite of any benefits which they may confer upon the country, trusts do so much and such widespread mischief that the duty of the Government is to suppress them, to break up their combinations, and to compel the component firms and companies to do business in competition with one another. And many of our lawmakers have been studying how to effect this most thoroly.

Would it not be better to preserve the acknowledged good that is in the trusts and eradicate or curb the evil? The situation that confronts our Government is not entirely new. It is paralleled by the railroad situation of forty years ago.

There has been no more wickedness up to date in the management of industrial than once existed in the railroads. All sorts of cunning, underhand devices were resorted to in the past by some men in the railroad business to fleece the public and build up private fortunes. Yet the Government did not destroy railroads on that account. Instead it studied the situation and then corrected abuses. We have solved the problem of how to compel even dishonest men to make pure food; we have learned how to enforce public control of large banks; we are not afraid to use steam because it can scald; nor dynamite because it can explode; nor the express train because it can jump the track; nor the sixty horse-power automobile; nor even chained lightning; but we are afraid of dishonest, corrupt, unfair and supremely selfish men. The art we must learn is to supervise, regulate and control the actions of such men.

The Government of the United States is peculiarly well fitted to deal with trusts, itself being a trust. Our Constitution starts with the declaration: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union." The central thought of these men at that time was to effect a consolidation; to organize a holding company with thirteen subsidiary companies; to create a monopoly in government in this country—and they said they did it to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense and promote the general welfare." From that day to this, when any new government in this country set itself up as such, and grew strong enough to be recognized as such, the original holding company took it over, absorbed it, and put it out of business as an independent government. It still had the right to retain its local self-government, but it had to swear allegiance to the holding company, and be loyal to the officers and policies of the said holding company.

Almost an exact parallel has occurred in the development of our great corporations. At first the idea of a holding company—of a great corporation that supervised, with advice and counsel, the smaller and perhaps weaker concerns, was considered so novel as to be almost revolutionary and unsafe. In bringing some of these holding companies into existence fights and battles took place. We are told that some subsidiary companies were forced to join the holding company; but that spirit has passed away. The

small company has been seeking admission to the large company, realizing where its best interests lie.

There is no question but that evil practices have been indulged in, in corporate life. Men have done things they should not have done, and it is the duty of State and Federal Government officials to investigate and find out what these evil practices are, that they may be eradicated.

In view of all these facts and circumstances, our Congress might be expected to view the recent developments among our great business enterprises with understanding and some sympathy. But that is not the case. Congress has appropriated money to find out what crimes these concerns have committed and what evil practices they have indulged in, but, so far as common knowledge goes, it has not taken one step to ascertain what good these concerns have accomplished and whether or not there is anything of benefit and value in them that should be preserved to the people. Its slogan has seemed to be "Millions for destruction, but not one cent for construction."

I think that the reason is to be found in the sort of men who comprise Congress. Few of them are familiar with the great problems of business or industry. Before the War of the Rebellion, American business men took a keen interest in public life and affairs. Merchants were governors of States, mayors of cities, members of the legislatures and of the National Congress. But at the close of the war the most vigorous and alert of our men realized the vast commercial possibilities opening up before a free people in a free land, under one centralized government, and seeing there the greatest field for the exercise of their powers and talents, threw themselves into the struggles of business and commerce as determinedly as they had done into the others.

After thirty years of this commercial upbuilding by these giant sons of giant minds, and thirty years of neglect of public duties and questions, these men found themselves with our business world full of mighty minds and our political world full of politicians. We were at peace with the outside world and among ourselves. By leaps and bounds, with the inventor's help, we were becoming at least a formidable rival in the world's commerce. We were growing rich in ability, in trade, in money. Here our new troubles began. The fabulously rapid growth of our business staggered the people and, in place of investigating to find the real causes that had brought about such results, our politicians, by the passage of the Sherman Act, declared war on the business methods being adopted by the business men of this country. In the struggle that has been going on both sides have erred, as men have in all wars, but now that our Supreme Court has said that we, as a people, are entitled to proceed in the light of reason, does it not behoove us all to lay down our arms and enter the reconstruction period?

Congress has ignored every suggestion by Roosevelt, by Taft, by Wickersham, looking toward any method that would preserve any good there is, any benefit or advantage there is to the people in large business undertakings, and has seemed content to let the country drift toward business chaos.

What has given us the sweatshop? Competition.

What has given us child labor? Competition.

What throws labor out of employment? Competition.

What causes low wages? Competition.

What brings panic and failure? Competition.

And what is our Congress at this moment calling loudly on our Attorney-General to enforce, even to the door of the jail? Competition.

The Congressman who stands for a literal enforcement of the Sherman Act stands for the sweatshop and child labor.

Competition produces the two extremes —millionaires and paupers; while cooperation looks toward more stable conditions and a more equal distribution of wealth.

The Sherman Law as it stands was passed by Congress without the people having had an opportunity to vote on it. Recently they have voted in favor of its amendment. The National Committee of the Republican Party, in June, 1908, adopted the following as a part of its platform.

"Trusts. The Republican Party passed the Sherman Anti-Trust Law over Democratic opposition and enforced it after Democratic dereliction. It has been a

wholesome instrument for good in the hands of a wise and fearless administration. But, experience has shown that its effectiveness can be strengthened and its real objects better attained by such amendments as will give to the Federal Government greater supervision and control over, and secure greater publicity in the management of that class of corporations engaged in interstate commerce, having power and opportunities to effect monopolies."

The Democratic Party at the same time, in the trust plank of its platform, among other things, declared for a policy that would prohibit the control by a "manufacturing or trading corporation, engaged in interstate commerce," "of more than 50 per cent. of the total amount of any product consumed in the United States."

With these platforms the respective parties went before the people of this country in a vigorous campaign. Each party attacked the other's platform and the subject was debated pro and con all over the land.

With such issues, and after a vigorous campaign in which they were fully and ably debated on both sides, the public, by a plurality of over a million and a quarter votes, returned the Republican Party to power in both the legislative and executive branches.

But after the election Congress did nothing to carry out the evident wishes of the people, and those responsible for the failure have since been condemned and significantly repudiated at the polls.

Can any one fail to reach the conclusion that the people of this country regard the trust question not as a legal question, not as a question of percentages, but as a moral question? To refuse even to attempt to modify the Sherman Law along the lines indicated in the Republican National Platform is to refuse to strengthen the moral law; to refuse to refine and punish wrong-doing; to permit the throttling of business, and to "mingle the innocent and the guilty in a common condemnation."

Chaotic conditions now exist in the corporate business world. At present it is impossible for any large interstate industrial company to know definitely whether its form of organization is legal or illegal. And there is a feeling on the part of the executives of the Government that they are in honor bound to go on and apply the law as they understand it to other large industrial companies.

Attempt to sweep the country back into the old era of ruthless competition, which would be the direct consequence of a vigorous enforcement of the Sherman law, and there will return the evils of deceit and fraud in business, violent fluctuations in prices, the deliberate driving to the wall of weak concerns, and the eventual creation of monopolies by survivors.

As a remedy for the present intolerable situation there should be established in Washington a business court to which our great business problems could go for final adjustment when they could not be settled otherwise. We now have at Washington a Supreme Court, to which is referred the final settlement of our legal questions. This court is composed, of course, of lawyers only, and it is the dream of every young man who enters the law that he may some day be called to the Supreme Court bench. If such a call comes, it matters not how lucrative his practice, he always drops it for the honor conferred. Why not have a similar goal for our business men? Why not have a court for business questions, on which no man could sit who had not had a business training, with an honorable record? This would surely come to be regarded by business men in the same way that the Supreme Court is regarded by lawyers. The supervision of business by such a body of men, who had reached such a court in such a way, would unquestionably be fair and equitable to business, fair and equitable to the public. Furthermore, it would not take out of business that invaluable asset, individual initiative. It would leave the every-day management of business untrammeled and allow men free swing to devise ways and means to improve, enlarge and develop domestic and foreign commerce.

New York City

# A Thanksgiving of Memory

BY LEONARD HATCH

"READ the last half of it again, Jane," I said, "the part about Thanksgiving."

So my wife put on her spectacles, and found the letter that had come to us from our son Henry that morning by the rural delivery. She read aloud:

Writing as I am just before Thanksgiving makes me think of your suggestion that I come up to the old home again to spend Thanksgiving Day with you. Dear father, how I should like to,—for the sake of seeing you and mother. But I have my wife and boys and of course I can't leave them. And I don't exactly like to ask them to come with me. They would be glad to please me, but my wife, you know, is delicate and used to furnace heat, and for that matter I don't know how I should stand the sudden change. As for the boys, for three weeks they have had their plans for the celebration of Thanksgiving all laid. They made me promise to take them to a comic opera in the evening. They would be heart-broken if any other plan should interfere. Some difference, eh, dad, between comic operas and the pop-corn and cider that used to make up my evening celebration? And really, I don't think one can have so much fun at a comic opera as scorching one's face before an open fire. But they haven't been brought up to feel that way,—that's all.

"My dearest love will go out to you and mother all thru the day."

Jane folded up the letter and pushed back a lock of gray hair.

"But it isn't just the same as if he was here," said she.

I made no comment. Then, "Read what Annie wrote you," said I. It was no added pleasure to me, hearing these letters aloud, but my eyesight isn't what it used to be, so Jane uses her eyes for us both.

She unfolded the letter from our daughter Annie who does typewriting and such-like work in a big city office. The first part of the letter was about some money she was sending us, but the last part of it was something like Henry's. This is what my wife read me:

"Things have been going splendidly lately. I've been given a raise in salary. And I've moved to a new room uptown which is much nicer.

"And now, mother, you must,—you just simply *must* come to see me this winter sometime, you and father. I can easily find a good place for you to stop, and we will see the town together, the stores, and theaters, and everything.

"I should like awfully to come up Thanksgiving, but I don't believe I better. Of course they might very likely give me a couple of days off at the office if I asked them. But I should lose just that much time, and work, work, work, day after day without stopping is what counts in this city.

"Perhaps Henry is going to be with you. I haven't heard. But whether he is or not, you and father must have the big dinner just the same."

My wife slipped the letter back into its envelope and took off her glasses. "Just the same!" she echoed softly to herself as she stared into the fire which roared on the broad hearth before us. "Just the same!"

Our Thanksgiving Day was almost over. It was our bedtime, but we two lingered there before the blaze. After the reading of the letters we did not speak.

In the story books old folks at a time like this always hold each other's hands or weep. But we did neither—just sat there staring into the fire, my wife knitting and I puffing at a pipe I've had since the war. How long we sat there I don't know, but by and by an oak log broke and fell apart with a shower of sparks. The fire died down. Jane folded up her knitting, rose, and lighted one of the glass hand lamps.

But before she went up to bed she came over and laid her hand on my shoulder.

"Anyhow, we can think of the old days," said she.

And so I sat alone and thought. . . .

It surely has been different to-day from Thanksgiving years ago. We got those two letters over a week since, and determined, Jane and I, to follow old customs and try to forget that our children weren't by us.

But Lord,—everything's different! When Henry and Annie used to be youngsters here, Thanksgiving was in the air weeks before the calendar got round to that Thursday.

It gave me a queer tight feeling round the throat the other Sunday to hear the Thanksgiving Proclamation read out in church. A different Governor writes it now and the words aren't alike any two years, but it's the same old Proclamation for all that. It still has all about "those blessings which the bountiful hand of Providence has bestowed," and so on. Henry used to like these proclamations. Said he wished they'd have them for Christmas and Fourth of July as well. He used to watch every Sunday in November till the day came when the minister would unfold the big crackling sheet and read aloud. When he began I remember how the boy used to grin and mutter "Turkey! Turkey!" under his breath; but by the time the end came with "In the year of our Lord" and that final phrase, "God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," I used to hear the lad catch his breath and see him staring with round eyes at the Proclamation. When it was read the other Sunday I saw him there beside me, though Jane and I were the only persons in the pew.

And then the turkey. We had one particularly big fellow all picked by the first of November, and then we turned in to feed him up. It used to be Annie's task to fatten up that bird for a month, and a good job she made of it, tho before she was in her teens she used to get so fond of the old fellow she'd beg me not to kill him after all. But once he was killed and dressed and singed and ready for the oven she was interested enough.

She was a great little cook, too, Annie was. Used to help her mother make the cranberry sauce and the pies. Made a mince pie for me once with a sort of a man-in-the-moon face cut in the top crust, and then, I recollect, didn't want me to eat it after all. She could bake bread, too, as good a loaf as her mother's. Precious little of that sort of thing she does now. She's too busy working a typewriting machine and doing shorthand writing to bother herself about cooking and housekeeping. A fine hand she'd have made about the house here in the country, if she'd been content to stay.

A fine wife and mother, too. I never saw such a hand with children as she was. Now she's in the city, she has no time to think of such things. Once when I said something to her about marrying and settling down, she only laughed and said she had her work to look after first of all. Jane and I must be getting old-fashioned; we don't exactly understand such matters. If the world is going on, somehow it seems to me that the women have got to be willing to put aside typewriting and such-like for the sake of getting married and having children and bringing them up. But then, I'm old-fashioned. Besides, Annie's my daughter and I'd like to see her in a home of her own. But I'm not complaining. In five years she's risen to be a sort of secretary in the city and that's something to say of your flesh and blood,—even if it isn't like having grandchildren.

Somehow these things have all been running thru my head to-day,—I suppose because I helped fix up the turkey just as I used to and watched Jane boiling and baking in the kitchen. For we *did* have our big dinner, just Jane and I, as the children wanted us to. It was the least we could do for them. Besides, Henry sends us more money than we know what to do with. It isn't everyone that's got a son like that.

So we had the big dinner, we two, and ate away at the turkey. But there was enough of it left to last us thru the week. Neither Jane nor I said much about the children, but each of us knew the other one was thinking of them. When we'd stuffed our elves on turkey

and cranberry sauce and sweet potatoes and beets and onions and squash and what not, we still had the pies to tackle. And that made me think of what Henry used to do when he was a little shaver. I told him once that if he'd get up from the table and run round the chimney it would sort of shake down what he'd ate so that he could hold more. And he believed me, and when he was stuffed full of turkey clean up to his necktie he'd hop up from the table and trot to the parlor and then into the kitchen and so back to the dining-room again. As there's a chimney runs up thru the center of the house he'd come back satisfied and eat half a pie.

Most likely down in the city to-day he's been telling his children some story of the same sort. He's got two fine boys, Henry has. One of them he's named after me. And it is a fine, sweet girl he married, good as anyone need ask for. To be sure, she don't like the country; but then, she was born and raised in the city, so that's not her fault.

Sometimes I can't help wishing Henry'd stayed at home here and kept up the farm now that I'm too old to run it, or had settled down on some other farm hereabouts. He had it in him to make a great farmer. I knew it, and he never denied it himself. He had the gift of it. When he wasn't much more than a lad he could make things grow on a side hill that was too much for me. And he could pick out the best horse from a score in less time than it would take most men to walk round the bunch. But he got it into his head that he wanted to go to the city;—thought he could get higher in the world. Perhaps he's right. That's what all the young fellows think nowadays. Not a farm within three miles of here but what the city's stepped in and taken some of the young folks. The one right next mine, Rathbone's it was, is clean deserted. I suppose this will be some day. It's all right, most likely. But I remember thinking, when I was visiting in the city, that it was kind of funny that all those folks should be huddled together without any room or any air to breathe, when all this land here in the country is going wasting. Seems sort of uncivilized to me to live where the real earth is all covered with bricks and pavements and almost the only trees grow in parks and have men to water them and have labels tacked to them telling what they are. It doesn't seem human to me, but then, I don't understand much about cities or why folks like to live in them.

And I guess Henry *does* like it, and likes making lots of money from being in business. He can go from his house to his office without being under the sky more'n fifty seconds, and that's something one can't do in these parts. But I sometimes wonder whether he wouldn't have been just as happy running a farm up here. To be sure, he couldn't have had that wife. But there was Fanny, that he used to be in love with here. When he went to the city he meant to come back and marry her, but he never did. I never spoke to him about it, for there are some things that even a father can't talk about to his boy. Fanny's never married. She's pretty near an old maid now, and teaches school. She always has a pleasant word for me when I see her. Perhaps she's forgotten Henry. I hope so. But I'm not so sure.

I'm drifting a long way from that Thanksgiving dinner Jane and I had together. It wasn't very jolly, any more than Christmas is nowadays. I tried going round the chimney before the pie. But it did no good. All the way round I kept thinking of the youngster and when I got back to the table I felt less hungry than before I got up.

When we got thru the meal we cleaned everything up and came in before the fire, and I read the letters from Annie and Henry—using my wife's eyes.

I wish sometimes I had had a better education, like the minister or the lawyer down in the village. Most likely they understand all these things. I don't. And the more I think, the more puzzled I get. I often wonder why it is that folks in the country who have children and rear them up and suffer for them, should have to lose them after all. And a good deal of the time it's the city gets them. Why is it? I've been to the city, and seen it and heard it and smelt it. But even now I don't understand any better. How has the city got

a bigger claim on my boy and girl than their native town has? I can't see. But I'm an old man, poorly educated and old-fashioned.

The last smoldering log on the hearth dropped into glowing coals. And I was sucking at my pipeful of dead ashes.

Perhaps it may seem that all this mass of recollections and ignorant perplexity was spoken out by me, was told aloud to the andirons at my feet. Yet it was all merely the thought and memory which passed thru my mind as I sat alone before the fire.

I rose, lighted my hand-lamp, and blew out the large lamp on the center table. Then I buried the glowing embers deep in ashes to keep the fire till morning.

My wife had spoken well. "Anyhow," she had said, "we can think of the old days." And she's right. Neither the city nor anything else can take that from me. That alone is cause enough for a Thanksgiving.

BROOKLINE, MASS.

# A Thanksgiving Song

BY ANNETTE KOHN

ALL our days
We give Thee praise.
O God, who holdest in Thy hand
And didst exalt and bless our land.
And gavest it from sea to sea
To all embracing liberty,
We give Thee praise
All our days.

For the golden glow of the orange tree,
For the purple grapes—for the honey-bee;
For the waving plumes of the yellow grain,
For the glorious sunshine and for the rain;
The coal in the mine—the ore in the hill—
The throb of the engine—the whistles shrill.
The fire of the forge, and the anvil's ring,
For the tinkling "'phone" and the cable string;
The whir of the loom, the clack of the mill,
For the "auto's" speed and the air-ship's thrill;
For the horse of flame on the road of steel,
And the voiceless voice that makes loud appeal;
For our busy marts and our busy streets
Where the white, black, brown and yellow man meets-
For the strong true arm of the workman brave,
For our churches and schools with power to save—
For hearts of our women—brains of our men,
For the laureled harvest of brush and pen—
For the wealth of herds on the prairies wide,
For the new homes rising on every side,
For the law that shields where our flag is unfurled,
For peace in our land and with all the world—
For our mighty name, in all men's sight
The pledge we must walk for aye in Thy Light,
All our days
We give Thee praise.

NEW YORK CITY

# Egyptian Art at the Metropolitan Museum

BY RICHARD GOTTHEIL

[The recent opening to the public of the Egyptian collection in the Metropolitan Museum of New York marks an important advance in the steady acquisition of valuable material by American institutions. The author of this article is professor of Semitic languages at Columbia University and head of the Oriental Department of the New York Public Library. He has traveled and studied in Europe and Asia Minor, and is a member of many learned societies.—EDITOR.]

THE opening of the new wing in which the collection of Egyptian antiquities is housed has given an opportunity to many of us to renew acquaintance with the ancient civilization of the land around the Nile. There is, perhaps, no country which has had so fascinating an artistic history as that in which the Pharaohs ruled. This history stretches from the dim dawn of things human, from the times of prehistoric man, almost down to our own days. As successive dynasties, peoples and religions have ruled over the land, each one has done something to add to its architectural and artistic glories. The hand of time, which in other parts of the globe is so ruthless, has been held in check by atmospheric and geological conditions, so that the story of this development may be read and studied as in a book, when once that book has been opened up for us. Egypt remains the land of wonders. The works of prehistoric man—of Egyptians, Persians, Ptolemaic Greeks, Coptic Christians and Arab Mohammedans — all pass before our wondering eyes, clad in a coat of many colors and tinted by atmosphere and sun, as is possible only on that soil. Whatever the hand of man has spared, the generous sand of Egypt has preserved, in order that we of the twentieth century may admire the works of generations so long gone by, and lose some of the conceit in our own accomplishments.

It is good to know that our own country is taking a hand in thus unearthing the records of the past. The generous liberality of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has made it possible for the Museum to keep an expedition in the field since 1906. This expedition has been under the competent guidance of Mr. Albert M. Lythgoe, with whom have been associated Mr. Arthur C. Mace and Mr. Herbert E. Winlock. The principal excavations have been carried on around the two pyramids and the near by cemeteries of Lisht, a place about 35 miles to the south of Cairo, between the pyramids of Dahshur and Sakkara on the north and of Medum on the south. The investigations of M. Maspero, Director-General of Antiquities in Egypt, made in 1882, and the excavations of the French Institute of Oriental Archeology at Cairo, carried out in 1894-1895, had identified these pyramids as having belonged to Amenemhat I and to his son, Senusert I, kings of the so-called twelfth dynasty, which ruled in Egypt between the years 2000 and 1788 B. C. But this is not the only spot that the expedition has examined. In the Oasis of Kharga (the "Outer Oasis"), to the west of Thebes, a Christian necropolis and a portion of the ancient city of Hibis has been explored. The tomb chapels of the necropolis have been studied, the streets and buildings of the city unearthed; and there seems to be every indication that the city was still standing as late as the fourth century of our era.

We shall look forward with much interest to the further investigations in the Kharga Oasis, for at Hibis a temple of Darius I has been uncovered which is supposed to be the only existing monument of the Persian domination in Egypt. We shall want to know much more about this temple, for the temple is altogether Egyptian in style and the Persian king is represented upon its walls as reverencing the gods of the land, exactly as if he were to the manner born. In this the easy tolerance of these Persian kings in religious matters is

shown; for, in the same way, they allowed the Jews to rebuild their temple in Jerusalem, and caused incense to be burned upon the altars of Apollo and Artemis at Delos.

In addition, the expedition intends to provide for the Museum exact copies and photographs of the principal monuments of Egyptian art which cannot be moved from their present resting place. This is of especial moment in Egypt, where the decoration of the walls of the tombs furnishes us with the best contemporary source of information regarding the life of the inhabitants. Whenever this was possible, the representations were cut into the solid stone. Where this was impossible, the space was covered with lime plaster or stucco and painted. The colors are often as vivid as when first put on, and modern processes can reproduce these colors with almost absolute exactness. A beginning has been made with the mural paintings in the wonderful necropolis at Thebes, more especially at Sheikh Abd-al-Kurneh. They belonged to the people of the eighteenth dynasty (1580-1315 B. C.), the dynasty of the Thutmoses and Amenhoteps, when Egyptian art reached its highest development. It was in these tombs that the great functionaries of the kingdom found sepulture.

The great value of the exhibit at the Metropolitan Museum can only be estimated properly if we remember that archeological investigations are carried on today in a manner very different to that which was in vogue in former times. The excavators no longer seek—as they did then—for beautiful pieces of art and architecture with which to deck out museums and to catch the eye of the wandering visitor. Each layer, as it comes to light, is carefully studied and photographed; each building and each object. In this manner the history of each building is followed back to its



THE EXCAVATIONS OF 1906-1907
Temple of Seti I at Luxor, by the expedition of the Metropolitan Museum

beginnings, and to each object is accorded its proper place in the civilization of which it was a part. Upon the basis of these notes and photographs taken on the spot, the various objects are arranged and reconstructed when they reach the museum, and with a care that is not at all apparent to the casual passerby. Very few are in a position to imagine the painstaking labor that is put into this part of the work.

Take, for instance, the coffin of the lady, Senbtes, found in the cemetery to the west of the pyramid of Amenemhat I at Lisht (ca. 1950 B. C.). The tomb in which it was placed is one of the few that has remained nearly intact. It is true that even this tomb has not entirely escaped the sacrilegious hands of cotemporaneous robbers. But the ghouls seem to have been surprised after they had had time only to strip off the gold that covered the edges of the outside coffin. The pottery that had been placed in the outer 'offering chamber" —two hundred and seven pieces of small model vases and saucers, larger dishes with offerings of ducks, joints of beef and the like—was all intact. The inner chamber had hardly been touched. A long, narrow box containing a mace head and the remains of three wooden staves; the canopic niche with its box containing the canopic vases (alabaster with wooden covers in the form of heads), and the coffin itself, were found practically as they had been set there. The outer one of the triple coffins had, it is true, crumbled away; but the two inner ones could be studied, and the second one brought to the Museum. Inside the second coffin were found staves, maces and a complete ceremonial whip; while the face mask was ornamented with inlaid beads of cornelian and glaze. On the body itself the valuable personal adornments of the lady had been placed. But these were all embedded in the pitch which had been poured over the body. By most heroic efforts all these adornments were saved; bead by bead and piece by piece they were dug out of the pitch, and with infinite labor put together in their original forms. Before even the coffin was moved from its resting place, the gold leaf which had fallen to the ground was replaced bit by bit along the edges; a piece of work that required weeks of persevering effort in the tomb itself.

All the various Egyptian antiquities that have been gathered in the Museum from various sources are now exhibited in a series of ten rooms. Here the student can follow the history of Egyptian civilization from its earliest beginnings in the neolithic period. Even in these predynastic, primitive times (between 4000 and 3400 B. C.) stone and pottery vases were turned out which are remarkable for their accuracy of design, considering that they were fashioned with very simple instruments. Some of these have already rude representations of boats and ostriches—presagers of the love for decoration which animated the later inhabitants of the land. Even the rude civilization of paleolithic man is represented by a series of flint instruments, tho we are left quite in the dark as to the relation of these beings to the neolithic inhabitants, who came after them.

From the predynastic period we pass to the early dynastic—the period of the Ancient Empire (3400-2000 B. C.). This covers the reigns of the first eleven dynasties, during which time the tremendous pyramids were built near to Cairo which all travelers admire. Specimens of the art of this period are to be found in the first two rooms of the exhibition. We have very beautiful examples of stoneware—nearly all of transparent alabaster—dishes and vases dating from the eleventh dynasty and coming from Sakkara; from which place come also the granite wall-reliefs of the tomb of Ra-Em-Ka, of the fifth dynasty (2750-2625 B. C.). Some of the scenes on the relief are exquisitely cut in sunken relief. Curiously enough, one or two figures not having been completed, the pencil tracings made for the cutter are still visible on the stone. A very interesting collection is that of slate palettes, in the form of birds, turtles, and fishes, on which eyesalves were prepared.

In the third room, given over to the transition period between the Ancient and the Middle Empires, one notices an excellent model of a pyramid and of a pyramid temple, made in conformity with the remains of that of King Sabum

at Abusir (fifth dynasty). One can study the whole arrangement of these mighty houses of the dead; the gateway-temple at the foot of the causeway which leads up from the Nile Valley, the temple itself with its many rooms and corridors, and back of this the pyramid-sepulcher. Painted wooden figures and statuets from Thebes (sixth to twelfth dynasty, 2625-2000 B. C.) show us how expert the Egyptians had become in the handling of wood as well as of stone and metal; which will not surprise those who have been accustomed to admire the "Sheikh al-beled" (city-mayor) in the Cairo Museum. Equally interesting are the pottery models of houses and offering tables from the tombs at Rifeh near Assiut and dating from the eleventh and twelfth dynasties. Tho they are very rude in workmanship, they are invaluable in giving us an idea of the house-architecture of those days, the primitiveness of which contrasts so glaringly with the magnificence of palace and temple.



PREDYNASTIC DECORATED POTTERY
4000-3400 B.C.

In the fourth room are the remains of the tomb of Senbtes described above. From Lisht come also five interesting mason's mallets, quite similar to those which we use today, and left there by these ancient masons after they had finished their job. Their worn condition is evidence that they had been well and faithfully used. In this room there is also a series of small boats from a cemetery near Asiut (early twelfth dynasty), fully equipped so that the soul might make use of them in their journeyings through the lower world.

The fifth room is devoted to the Middle Empire (eleventh to thirteenth dynasties) when Thebes was the center of power. It was at this time that extensive constructions were reared at Lisht, where the most successful undertakings of the Museum expedition were situated. Particularly noticeable in this room are some painted limestone reliefs, where the original coloring has been preserved by the Museum authorities in its admirable freshness, tho the stones have been treated in an heroic manner in order to preserve their outer facing. A large altar of red granite from the temple of Amenemhat I (2000 B. C.), on the top of which are depressions and markings, reminds the Biblical archeologist of similar altars found in Palestine. The excavations at Lisht make the museum collection especially important for the study of Egyptian art during the Middle Empire; a period in which ambitious extensions of territory into Nubia were attempted and the beginnings laid for those raids into Syria which carried Egyptian influence into the North.

In the two following rooms we come to the period of the great Pharaohs, the Thutmoses, Rameses and Amenhoteps, the New Empire (1580-945 B. C.), when Egyptian arms were pushed up into Asia, and Egyptian power measured itself with that of the Hittites and Assyro-Babylonians. It was at this time that the great religious reform was inaugurated by Amenhotep IV, who tried to substitute for the confused and overburdened religious ceremonial of the country the worship of the sun-disk as the great universal power. Some reminiscence of this attempted change is to be found in the inscription upon the

breast of the statue of Thutmosis III "The good god Men Kheper ra (Thutmosis) beloved of Amon," from which the name of the god Amon has been erased, in a mutilated statue of Amenhotep III, on which the same name has been rendered illegible, and in a head of the statue of the god himself, the nose of which has been wilfully broken off. We are, also, in a position to see how ancient the rifling of tombs is in Egypt. The custom of making the tomb a representation upon a small scale of the surroundings of the defunct during life, of putting there all those things that he was accustomed to use, excited the cupidity of marauders at a very early period. At a later time the priests gathered together the fragments of pottery and cloths which the thieves had left and carefully sealed them up in jars, which were then buried. Some of such jars, found in the valley of the Tombs of the King at Thebes, where Mr. Theodore M. Davis has done notable work, are exhibited here. From the same place come three wooden "ushabtes," figurines which the naïve faith of the times believed came to life and aided the dead in whatever manual labor they might be called upon to undertake.



PORTRAIT PANEL FROM THE FAYUM
Second and Third Centuries of the Christian Era

A noteworthy feature of the sixth room is a complete offering chamber from the tomb of the "Superintendent of the Treasures Sebek-Mes," found in a necropolis of the nineteenth and twentieth dynasties (1315-1090 B. C.) at El-Rezekat in Upper Egypt. Every stone of this chamber has been brought over and set up in its original position. We

have here depicted various scenes from the life of the "Superintendent," as well as the arrival of his body in the lower world. Here, also, ruthless hands have commenced to efface some of the pictures; probably with the view of using the stones for other buildings—even for other tombs. One is led to wonder at the utter want of respect for the dead shown by a people who are supposed to have held their religious observances in high esteem.

From an artistic point of view, perhaps the most beautiful piece in the whole exhibition is an alabaster canopic jar (Room 6), the lid of which is the portrait-head of Queen Teye, the wife of Amenhotep III (1410-1375) B. C.), and mother of the reforming king Amenhotep IV. There are a wonderful grace and dignity about the features which easily mark it as the work of an expert artist. The visitor ought to examine this in connection with the head of an obsidian statuet (Room 4) and the bronze statuet of the goddess Neith (twenty-sixth dynasty) in Room 8, to understand the charm and delicacy with which the Egyptians were able to inform their work. Not all the laurels in this respect must go to Greece and Rome.

In the ninth and tenth rooms we reach the Roman and early Christian periods (30 B. C. to 640 A. D.). Two new civilizations have come over the country, the Greco-Roman and the Byzantine-Christian. From the artistic point of view it is the first of these two that has had the greater influence. Yet, the old ideas and customs linger on, and that which is new is interwoven into them. We have an excellent example of this in the mummy and mask of Artemidora, which is exhibited in all its glory. It dates from about the year 100 A. D., and was found at Meir in Middle Egypt. The whole burial is Egyptian in character; but strong Greek influences are seen in the portraiture of the face and in the rich gold and colored ornamentation on the coffin. These European influences grew stronger as Christianity took a firmer hold on the people. They are seen in a number of portrait panels from the Fayum, which were placed over the dead person's face in lieu of the mask used in previous times. They are either in encaustic on wood or painted in full length on linen. They surprise us by their richness of coloring and by the vivacity with which certain traits are reproduced. The Egyptian painting art was cutting itself loose from the bonds of tradition. But it was soon to be driven into a corner by the ascendancy of Mohammedanism, with its distaste for the reproduction of the human and animal figure.

Very little interest has been exhibited, until quite recent times, in the art and architecture of the Copts, the Christianized remnants of the old Egyptian inhabitants. And yet they well deserve careful study. It was thru the Copts that Byzantine art found its way into the Nile Valley; and it was thru them again that both Egyptian and Byzantine elements passed over to the Arab conquerors. We shall, at some future time, have an excellent opportunity to become acquainted with this period—old for us, new for Egypt. The expedition of the Museum is investigating a number of early Christian sites—notably the cemetery at El-Bagawat in the Oasis of Kharga, and the very interesting Coptic monasteries in the Wadi Natrun, in the heart of the desert, some one hundred kilometers northwest of Cairo. The cemetery of El-Bagawat dates from the fifth century A. D. It contains the graves of humble folk which have not tempted spoliation as have those of kings and nobles. In addition, they are well preserved. As many as two hundred tomb chapels have been found there, which promise a rich yield of architectural, epigraphic and ethnological material for this period.

The work in the Wadi Natrun is being done in co-operation with the Museum of Arab Art at Cairo. It bids fair to be very fertile of results, as the ornamentation of the monasteries is due in a large measure to a Syrian monk, one Moses of Nisibis, and we may expect to find traces of Mesopotamian influences. But it is already possible to get some idea of this, the last stage of Egyptian art, from the sculptures coming from the Monastery of St. Jeremias at Sakkara; which monastery was excavated in 1906-1909 by the Egyptian government

and from whom the museum has been able to buy some duplicate material. The beautiful sculptured friezes exhibited in Room 9 show clear evidence of the best Greek influence.

It should be remembered that the Egyptian exposition of the Museum contains also the very extensive and highly interesting collection of smaller objects made by Dr. Chauncey Murch of the American Presbyterian Mission at Luxor and presented in 1910 by Miss Helen Gould. This has now been distributed in the various rooms, so as to illustrate the periods to which the individual pieces belong. The collection of seal-cylinders is, perhaps, larger and better than that in any other museum. Signet rings, scarabs, beads, amulets, and votive figures are found in large numbers; they represent the chief periods of Egyptian art, from the very earliest to the latest. Of more than ordinary interest are the objects in glass; since it now seems to be proven that the art of manufacturing glass was not an invention of the Phœnicians—as we had always been taught to believe—but of the Egyptians; and at a time some eight or nine hundred years previous to its first appearance on the Syrian coast. Mosaic glass seems also to have had its origin in this land of surprises; and of this the Murch collection has some excellent specimens.

The value of the Museum exhibition is enhanced by a splendid set of positive pictures which explain the methods and results of the different explorations and excavations. They are often a better commentary than the lengthiest exposition. Altho the Metropolitan Museum cannot yet vie with its sister institutions in Europe and Egypt, its method of presentation is far superior to that of many of the great foreign museums. It may not be true that the Egyptians are the oldest of peoples, as Herodotus tells us they believed themselves to be; but some of the roots of our own civilization go back to the land of the Nile; and this circumstance gives an added interest to the remains of this ancient society.

New York City.



# The Love of Friends

BY MARGUERITE OGDEN BIGELOW

Sometimes, meseems, the day is fair,
And young, green shoots are sped to the bud,
And chickadees chat in the sunny air,
And young streams rush to quicken the flood,
And the Spring her tender beauty spends
All for love, for the love of friends!

Sometimes, meseems, the heart is led
Thru thicket and avenue and mart,
Thru days when the crippled Hope has bled,
Past the words that ache and the thoughts that smart,
Till, like the storm, the journey ends
Sweet, full sweet, in the love of friends.

Sometimes, methinks, all things that are,
The joy of struggle, the power of peace,
The kiss of the mate, the light of the star,
The promise of birth, or the last release,
Are made most dear by the life that blends
Each with each in the love of friends.

Sometimes, methinks, we can bear all ill—
The hungry, thirsty lot of the poor,
The eyes made fast, or the voice made still,
All throes that the flesh must yet endure,
Or the wrench of loss, while yet God lends
Rest secure in the love of friends!

Montecito, Cal.

# My Summer in Florida

BY REV E. P. POWELL

Author of "The Country Home," etc.

I HAD spent six winters in Florida before I found out that I was not really getting acquainted with the State. The winters have a peculiar similarity, being the dry season of the year, and often quite too dry for gardens and orange orchards, without irrigation. About the last of October the deciduous leaves fall, and after that there is a sleepy pretense of winter. It is rarely cold enough for an overcoat, but occasionally a touch of frost, that laughs itself off the fields early in the morning. There is, however, an occasional twist of the thermometer, hanging on around 30 to 40 for three or four days. Roses are seldom out of blossom, and violets can always be found in January. Oranges are at their best in February, but there are varieties sweet enough for any palate after the first of November.

We had been accustomed to make our gardens as soon as we reached Florida in November, but those who lived there had already made them in September. The trouble with those planted later was the danger of a long dry spell, which would either prevent them from starting at all or would check the growth of young plants. This sort of gardening demanded irrigation, and to irrigate requires not only some expense in the way of engine and hose, but some time for preparation. However, we got on very well with cabbage, cauliflower and carrots, while lettuce, turnips and greens were in order all winter. If we did not get them ourselves directly from the ground, we found cabbage and lettuce in market in January, plenty of splendid celery in February, and potatoes in March and April. Sweet potatoes meanwhile stay in the ground all winter if you desire, to be dug when needed for the table or market.

Going North in April or May, we had only heard about the Florida Favorites and Georgia Rattlesnake melons, that cover the ground, and begin to ripen about the first of June. We had no reason to doubt that carloads went North "averaging" 40 pounds each melon. We had eaten mulberries in March and loquats in January; while grapefruit and oranges were with us all winter. Before we could grow them ourselves, we were permitted to pick up the drops (which really are the sweetest oranges and best) in our neighbors' orchards, without charge. It is astonishing how many oranges one may eat and not know it. But we got what the natives called "finnicky" about the way of eating. Early in the winter—or summer, as it seemed to us—we always peeled our oranges, and ate them with a knife and fork; a little later we began to bore holes at the blossom end, loosen the flesh inside and suck the orange; tired of this, we carried them to the house, cut them across the middle and ate them with the aid of a teaspoon—a little more deliberately. One may be excused a whim, where oranges cost nothing, and the best you see in the Northern market you would toss aside as inferior.

All this while we had been hurrying our Northern work so as to have the apples marketed or stored early in November. Getting a winter home for horse and cow, we took our collies and started, via ocean steamship line, for Florida. By the first of April we must be packed to return North and trim hedges, clear up the winter's wreckage, and set the whole fruit farm in order. Strawberries must be uncovered, grapes tied up, and the bees freed from the hive cushions. The problem was, could we not divide our forces and some of us stay in Florida all summer? One friend warned me not to undertake it, as the heat would be very "enervating." My friend, President Blackman, of Rollins College, told me that really I would find a Florida summer something more than endurable; it would be "delightful."

Thinking over the question, I took into my buggy a little darkie, and as we drove

thru the village, I said "Tell me, Jim, which really is best here, summer or winter?" "Well! suh!" he said, "I don't know for sure, suh! Ther's more possums in winter and more watermelions in summer." "But, Jim," I said, "that won't do, I want to know which is best, summer or winter." "Well! suh! to tell you de truth, suh! bof of 'em is best. They's sweet potatoes all the yeah round, and they's oranges most any time, and we go fishin', suh, in January jess as well as in July." Evidently Jim was a Floridian, and I was to get nothing definite out of him. When I reached home I asked "Aunt Mary" the same question, and she said: "Fact is, Mr. Powell, in summer you has to stay indoors de middle ob de day, sometimes; but de day is so mighty long, suh, and de mornin's and de evenin's so fine, suh! you can get all your work done." I asked her about 'possums, and she said: "They's here all de yeah; but in summer nights they don't seem to know what to do with theirselves. T'other night one climbed all over my roof, and Pete got up to shoot him; but Pete too sleepy to hit de barn doah. Dat 'possum by rights was mine, but he somewhar today off in de scrub."

At any rate I resolved to spend my summer in Florida; and a pleasanter or a healthier summer I have never known in a long life of nearly eighty years. The thermometer climbed up to 90 at noon, two or three times to 95; but it was higher than that in New York and all thru the North, while here there was a breeze, either from the Gulf or the ocean, fanning away that dead heat which makes a Northern midday in July so stifling. Not more than one night in thirty was uncomfortable, for at about 6 o'clock in the afternoon the thermometer promptly slid down to 75 or 80. I never heard of a sunstroke or a prostration from heat, either for man or beast, anywhere around the Gulf States, except in the cities, where they were kept hard at work during the middle of the day. We soon formed a habit of staying indoors from about 11 o'clock till 3, or, if compelled to be out during these hours, moderation was the rule.

Mornings are holy. They always are, and my only pity is for those who have never yet discovered the morning—the lie-a-beds who lose the cream of the day. In Florida the dawn is almost surely cloudless blue—after a cool, fresh and quiet night. You walk out with a delicious sense of welcome. The world is glad to see you. Up and down your orchard you find everywhere sweet odors, growth, such growth as you never saw before, and the mocking birds that are building in your grapefruit trees shout at you, and once in a while sing. Within an hour bulky white clouds tumble about the whole horizon, coming up without consideration of the wind, and having apparently no object whatever in view. So the heavens play between shade and shine till noon. Occasionally, but rarely, a distant tap of a storm drum or roll of artillery can be heard at 10 or 11. By 12 it has become torrid, and while you are at dinner the clouds make war. Generally at about 1.30 the showers are breaking over your head.

The wet season means quick rain, soon over. It is bad weather for haying, but it is good for gardening. You should see the things laugh as they add inch after inch to their growth. Peanuts in the soil mean peanut vines also for fodder. Beggarweed, the most outrageously misnamed plant in the world, hurries to make its second or third cutting in midsummer. Guinea grass is one of the most beautiful sights I ever saw, and it will give you three crops to a certainty. Then we have our Natal grass—something new, but the prettiest thing under the sun. As fast as you cut it, it comes out again with a green turf, and exquisite pink flowers, in tassels. As for curing it in showery weather, we found that it can be done exactly as we do in the North with orchard grass in June—take one load at a time to the barn, and make it where we can toss it under cover if necessary. It takes no more time to make hay in this way than to cut down a whole field at once, and get it soaked two or three times before curing.

During the rainy season the nights almost always give us panoramas of superb electrical display; not very much rain, but somewhere in sight superb fireworks in the clouds. I learned to enjoy what I rather dread in the North—that is, thunderstorms. I sat on my veranda as I would look at fireworks in Central

Park. There was no thought of danger; for that matter the pine trees standing 80 to 100 feet around you are every one a lightning rod. Harry had just started to the village on horseback one evening when a piling up of vast clouds began in the southwest. They simply rose up into a high peaked mountain, touched all over on its sides and pinnacles with the rays of the sun, which was only just below the horizon. Suddenly a flash darted from the crater. This was followed by strokes and cleavages of fire in every direction. The flame wound round and round; it opened great gaps in the sides of the cloud mass: and in all ways there was such an electric display as I had never before seen.

Looking townward I could see Harry riding boyfully along the trail that led him between orange groves, and almost everywhere under the huge pines. His whistle came back to me from afar as the only token of human life. My neighbors had nearly all gone North to escape the heat of a Florida summer. Harry's whistle died out slowly, and I knew that he had turned the corner by Adams's Grove and would soon reach the avenue: I was alone. Compact, solid, rugged-sided, but awfully symmetrical, my Vesuvius was for me only; fires belching from its sides in terrible flashes, the top a mass of snow, still sunlit into a steady blaze. Alone by itself it rose, and the magnificent drama was its own, and mine.

These margins of the day in the lake country of Florida are indescribable. The sun rarely rises without a good morning; it rarely sets without a benediction. This is peace; not merely quiescent absence of tumult, but positive, aggressive peace. All the sky illustrates the victory of the beautiful over the dark. Handfuls of crimson or of softly golden clouds toss themselves at the darkness, and forbid night. The stars must first come out; and they do. Venus in the midwest takes her throne. Wind whispers from the Atlantic laugh thru the pines like boys and girls in a garden of free flowers.

The stars are at last every one in place; it is peace worth the while. Faith, hope and love illumine the margin of the evening. It is the Hague Conference of God's heavens in session. It must have been under such a sky that Jesus was inspired with the Lord's Prayer—"Our Father Who art in the heavens! Thy will be done on the earth!" And why not? Why should not the good triumph down here among the pines and the oaks?

Night is here. But what a night! Singing and chirping from all the meadows and forest openings goes up to meet the cadences in the trees, and blend in one universal chorus of "Peace on earth, good will to men." The moon, risen well above the pines, is looking down at itself in half a dozen lakes. It has borrowed its light, but uses it generously. It creates another world, and another life of peace; still aggressive, organic and positive. Let us love one another; for love is of God.

The summer garden of Florida is made in May, what has not already been made in January or March, altho you may plant seed any month in the year. There is an instinct about plants as there is about human beings, and so it is that some of the vegetables will do very little in the way of growth before the season to which they have been accustomed. I planted my summer squashes in January, and they came up, but that was all. They looked about and watched and waited for spring. By and by something in March touched them that they recognized as all right, and I had my crooknecks in a short time. You know how it is in the North that hyacinth bulbs somehow know when to get ready under ice and snow, and are out of the ground as soon as the frost. Some things, however, lose their sense of season altogether and forget the calendar. Morello cherries blossom in November, and sometimes set fruit. Prunus triloba came to me from Ohio; and it was hardly planted before it burst into glorious bloom. Judas tree, that blossoms in New York in April, blossoms here half a dozen times, trying to find the right time. One or another of my peach trees is sure to be in blossom all winter.

Nothing, however, more upset my calculations than the performances in my poultry yard. I had never known a hen to moult except just as cold weather demanded new clothing, but here in Florida they drop off their feathers at the beginning of the heated term, and thru the two or three hottest months they are thinly clad and lay no eggs. The Florida hen

gives up her eggs when the price is highest; your Northern hen when they bring the lowest figures.

It was November 8 when I heard the first robin, freshly arrived from the North, and I thought, as I heard his almost plaintive call, that I comprehended why even the robin morning song has a touch of melancholy in it. This robin was so terribly alone; but others will soon give him company. They are scattered all about our lakes, finding something to eat; I think it must be berries mainly, for we have no earthworms in this country. In the spring they gather in vast numbers in the bayheads—that is where our brooks start—before going North. Their talk is incessant, yet it is always full of that sort of homesickness which characterizes the tourist. I do not know whether all the birds of passage express something of this sort when they are away from their nesting homes.

November 1 I heard the rattle of shotguns, and I recalled that the open season for tourists to disturb the serenity of our life had begun. I have not heard a quail for this two or three weeks. All summer these beautiful and lovable creatures have been in my gardens, and eating with my hens beside the barn door. They go and come in little bevies or flocks, and can be domesticated as soon as our sportsmen can find something more valuable to do than to murder them. I did not know until this summer that the mockingbirds have a second period of song, singing magnificently all thru September. They are hardly heard from thru June and the very hottest periods; but now for three or four weeks they sit on our ridge poles and in our persimmon trees and talk with us, or wake us at dawn with a shout of good morning. It is a wonderful repertory that they possess.

Wild flowers are marvelously profuse all summer, and even all winter there are sorts that astound you with their unlimited profusion. Nearly all of these are legumes, and one of them that blossoms in April very nearly resembles the sweet pea, both in its coloring and its shape and size. Sensitive plants, touchy, and some of them prickly, have their month, and are everywhere with crimson and purple. Thru July the partridge pea absolutely covers tens of thousands of acres with its elegant foliage and its brilliant orange colored flowers. The world is literally paved with gold; but in August a purple covering for the wood lawns and the fields is substituted. It is not easy to imagine the amount of nitrogen that these leguminous plants add annually to the soil of central Florida. Of course, I am just as glad, as the summer wanes into autumn, to find my Northern golden rods and wild asters at home about my lake, and throwing open their blossoms just as the bluebirds drop down out of the sky for the winter.

Apart from the pines and oaks I see very little vegetation that is not leguminous. There are legumes no taller than an inch, while the beggarweed stands 7 feet for hay, and the velvet bean grows 50 feet in a season. The North needs "cover crops" for winter, which it plows under in the spring. These protect the roots of trees from zero, and afterward make soil. The Southern "cover crops" keep the hot rays of the summer sun from burning down to the fibrous roots, and when plowed under they leave an immense amount of nitrogen, while creating a great volume of humus. In this way, with her cow peas and soja beans plowed under annually, added to what Nature herself accomplishes, Florida should grow soil rich with great rapidity—only that it is burned over once a year.

After the melons are shipped in June work grows less pressing, and fashion requires that a few weeks be spent on the coast. Mosquitoes we hardly know around the lakes of central Florida, but on the coast they so dominate that, in summer, comfort can be had by day only inside masks, and at night under netting. I have not slept under a netting during the last summer, nor during the six winters preceding.

I like the folk hereabout very much. The South is bound to be another New England. It is native in sentiment, and very little affected by immigration. But if you come with the intent of prodding and trying to force a little faster progressive sentiment, you will make yourself as uncomfortable as your neighbors. There is a superstition and there is a false social sentiment that must be allowed to evaporate; you cannot hasten its depar-

ture by sharp words any more than you can drive out bad odors with a sword. There are no lazy people left in the South, whatever there might have been during the slavery era. Crackers work in their own way, and sometimes drawl in speech, while the negro stock is a fairly good labor asset.

I am thoroly glad that I spent my summer in Florida. It has taught me what cannot be done quite as much as what can be. Whoever comes here to make a home must live in a teachable mood. He must learn some new garden and orchard problems, and he must not follow the crowd altogether. Florida has a great mission to accomplish. It is not only the floral, but the commercial garden of America. When it is rightly tilled it will supply Northern markets with not only the semi-tropical fruits, but with vegetables and melons ahead of all competitors.

And now, as the cool days dispossess the heat, what can be finer than a wedding of the North and the South—a barrel of apples from my New York orchard beside a box of oranges grown in Florida. Set these off with golden grapefruit from my Sorrento orchard, and a crate of Niagaras and Lindleys and Herberts from my Northern vineyard! Ah, well, not anything is perfect alone. I will not spend all of my summers in Florida, but will go to and fro, and widen out life, and get all of this beautiful world that I can see, and turn over into honest deeds. I should like to spend an eternity in making beautiful gardens.

Sorrento, Fla.

# The Truth About Cuba

BY SYDNEY BROOKS

[Our readers are familiar with the clear and concise articles of Mr. Sydney Brooks on political subjects. The last two articles were "Labor Troubles in England," in our issue of October 5, 1911, and "The Turco-Italian Conflict," in our issue of October 19, 1911. Most Americans are strangely uninformed about conditions in Cuba, and this article by an unbiased Englishman, who twice visited Cuba last year and interviewed leading men both in Havana and Washington, will prove of great value.—Editor.]

FOR many months past the American papers have published items of ill-omened news from Cuba. Tales of graft and corruption, violent attacks upon the Government by the Havana papers, shootings in cafés, deputations to the President warning him that a bloody revenge will be exacted if the alleged plots to assassinate his political opponents are carried out, the deportation of offending journalists, talk of American intervention so widespread and insistent that Mr. Knox thought it worth while to meet it with an official and explicit denial, an incipient "revolution" started by a half crazy negro, rumors of a growing racial antagonism in the field of politics, let upon lot of franchises and concessions granted to foreign speculators, with little or no regard for the permanent interests of the Cuban people, reports of the increasing pressure of taxation made necessary by administrative extravagance, threats of murder and pillage if So and So is, or is not elected President at the next election, denunciations of General Gomez and of most of his political allies and Cabinet Ministers for their real or reputed brazenness in amassing millions from the sale of, or from participation in, valuable public contracts, repeated prophecies of a collapse of the whole experiment of Cuban self-government amid the frenzied tumult that is bound to be stirred up by the approaching Presidential campaign—such has been the character of nine-tenths of the Cuban news supplied to the American people during the greater part of the year.

And naturally it has left on the American mind an impression of something like despair, as tho all the efforts and sacrifices made by the United States on

[illegible] of Cuba had been in vain, as the "Pearl of the Antilles" were at bottom incorrigible and its people destined to follow in the familiar path of Spanish American misgovernment. I believe this impression to be unjustified just as I believe much of the information on which it is based to be not so much untrue as partial and misleading, and presented in a way that exaggerates its real significance. This belief is the outcome of two visits which I paid to Cuba early in the present year for the purpose of inquiring into its economic and political conditions. I traveled from one end of the island to the other; I had many conversations with the politicians of all parties; I talked with the heads of the sugar and tobacco industries, with planters and with bankers, with storekeepers and journalists, with railroad men and manufacturers; with Americans, Spaniards, Cubans, Englishmen and Germans; and I rounded off my study of the Cuban question by spending a fortnight in Washington and discussing Cuban affairs with such authorities as President Taft, Gen. Leonard Wood, Mr. Elihu Root, ex-Governor Magoon and Mr. A. G. Robinson. As an Englishman, detached from all Cuban or Cuban-American interests, I was thus favored with some rather exceptional opportunities for getting at the heart of the Cuban problem, or at least for examining it dispassionately from all sides.

It is very clear that whatever else may be the matter with the island, there is nothing wrong with it as "a business proposition." Cuba is not only relatively but absolutely one of the richest and most productive areas for its size on the face of the globe; and its prosperity is not merely assured, but is indestructible. No political turmoil or upheaval can possibly arrest for more than a moment the march of Cuba toward a full realization of its unique material assets. And what these assets will amount to very few people have any idea of. The "Pearl of the Antilles" is still very largely an uncut gem. The "recovered garden of Eden" has barely begun to reveal its treasures. Cuba as yet is only on the threshold of its development; its resources have been scarcely even surveyed, much less exploited; it is doubtful whether more than one-fifteenth of the island is under any sort of cultivation; lying on one of the great trade routes of the world—a route that will be more than ever crowded when the Panama Canal is opened—it has nevertheless remained for centuries almost derelict; the surplus capital of the investing nations is only now beginning to find its way there; and the population of the island, little more than a mere two millions, is ludicrously disproportionate to a country that could, and in the future unquestionably will, support six times that number. Since the downfall of Spanish rule there has, of course, been a marked material advance. Cuba's exports have more than doubled, her total foreign trade has increased by something like $100,000,000, her staple industries, sugar especially, have greatly expanded, and enterprises which a dozen years ago were in the first tentative stage, such as fruit farming and mining, are now assured successes. Capital, too, has poured into the island under the wise and friendly protection of the Government; means of communication have multiplied; and the cities are rapidly equipping themselves with the hotels, telephones, lighting plants, sewage systems, transportation services and so on demanded by modern communities. Above all, yellow fever has been effectually stamped out; the island is today one of the healthiest in the world, and the beauty of its scenery and the brilliance of its climate are swiftly making it one of the pleasantest winter resorts in the West Indies.

But with all this, only a beginning has been made. Cuba is a frostless land of perpetual June, where the barometer rarely falls below 60 degrees or rises above 90 degrees; where the water supply in every province is fresh and abundant; where the distribution of the rainfall favors luxuriant crops and their ready marketing, and where nearly all the staple agricultural products of the tropical and sub-tropical zone are indigenous. Apart from sugar and tobacco, the small planter has an almost endless range of choice in fruits and vegetables, cattle, swine and poultry. There are large industries still to be built up on the native supplies of sponges and textile

plants; there are some 10,000,000 acres of uncleared forest, containing over fifty different varieties of hardwoods; there is something more than the possibility of establishing successful enterprises in copper, manganese, asphalt and oil; the eastern parts of the island are a natural storehouse of wealth, only waiting for men and capital to unlock it; in real estate and the financing of the sugar crop there are fortunes to be made as easily as in the Western States of America thirty or forty years ago; and above all, the island's greatest industry, sugar, is visibly on the verge of a vast, natural and enduring expansion. Ten years ago the sugar planters in Cuba, as thruout the West Indies, were thoroly demoralized by the fall in prices, the competition of the bounty-fed beet product, a lack of capital, and the Dingley tariff. Since then the bounties have been abolished; joint stock companies commanding ample capital and the best advice have at last given to the manufacture of sugar from the cane the same scientific and businesslike care that Germany has lavished on the beet; small plantations have been amalgamated; huge mills, equipt with the most up-to-date machinery, have been erected; the Dingley tariff has been modified; prices have risen and the crop that is now ripening promises not only to be the biggest in Cuba's history, but owing to the failure of the beet in Europe and the consequent world-wide shortage of sugar, to command record prices. With an assured entry into the American—the greatest sugar-consuming market in the world—with an ample supply of skilled labor, with some 10,000 square miles of cleared land suitable for cane cultivation and still undeveloped, and with the knowledge that she can produce sugar more cheaply than any other spot in the world, and that her competitors in the American market are reaching the limit of their capacity, Cuba has no hesitation in regarding her sugar industry as still only at the beginning of its career.

In Cuba, as elsewhere, the intending settler or investor needs common sense—needs especially to make sure that his titles are clear—but if he will only exercise ordinary intelligence and judgment, he will find the island one of the richest, as it is also one of the most accessible, fields for the expenditure of capital that could be wished for. Cuba, in short, is driving rapidly ahead, and undoubtedly its progress has been aided by the consistent policy of President Gomez's administration in encouraging the entry of foreign capital, facilitating the admission of the raw material and machinery needed for new industries, and improving the material equipment of the island. Since the Republic was restored—that is, since January, 1909—some 200 miles of railway and some 250 of wagon roads have been built, bridges have been repaired and constructed, the dredging of the Cuban harbors is being systematically proceeded with, a far-reaching scheme for insuring a pure and adequate supply of water for the principal cities has been initiated, agricultural schools and banks have been established, the post-office system has been greatly extended, a telephone concession has been granted which will in time result in the linking up of all the cities on the island, and many scientific commissions have been appointed in connection with the health, sanitation and industrial and agricultural problems of the country. This is all excellent work, and while in my opinion the Government could and should have done more to clear up the obscurity in regard to titles, to force the sale or development of the large estates that at present lie unimproved, and to provide a more plentiful flow of capital on easier terms, and while I think it made a serious mistake in instituting a national lottery, none the less its record in forwarding the material development of the island has been decidedly creditable. A Government cannot insure prosperity, but it can insure the conditions which make prosperity possible, and this General Gomez and his Cabinet have done, not only directly in the ways already touched upon, but also, and especially, by preserving a practically unbroken internal peace and by impressing themselves upon the country as men who know their own minds and will tolerate no disorder.

All this has not been accomplished for nothing. The Cuban Republic inherited unwarrantably heavy liabilities from the Provisional Government, all of which it

has planned. It presides over a people to whom office holding is an easy and attractive means of livelihood; it has had to meet the claims of the veterans of the war of independence; and it is faced with the expensive necessity of furnishing Cuba with the accessories of a modern state and of doing something to repair the damage and neglect of three centuries. These causes have combined to make the government of Cuba anything but a cheap one, and a vigilant "watchdog of the treasury" would no doubt be able to suggest a more provident system of administration and the abolition of certain superfluous offices. But tho the Cuban Government is not, and from the necessities of the case cannot be, an economical one, I cannot see that the charge of extravagance, so often preferred against it, is really justified. Its bonded indebtedness, most of which was incurred to pay off the soldiers' claims, amounts to just over $61,000,000, which is not a large figure considering that the annual revenue of the republic for the last four years has averaged more than half that sum. On December 31, 1910, there was a book balance of all but $2,000,000 in the Treasury, and one has only to turn to the financial columns of any newspaper to see that Cuba's credit is well above par—the 1904 loan of $35,000,000 being quoted on the London Stock Exchange (where it is mainly held) on November 10 at 104⅝. The weak spot in the Cuban finances is that about five-sevenths of the revenue is raised indirectly in the form of customs duties, and that, as always happens in such cases, the poor have to sustain a disproportionate burden. Direct taxation, however, and especially on land—which, roughly speaking, is the only taxable commodity that Cuba possesses—is highly unpopular in all Spanish-American countries, and from the political standpoint there is always something to be said in favor of raising money in the way that rouses the least popular antagonism and that involves the minimum of contact between the state and the citizen.

If now we turn from economics to politics, the picture becomes more obscure and in certain aspects less pleasing. To run an autonomous republic on a basis of universal suffrage in such a country as Cuba, which has never had any experience in self-government, where the percentage of illiteracy is inordinately high, and where a lamentable past has left a tradition of faction and suspicion, could never under any circumstances be an easy undertaking. Nor has it been rendered any less difficult by the provision in the Platt Amendment, which reserves to the United States a broad right of intervention in defense of Cuban independence and for the preservation of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty. This provision puts a powerful weapon in the hands of any discontented group that is bold enough or unscrupulous enough to use it. By the simple process of firing a few cane fields or blowing up a few sugar mills or railroad bridges it is always open to a disgruntled faction, with little or no risk to itself, to bring about a state of affairs which could be readily represented in the United States as justifying American intervention. But, apart from this, how far has the experiment of Cuban self-government been jeopardized or complicated by the actions and character of the Cubans themselves? Have they made the most and the best of their opportunities or have they wantonly added to all their difficulties by a reckless indulgence in graft? If you listened exclusively to the gossip of the Havana cafés or relied for your information solely upon the Havana newspapers, you would quickly be forced to the conclusion that the Gomez Administration reached the top-notch of corruption. But that is what Havana has said and thought about every administration, whether Spanish, American or Cuban. It is one of the most poisonous fruits of long years of misgovernment that confidence in the honesty of their rulers seems to have vanished from the consciousness of the Cuban people. That graft exists in the national and municipal government of Cuba, and that more than one concession has been granted without a due regard for the public interests, it would be impossible to deny. What else could any rational man, knowing something of Cuba's past and of the character of her people and of the temptations to which they are exposed, have expected? I can honestly affirm, however, first, that

there was rather less than more of it than I had anticipated; secondly, that in spite of it, and partly no doubt because of it, Cuba is forging rapidly ahead; and, thirdly, that it has not gone far enough to justify any talk of American intervention. In this lamentable world of ours public services are often rendered by highly tainted agencies. As an abstract proposition one would, of course, feel bound to assert that concessions and franchises in Cuba ought to be awarded on their merits and without any suspicion of illicit motive or persuasion. But one would be obliged at the same time to recognize that Cuba, inevitably, has not yet reached that altitude of political morality and conscience on which such a maxim is acknowledged and acted upon instinctively. Situated as she is, her choice is roughly between material stagnation without graft and material progress with graft; and her reprehensible but not unnatural tendency is to choose the latter. In certain stages in the development of states it often happens that, so long as the graft is kept down to due proportions and is made to serve public ends, the resultant harm is not only not very great but may be actually counterbalanced by the benefits conferred on the people at large. I admit this argument is a dangerous one and by no means of universal application; but I would point out that the first step toward understanding Cuba is to decline to judge her by American or British standards or by any standards at all that do not take account of her peculiar history and of the temperament, idiosyncrasies and mental habits of her people.

To my mind the chief danger that lies ahead of the Cuban Republic is not so much graft by itself as the temptation to keep all offices and power in the hands of a particular group. President Gomez has proved a strong, original and energetic ruler, with a thoro understanding of the people he is dealing with. He has served his country well; he has done nothing to forfeit American sympathy and support; and it is altogether natural that he should desire to maintain himself and his friends in control of the Government. But that way lie some perilous possibilities. General Gomez in 1908 only became the victorious nominee of the united Liberal Party by the withdrawal of Señor Zayas, and Señor Zayas only withdrew his candidature on condition that he should receive the Liberal nomination for the Presidency in 1912. His friends and General Gomez's friends are now at daggers drawn; the Liberal Party is split in twain; and there are some ominous indications that an attempt will be made to ignore the compact of four years ago and to run either President Gomez himself for a second term or one of his intimate associates. The maneuvers and intrigues directed to this end have shown to perfection the Cuban genius for political tactics. But they have also inflamed the antagonism between the two wings of the Liberal Party to something little short of boiling point, and if the boiling point is actually reached we know by experience that Cubans will sacrifice anything and everything, even their country's independence, to the madness of political revenge. My hope and belief is that matters will not be allowed to go so far as all that, that a compromise will be effected, and that the aprehensions with which the friends of Cuba are watching the preparations for next year's Presidential campaign will prove to be unfounded. The Cuban Republic, considering everything, has justified the confidence reposed in it by the American Government. It has established a strong claim to be treated with forbearance and understanding and to be allowed to work out its salvation in its own way. Whatever may be its shortcomings, there can be no doubt that it is a form of government far more congenial to the masses of the Cuban people than any which American intervention would be likely to lead to. It is slowly educating the nation in the responsibilities of autonomy and training it in the realities of patriotism; and I cannot believe that it is destined to disappear, even temporarily, as the result of a feud of personalities and factions.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

# Horse Sense

BY JOHN BURROUGHS

[We are glad to give our readers this article by John Burroughs, the distinguished naturalist and nature essayist. Mr. Burroughs is now seventy four years old, but is an active traveler in many states. He originally taught school, but since 1874 has lived in the country and studied animal and bird life. He has been an occasional contributor in the past to THE INDEPENDENT.—EDITOR.]

We have heard so much about animal mentality of late years, and the tendency of the popular mind to credit the dumb friends with more than their share of intelligence is so strong, that one reads with peculiar interest the account of the famous German horse, Clever Hans, and the story of the puncture of the bubble of his supposed wonderful mental gifts, as told in a recent volume by Professor Pfungst, of the Psychological Institute of the University of Berlin. Here was a horse that had set all Germany agog by its supposed astonishing feats of intelligence, and stirred up bitter strife and debate among many prominent scientific men, baffling experts and learned commissions sent to investigate him, and convincing even his trainer and owner of his extraordinary mental endowments. People who came to scoff—Mr. Schillings, the noted African traveler and sportsman, and Professor Schweinfurth, and the zoölogist, K. Mobius—remained to wonder. The horse could apparently count, add, subtract, do problems in fractions, tap off the right answer, for instance, to a question like this: How much is ⅖ plus ½? He could change common fractions into decimals, and *vice versa*. He could apparently distinguish tones in music, pick out colors, spell, read, name dates and days, understand French and German, and a thousand other things impossible for a horse to understand, deceiving not only chance visitors and learned commissions, but apparently fooling, as I have said, his trainer, an old German teacher of mathematics. In fact, experienced educators declared that Hans was at about the stage of development of a child of thirteen or fourteen years.

It seems to me that any careful student of animal life would have unhesitatingly staked his life that the horse had no more conception of arithmetical problems than a child has of the differential calculus, but apparently some very astute men were convinced that he had. Not until Professor Pfungst took the case in hand was the mystery cleared up. Thru a long list of most ingenious experiments he discovered that the horse could not, unaided, do one of the many feats he was supposed to do; that he had no more knowledge of numbers than a block has, no reasoning or thinking powers whatever, and that a carrot, a piece of bread and a lump of sugar, which always awaited him at the end of his stunts, were the mainspring of his action. Or, as Professor Pfungst says: "Instead of the much desired intellectual feats on the part of the horse, there was merely a motor reaction to a purely sensory stimulus."

But while the claims for the horse's mental powers were dispelled, other powers, powers of observation, or perceptual powers, were disclosed—powers of their kind far exceeding those of the ordinary man. As soon as Professor Pfungst covered the eyes of the horse the game was up, and Hans was unhappy. When he could not see his interlocutor his power was gone. And then it gradually came out that Hans had been able to tap out the correct answers to questions put to him by reading certain delicate involuntary movements in the head and body of his questioners. When the right number had been tapped, or the right solution reached, his questioners, one and all, invariably indicated it by an upward movement of the head and body, movements so slight as to escape their own notice and the notice of the spectators, but yet sufficient to give

to the marvelous eye of the horse his cue. When the horse could not see his questioner he could not give the right answer; and if he could see his questioner he could answer a mental question as well as a spoken one. "In fact," says Professor Pfungst, "the responses of the horse were quite as correct when I did not even whisper the question inwardly." When asked to count, or to read, the horse never looked at the persons or the objects he was to count, or at the words which he was to read, yet he would give the proper response if he could see the questioner. His ears did not serve him at all; the responses were dependent entirely upon sight. "All speech was superfluous, and, except in so far as the tone of voice in which it was spoken was soothing or reprimanding, it was quite unintelligible to the horse." His feats would probably come under what was formerly classed as "mind reading," but Professor Pfungst clearly demonstrated that they were due to muscle reading. The mind of the horse seemed to mirror that of his interlocutor; when the latter was confused or uncertain, the responses of the horse reflected that fact; he failed often or where his questioner failed. When the questioner knew the right answer, Hans's responses were correct, nine times out of ten; when the answer was unknown to the questioner, the horse's responses were incorrect nine times out of ten. If the questioner tried to mislead the horse by thinking the wrong answer—as, for instance, that two and two make five—he never succeeded, because he could not banish from his own consciousness that the correct answer was four; consequently, when the horse had tapped four times with his foot, the involuntary tension and almost imperceptible forward movement which the questioner maintained while awaiting the responses from the horse gave way, and the very slight elevation of head and body which followed his own relaxation in attention gave the horse the cue to stop tapping.



JOHN BURROUGHS

Not until Professor Pfungst discovered these minimal involuntary movements in himself while questioning the horse, and then discerned them in others, did he arrive at the solution of the horse's supposed mental ability; then his numerous and elaborate tests and counter tests were made until the entire matter was cleared up, and resolved itself into finding that whatever the stunt proposed to the horse was, he began slowly tapping, closely watching his questioner the while, and he kept on tapping so long as the questioner's head and body remained bent forward in expectant attention, and ceased when, the correct number of taps being reached, the questioner lifted, tho ever so slightly, his head and body. The painstaking professor then put himself in the place of the horse, and was put thru similar tests, and found, after some practice, that he could answer first spoken, then unspoken questions from others, by closely observing their involuntary movements while awaiting his responses. This was, of course, done without letting his questioners know his purpose. Only after many trials was he able to answer mental or unspoken questions as the horse did, guided always by the slight, un-

conscious movements of the questioner. And he found that he failed under the same conditions that Hans failed and for the same reasons. If the question called for but one tap, he could not give it, neither could the horse, his explanation being that there was not time for sufficient concentration and muscular tension to cause the questioner to assume the stooping posture from which he would involuntarily rise when the correct number of taps was reached.

On the whole, no such light has ever been thrown upon the psychology of the horse, or upon that of any other of the larger mammals, as is thrown by these controlled experiments of Professor Pfungst. It helps one to understand the intimate relations that so often exist between horse and rider or driver, when the unspoken thought of the man is so quickly responded to by the horse. If some laboratory psychologist would now solve the mystery of the balky horse for us, how would not only mankind but also horse kind be the gainer! We have had many noted horse trainers and horse breakers, but their procedures do not seem to have been based upon any special insight into the psychology of the horse.

How this clever horse became able to discriminate these minute muscular movements is not clear, as the weight of evidence seems to show that his German trainer and owner did not consciously train him to take his cue from these movements, and did not seem aware that he made such movements while questioning the horse. He himself appears really to have believed that the horse had a mind and could be taught as one teaches a child, and he patiently set himself the four years' task of training him, and was, of course, very reluctant to see his dream dispelled by the crucial experiments of Professor Pfungst.

There is this fundamental difference between man and the lower orders that we need not have recourse to the laboratory to verify: We can educate a man, draw out and develop his intelligence, but we cannot in the same sense educate one of the lower animals. We can train an animal and cause it to form new habits, we can change its size, color, form, disposition, and make it our slave, but we cannot add to its natural intelligence to the extent of making it a thinking being. Mr. von Osten labored diligently for more than four years with his clever horse, employing sets of wooden pins, a counting machine, charts with numbers from one to one hundred, and with letters in German script accompanying the numbers; he also used a small organ to teach the horse to discriminate, as he believed, between tones, and used colored cloths to teach him to differentiate colors. With what must have been phenomenal patience, if he followed the laborious methods which he asserts he did, he drilled the horse by easy stages until he obtained correct responses to his questions (which became more and more complicated as the training advanced), until the horse appeared to be able to do many a stunt in calculation beyond the power of most of the human bystanders. And yet this painstaking old teacher of mathematics had all his theories of his horse's mental ability swept away when it was clearly proven that his correct tapping to questions, whether simple or complex, were all dependent upon his ability to watch his questioner and thus learn when he was expected to tap with his foot and when he was to come to rest.

All animal life flows more or less in grooves or channels, that of the lower orders more, that of man less. Perhaps we should say that the life of man flows in many more grooves and channels, his system of activities is so much more various and complex. His gift of reason enables him to vary and change his channels and to invent new ones. But four-fifths of the life movements of the animals immediately below him flow in fixed grooves and is dominated by the environment as a stream is controlled by the contour of the land. Watch a squirrel, for instance, carry away nuts to its hole, or to hide them in the grass and leaves. He never varies his course from that of his first trip—and that course is not the easiest one, but along the line that will give him the most coigns of vantage from which to keep a sharp lookout for his enemies. I have seen him go out of his way to go up and over an outbuilding 12 feet high and 8 wide, on every trip, and by the same short,

spasmodic sallies on each trip. Many birds sing their songs about six times a minute during the period of song, with the regularity of clockwork. And the song impulse runs down at the end of the breeding season like clockwork—tapers off to a half, to a third, to a note or two, and then stops. All the animals come nearer to automatons than a casual observation of them would lead one to believe. They are set going by their environment acting upon their organization, and are almost as much machines as are water wheels, tho not quite. They can and do vary their activities under stress of circumstances, which a machine cannot. But the animal has no free ideas, and hence no power of invention, as has man.

WEST PARK, N. Y.

# "A Hope, a Throb, a Memory"

BY ANNIE L. CROWELL

A HOPE, a throb, a memory!
I can but fancy that the wind-blown tree
Is calling me
To listen, listen, while it sings
Of birth and life and death.

The pale and feathery grasses at my feet
Insistently repeat:
"A hope, a throb, a memory!"
The sloping hillside in the keen autumnal air,
Still whispers: "I was fair
When spring had touched me and her magic drew
All my desires of beauty forth.
The heat of summer in me beat;
Her ardor quickened me till tall and powerful
My sturdy grasses billowed in the wind
Like ripened grain; the pine was fragrant then,
And yonder birch-tree gloried in the sun,
Or drank with myriad leaves the welcome rain."

A hope, a throb, a memory!
The singing pine still calls. I gladly turn
To listen, listen, while it chants to me
Of birth—the lusty man-child, with the cry
That stirs to depths ungressed the parent heart.
Before the hush of sleep enfolds him, he is crowned
With all the dreams of destiny—
A royal progress his shall be,
Success shall wait for him, and fame
Shall lay her shining laurels on his brow.

—Of life—the effort—the resistless will
That knows no obstacle—the vision clear
That dares fulfil a dream-
Achievement, with its majesty and grace—
Control of nature's forces mysterious—and then
Of death—the silence—and the bleak finality—
The end of human action, speech and thought

How suddenly the tense is shifted now!
*He was—He did—He spoke—We knew him well—*
Remember! Aye, remember and recall!
No longer here? Shall we no longer know
The faith that kindled faith, the tenderness
That touched our lives with eagerness to bless,
The strength of purpose, righteous, undisturbed
By noisy clamor, superficial praise—
The man himself?
Remember! Aye, recall!
A hope, a throb, a memory,
The great ones of the earth pass by.

Yet evanescent and elusory
As seems this trinity.
Thru bud and bloom, and seed
That falls to earth to rise again in bud,
Runs life intangible.
The springs return,
The summers wax and wane, the autumns burn
And from their crucible,
When snatched again from out the drifted snows,
Comes forth anew the shimmering gold of spring.

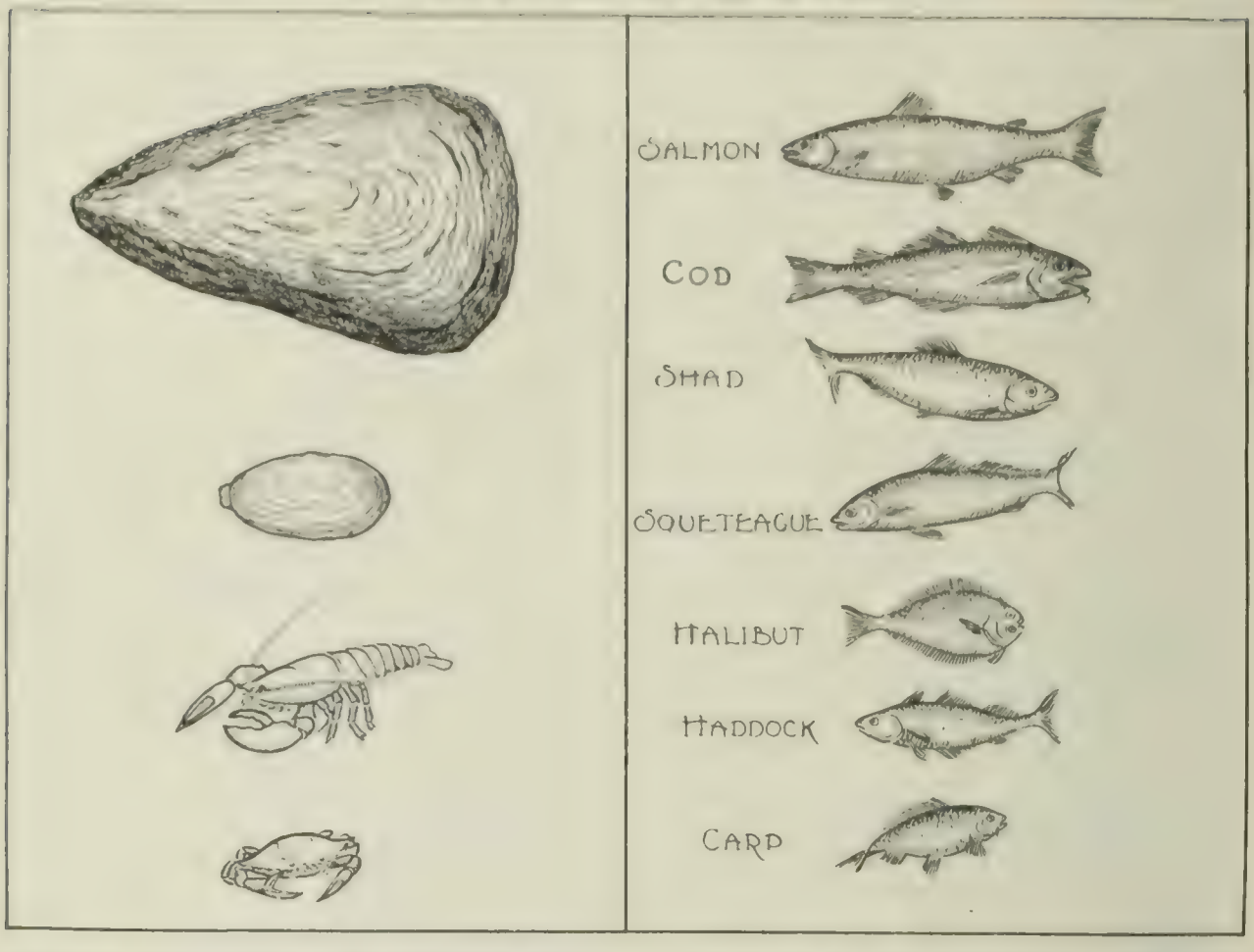
So man shall live. Safe-hid within him lies
The life that yet shall be. Perchance denied,
Or beaten down, or stupefied,
But always there—imperishable soul.
A mystery we cannot solve as yet, life pulses on.
Life—life—. And what have we to do with death?
The silent waiting-moment ere we spring
To life renewed.
A hope? A throb? A memory?
The brief allotted breath
Of human life? Yea, verily! But we,
Through hope and throb and memory,
Shall reach our palingenesis and be aware
Of immortality.

AMHERST, MASS.

# Our Fish Bill

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY, Ph.D.

Professor of Political Economy in Yale University




THE total value of the fishery products of this country for 1908 was about $54,000,000. This gives the value of the catch by the 144,000 persons gainfully employed in this industry. It does not take into account the value of the trout, perch, pumpkin seeds and other fish caught in countless numbers by the amateur angler or the small boy with hook, line and sinker. The value of the fishery products taken in 1908 and depicted in the accompanying diagram is:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oysters | 15.7 | million | dollars. |
| Salmon | 3.3 | " | " |
| Cod | 2.9 | " | " |
| Shad | 2.1 | " | " |
| Lobster | 1.9 | " | " |
| Clams | 1.9 | " | " |
| Squeteague | 1.8 | " | " |
| Halibut | 1.6 | " | " |
| Haddock | 1.3 | " | " |
| Carp | 1.1 | " | " |
| Crabs | 0.9 | " | " |

It must be disconcerting to the aristocratic lobster to find himself on a par with the lowly clam, and to the toothsome crab to be obliged to sidestep along in the rear of the procession. With the exception of the crab, none are included in this list unless the product exceeded a million dollars in 1908. It is, perhaps, surprising to find that the mackerel and bluefish did not obtain a place in this table, and that the whale should find himself crowded out by that undesirable immigrant, the German carp. To those of us who associate fishing simply with a hook and line it is something of a blow to learn that only seventeen per cent. of the total value of the fishery product of this country are captured in this sportsmanlike manner. Four-fifths of the catch is made with dredges, nets, pots and traps.

Out of a total value of fishery products amounting to about $54,000,000, $35,000,000 came from the Atlantic coast division and only about $7,000,000 from the Pacific coast division, while the Gulf of Mexico, the Great Lakes, and the Mississippi River divisions followed in order.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

# Literature

## Feminine Literature

In picking out from our book shelf fourteen books written by women authors we expected to find some common characteristic of femininity which would give unity to the collective review. But we must acknowledge that we are disappointed in this expectation. The alleged uniformity of the sex does not show itself, for these volumes are as diversified as if written by men. Even the admittedly non-existent feminine sense of humor is in several instances so closely counterfeited that only careful microscopic examination can distinguish it from The Real Thing (masculine gender). One feminine quality must be conceded in that the heroines are always deliciously and appropriately attired, for it is sadly true that in fiction the man-made gown is all too rarely the irreproachable and soul-satisfying tailor-made. But beyond their conspicuous superiority in costuming, had these same books appeared anonymously, there would seem little clue by which to determine the sex of their authors. And the fair-minded critic might even go to the length of admitting that they afford no very sufficient ground for the prevalent notion that "the woman's point of view" must invariably have a squint in it.

The author of *Talk of the Town*[1] makes some very clever observations to this purport (they strongly tempt the reviewer to plagiarism) in one of her spicy essays. The "talk" covers a considerable range of subject and geography, and while the most of it has been said before, we may quote the words of an ancient critic that she has "spoken admirably," since "by a clever combination she has made old sayings new." Another woman, whose book is also not a novel, has achieved a distinct novelty. *The Autobiography of an Elderly Woman*[2] appeals very strongly as the utterance of a time of life which has often been written about but has not often spoken for itself. And if this woman is less optimistic and philosophic than a well-known masculine writer "On Old Age," she strikes one as much less obviously trying to deceive *herself* by concealing the *multa incommoda* of the drama's last act—of which the greatest is being "laid upon the shelf" by her children. With the books not distinctly novels may be grouped *Son*[3] and *The Story of Quamin*.[4] *Son* is the sort of work to which one instinctively applies the term "dainty." It is a series of scenes from the life of a little boy—scenes often pathetic but never moistly melodramatic, and notable by failing to close with a funeral. The chronicler of *Quamin* has recognized the existence of promising material in the superstition and quaintness of the Jamaica negro, but somehow she has not given to her material the magic touch.

It is greatly to be feared that the misogynist critic with a "feminization" theory to prove would find support for it in three books, to wit, *Children of Tomorrow*,[5] *People of Popham*[6] and *The Life Everlasting*.[7] He would cite them, one cannot doubt, as instances of the universal feminine tendency to prattle endlessly of extraneous matters. The author of *People of Popham* has an exceptionally clever style—for the first few pages. Long before the last one (which is particularly inane) that cleverness has rambled on so many excursions remote from the plot that it becomes about as refreshing as a sixth plate of ice cream at one sitting. If Clara E. Laughlin had written three books—a novel founded upon the complications resultant from the love of a State's chief magistrate for another man's wife, and two collections of sketches, on the "inside" of modern magazine publication and Bohemian New York respectively—

[1] *Talk of the Town*. By Ethel Train. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

[2] *The Autobiography of an Elderly Woman*. By Mrs. Harvey Dunn. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

[3] *Son*. By Clara E. Laughlin. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

[4] *The Story of Quamin*. By Mary C. F. Hemyng. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.

[5] *The Long Procession*. By Mary Cadwalader. New York: George H. Doran Co.

she might have made each attractive bundled together, they become a weari- some mixture of rather crude social theories and "local color" recklessly splashed. Marie Corelli's sin is rather of endless repetition than introduction of side issues. And after she has sung her song of *The Life Everlasting* in many different keys, it is still not very clear what she would have us do to attain it. And she cheapens much that is fine and uplifting by a tawdry display of the magic and mystical more suggestive of the dark ages than of "advanced thought."

*Emerson's Wife*[8] and *The Lotus Lantern*[9] have the same handicap of dealing with regions whose very attractions have surfeited us with stories of them. The cow puncher and the geisha girl have a perennial charm, and these two books are sufficiently entertaining presentations of these fascinating features of Orient and Occident, but they suffer from inevitable comparison with "The Virginian" and "The Japanese Nightingale."

Of the five remaining books each is notable in its own way. The merit of *When Woman Proposes*[10] lies in its original plot. In a nameless country and dateless period a pretty young woman stops the wheels of commerce and revolutionizes the forms of government merely as incidental to her courtship of the man whom, having once seen, she resolves to wed. That her methods are at once "purely feminine" and overwhelmingly successful ought to make the story very delightful reading for the "Antis."

Unlike this lady, the American heroine in Italy does not intend to love *Her Roman Lover*.[11] It must remain a mystery to the American reader why she finally does so—to madness. But if the portrayal of his fascination is unconvincing, the delineation of the fundamental differences between Latin and Anglo-Saxon is not, and the disaster of their union is made to seem inevitable. Winifred Boggs, in her *Vagabond City*,[12] is more successful in making us succumb to the charm of a hero as unpromising at first as the Roman. It is true, the brilliant, rather rough and not wholly moral man with *die Wanderlust* in his blood, when married to a fool, is likely to appeal peculiarly to the woman reader who thinks that she is *not* one, but other readers, too, must feel the power of the book's ironic humor and unexpectedly tragic ending. But the tragedy of *Ethan Frome*[13] is more profound, because it is tragedy denied the solace of death. In the words of Mrs. Ned Hale: "I don't see's there's much difference between the Fromes up at the farm and the Fromes down in the graveyard, 'cept that down there they're all quiet, and the women have got to hold their tongues." It is a story of forty-eight hours of intense and passionate life, with twenty-four years of hideous death in life, and Edith Wharton has told it with all the power of the artist that she is, making every homely detail of New England farm life as vital as she has ever made it in the apartments of fashionable New York. The last of these books is also the last word of its author. The loves of two men and three women are delightfully told in it—delightfully, tho it leaves the best of the women unmated and saddened. It is difficult to resist the feeling that, while she wrote, their creator was trying to infuse into her own soul some of the courage and patience of the man and the girl who found a way to bear life's disappointment and weary waiting by becoming each *A Weaver of Dreams*.[14] The many lovers of her books will read this one with a fresh regret that her endurance should have been less than that of the children of her pen.

[8] EMERSON'S WIFE AND OTHER WESTERN STORIES. *By Florence Finch Kelly.* Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

[9] THE LOTUS LANTERN. *By Mary Imlay Taylor and Martin Sabine.* Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

[10] WHEN WOMAN PROPOSES. *By Anne Warner.* Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

[11] HER ROMAN LOVER. *By Eugenia Brooks Frothingham.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25.

[12] VAGABOND CITY. *By Winifred Boggs.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35.

[13] ETHAN FROME. *By Edith Wharton.* New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. $1.

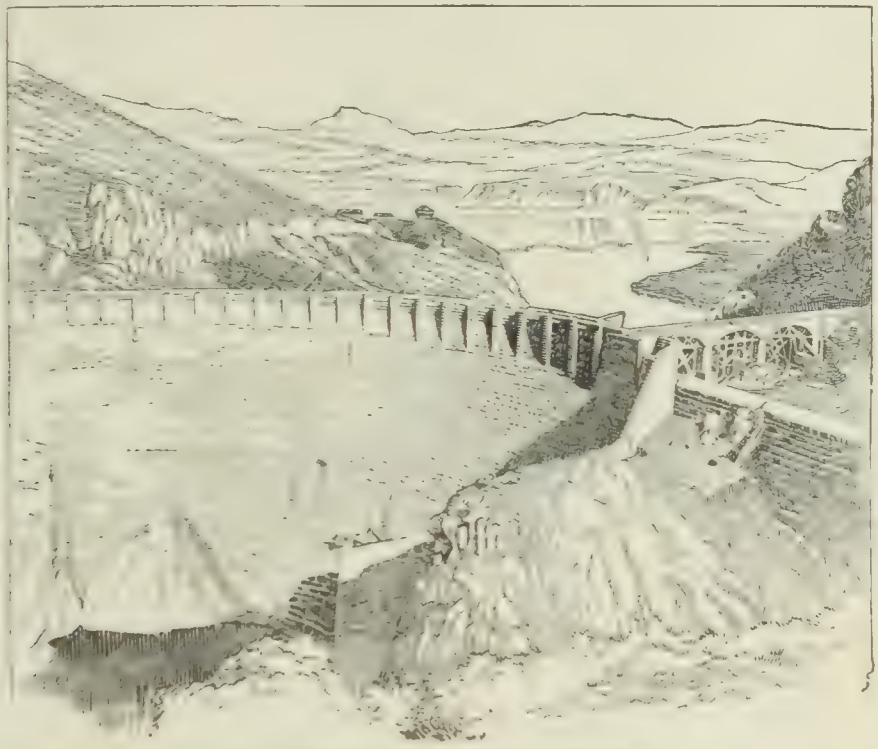
[14] A WEAVER OF DREAMS. *By Myrtle Reed.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

## An American History for the General Reader

IF it be true that one of the attributes of genius is the ability to do better than it knows how to do, the new textbook on American history that lies before us* is

*AN AMERICAN HISTORY. *By David Saville Muzzey, Ph.D.* Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.50.

indeed the work of that rare quality. We have not often handled a textbook so attractive or so exasperating as this, nor do we often consider books of this variety worth a serious criticism. But here is a volume filled with inaccuracies, showing on nearly every page that its author is no expert in his subject, yet compelling us to admit that it comprises



THE ROOSEVELT DAM—ARIZONA
(From Muzzey's "American History" (Ginn)

a real contribution to the literature of which it is a part.

Dr. Muzzey is a young man of varied and substantial training, but his experiences seem not to have included systematic research in American history. He is known as a promising scholar in the field of the later Middle Ages. Another and a more prominent scholar in the European field, Prof. James Harvay Robinson, rather humorously vouches for the "great skill" shown by the author in this particular work. But it is hard to imagine how any trained historian should undertake to write an American history without knowing that Mr Adams's "this is war" note had no connection with Lord Russell's detention of the Laird ironclad rams (498); that Texas had not completed the act of secession in time to meet with the other cotton States at Montgomery, on February 4, 1861 (414); that "the rapid extension of our population and our industry to the Far West" was not checked by the "sinister shadow" of the slavery question (507); that Professor McMaster does not spell his name with a "Mac"; that the bill to admit North Dakota and South Dakota was not signed on November 2, 1889 (549); that the McCormick reaper was not invented in 1834 (289); that the British Parliament did not "usurp" colonial rights when it taxed the colonists (115); that the Conestoga wagon, drawn by only four horses, did not carry express at a gallop (185); that the imperial reforms of Andros were not a "tyranny" (50). Mistakes of a proofreader are easily forgiven; accuracy is not to be expected of literary hacks who turn historians; but a trained scholar, in whatever field, ought to avoid mistakes like those of which the above are samples. The maps illustrating the text do not show technical expertness, and the publisher has used too many fanciful pictures for our taste.

But, given a blue pencil and editorial privilege, there is nothing that could not be corrected without changing the general character of the book. We should like to rewrite the chapters on the Mexican and Spanish wars. In the former,

we should decidedly disagree explicitly with Dr. Muzzey, our reading of Polk's diary convinces us of that President's deliberate intention to despoil Mexico by hook or crook (347). In the latter we should not refer to the cruelty of General Weyler without mentioning the insurgents' previous policy of devastation, and we should not state without qualification that the "Maine" was blown up by a Spanish mine (575, 576). These, however, are largely matters of judgment, and we would not be censorious regarding them. The general judgment of the author has been so admirable that we have only commendation for it.

The book may not succeed as a textbook for immature students. Its underlying philosophy is perhaps too serious for that. But it ought to have before it, after it has been edited by an Americanist, a great future as a small one-volume narrative, the little book for the average intelligent citizen that all the publishers are coveting. In its balance, its literary style, its neglect of the negligible, its construction, the book appears to us to strike a new level in American histories. The colonial beginnings are subordinated to their proper place, and the radical change in national trend since the Civil War is analyzed with a large degree of success. The author does not hesitate to express personal opinions, which are generally sound. His statement of the difficulties attending the problem of reconstruction is particularly illuminating. With an intelligent consciousness of social and economic movements now under way, he describes modern America as no other historian has done. Here his present interest in economics and sociology places him on solid ground. As his publisher announces, he tries to give proper recognition to the importance of the westward movement, and he succeeds as well as is to be expected from a New Englander living in New York.

We are disposed to believe that this is capable of becoming the best one-volume history of the United States in print, but in its present edition we are loth to recommend it to any one lacking the ability to detect its errors for himself.

**Serving the Republic.** Memoirs of the Civil and Military Life of Nelson A. Miles, Lieutenant-General, United States Army. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.

General Miles has collected in an attractive volume the papers whose unimportance was seen when they appeared in serial form. Several years ago he brought out a larger and similar volume of reminiscence for the popular trade. Altho his life has been active and useful, he has been singularly unable to add material facts to our knowledge of the events in which he participated. He seems never to have been really in the inner confidence of the authorities at Washington, and when his one great chance came—the Spanish War—he was cheated of his opportunity. He adds another to the already portentous list of official assertions that the war was unnecessary, and reports having heard "a conversation between one member of the Cabinet and an assistant secretary, which was as follows: The assistant secretary said to the member of the Cabinet, 'What are you doing toward getting up a war with Spain?' The member of the Cabinet replied, 'I am practically alone in the administration, but I am doing all I can to bring it about.' The assistant secretary, with great gusto, replied, 'Thank God! Thank God!'"

**The Changing Chinese.** The conflict of oriental and western cultures in China. By Edward Alsworth Ross. New York: The Century Co. $2.40.

This book is not to be confounded with the ordinary globetrotter's volume. It is both of timely interest and of permanent value; a real contribution to the voluminous literature of the subject. Men like Williams and Smith, who have lived long among the Chinese, have given us in standard works the results of their experience, but here is something quite different, tho equally useful—the personal observations of a skilled sociologist, who knows how to classify and interpret what he sees. That Professor Ross has a vivid and picturesque style of stating his facts our readers need no assurance. A sample is better than any review, so we may refer to "The Race



BURNING OF OPIUM PIPES AND PARAPHERNALIA CONFISCATED BY THE FOO-CHOW ANTI-OPIUM SOCIETY
From E. A. Ross's "The Changing Chinese" (Century)

Mind of the Chinese," published in THE INDEPENDENT, September 7, 1911, and forming one of the chapters of this volume. The illustrations are mostly from fresh photographs, but often printed carelessly, even crookedly, surprising in a Century publication. The author argues strongly for exclusion of Chinese labor and he fears their industrial competition, if not now, in the next generation, giving some startling figures of the cheapness of manufacture. In the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works common labor gets $3 a month, just a tenth of what raw Slavs command in South Chicago. This plant, which now employs 5,000 men, is doubling its capacity, having last year contracted with an American syndicate to furnish annually for fifteen years from 36,000 to 72,000 tons of pig iron to a steel plant at Irondale, on Puget Sound. Now that the rebels have captured the steel works, the contract may be difficult to fulfil. We are glad to see that Professor Ross does not fall into the common custom of sneering at the missionaries. On the contrary, he gives them full credit as the chief factor in the regeneration of China now taking place before our eyes.

**The Believing Years.** By Edmund L. Pearson. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25.

That is a magical country where Mr. Pearson's book, *The Believing Years*, takes us. The small boy under the thraldom of Mr. Colburn, who wrote an arithmetic before any of us were born, is so genuinely a boy, his native town is so real a place, that we are quite sure we know them both, and that we loved them well in our own believing years. How can Mr. Pearson remember it all? And put into the simplest, sweetest prose imaginable the story of his childhood? The unaccountable behavior of certain "grave, elderly men nearly twenty-one years old," the unauspicious effort to entertain a strange little girl, by showing her treasures of tadpoles and green snakes and white mice; the joy of vaca-

son, the lagging return to school; the mystery of the world in which large boys of nine or ten move and have their splendid being before the adoring eyes of lesser men—it is all in the book, the charm, the freshness, the pathos and beauty of the believing year.

**Moses Coit Tyler, 1835 1900.** Selections from his letters and diaries. Made and edited by Jessica Tyler Austen. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. vii, 325. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.50.

The present writer first saw Moses Coit Tyler when he was a senior at Yale and delivered an oration perhaps for one of the literary societies. He was rather short than tall, had a fine figure, a very handsome face and light hair. His voice was mellow, his utterance persuasive and his oration very attractive and ended with an effective quotation from Longfellow: "Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State." After graduation he studied theology, and was pastor for a year or two, lived three years in England, and after that was for most of his life a professor of English literature in Michigan University and of history at Cornell, interrupted by three years of journalism. During nearly all this time he was a frequent and most valued writer for THE INDEPENDENT. Indeed when Henry C. Bowen, proprietor of THE INDEPENDENT, bought the *Brooklyn Union* Professor Tyler was urgently asked to become one of its editors, but he then declined, altho later he was for three years on the staff of *The Christian Union,* but he did not like the work and was glad to be called back to the chair at Ithaca. That work he loved and he was a prolific author in both literary and public matters. The present volume is not really a biography, but is mostly a collection of his letters, with excerpts from his diary, and no great reticence has been observed, particularly as to his free expression of his opinions of men and things during the excitement of which Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was the center in the early seventies. Part of this might well have been omitted. A man does not expect what he puts in his private diary to be given to the public. But one will find in this volume a wonderfully interesting and intimate account of experiences with a multitude of distinguished men in this country and in England. He died in 1900, and the last quoted lines of his were written to his sister:

> Many of the things I have toiled for in life now appear to me, as I approach the period of old age, to be mere froth and scum; and I am satisfied that to give one's life utterly to the good of others, in the ways pointed out by the Christian Church, is touching the reality of blessedness in living."

Perhaps the book is all the better for lacking so much of biography and giving us the inner thought and opinions of a noble and gifted man.

**Great Religious Teachers of the East.** By Alfred W. Martin, Associate Leader of the Society for Ethical Culture of New York. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25.

The lectures in this volume were delivered extemporaneously in the early part of this year before the Society for Ethical Culture, and have been written out and published in response to many requests. This process has left its stamp on the style, but not to the detriment of the book. Five great religious teachers besides the prophets of Israel are discussed with clarity and sympathetic insight, mainly from the standpoint of their ethical import for the world. In some places, as in the case of Buddha, the author seems to have been carried too far by his generous spirit of appreciation, and has magnified the good to the neglect of the evil effects of the teaching of these masters. Mr. Martin gives a noble delineation of Jesus's greatness as seen in "his unswerving loyalty to his convictions, his unsurpassed sympathy for men, his unalloyed consecration to a great life-purpose, his undying trust in a power higher than man." He is not warranted, however, in denying to Jesus any interest in political, social and industrial problems. The statement that "the concern of Jesus is exclusively with individual men and women and their reproduction of the divine love" could hardly be sustained on any interpretation of the Gospel story, even the most ultra eschatological. The book as a whole is to be commended as very pleasant and profitable reading.

**Recollections of a Parisian** (Docteur Poumiès de la Siboutie). Edited by his Daughters, A. Branche and L. Dagoury. Translated from the French by Lady Theodora Davidson. Pp. 407. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

These recollections range from 1789 to 1863: good Dr. Poumies lived thru two revolutions and under six sovereigns, to say nothing of the republic. When he went up to Paris from Périgord—as student—he found ruin and desolation everywhere. On the walls of many buildings he read the baleful inscription: "National Property. For Sale." Such a legend might be seen on the southern tower of Notre Dame as late as 1833; the cathedral passed for a few days into the ownership of a dealer in scrap iron. The reader of Balzac will find here an unvarnished account of Balzac's Paris—and more. There is a surprising liberality of spirit in the treatment of men and of régimes: the son of a moderate republican, this long-lived doctor is distinguished by a rare reasonableness, far above what one expects of a Frenchman modestly offering his contribution to social history. The book is full of anecdotes without giving too scrappy an effect. It is, also, uncommonly well translated. *Recollections of a Parisian* are worth owning—even worth reading.

**A Dictionary of Christian Biography and Literature,** to the end of the sixth century A. D., with an account of the principal sects and heresies. Edited by Henry Wace, D. D., Dean of Canterbury, and William C. Piercy, A. M. In one volume 8vo, pp xi, 1028. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $8.

Here in one thick and closely printed volume we have, in revised form, the entire substance of Smith's Dictionary, with the same title. It is a standard work of prime value, and much more convenient than the bulky edition which it replaces. In this form it will be a treasure in any religious library and will not take up too much room.

**New Jersey as a Royal Province, 1738 to 1776.** By Edgar Jacob Fisher. New York: Columbia University. $3.

The influence of New Jersey during the colonial period was extremely unimportant. The situation of the Province, between New York and Philadelphia, gave to its affairs a suburban character that has never left them, while the peculiar nature of its establishment filled these affairs with intricacy. Dr. Fisher takes up his story after some of the worst of the proprietary tangles had been smoothed out, and the Crown had created an independent provincial government for the colony. His narrative is detailed and accurate, and not too vivid. His book is a worthy member of the series of colonial dissertations for which Professor Osgood's seminary has become famous, but from its local interest and technical character it can neither expect nor receive a wide reading.

**The Humbler Poets.** By Wallace and Frances Rice. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

The desire to rescue from oblivion the men of one song is akin to that generous mood that looks after the under dog. In *The Humbler Poets* the authors have not adhered very closely to any clear definition of the word "humbler," since they include Kipling's "Recessional." Indeed they give themselves a much wider choice of verses than their title implies, defending themselves by saying that singular injustice would have been done our own age if contemporary odes and lyrics which are by true poets had not been incorporated here, tho the intention has been to include the work of men and women less well known, even to instances of poems produced by school children, by clergymen, lawyers and physicians in active practice of their professions, and by men in commercial business. The editors have shown taste and judgment in their chase thru the columns of newspapers and magazines for worthy specimens, rarely inserting a verse that has not some of the charm and dignity of good poetry. Many a minor poem would shame the bulk of the work of the major poets. The book is to be heartily commended for what it claims to be, and for much more; for it taps the sources of music in the great body of the English-speaking peoples and the spigots run quite as sweet and delicious juice as ever trickled out of the centuries of past history

## Literary Notes

A letter from the novelist and another letter from William Dean Howells, preface the *Henry James Year Book*, reverently selected and arranged by Evelyn Garnaut Smalley (Boston: Badger, $1.50). The editor falls into true Jacobean in writing that her task "has been not so much what to select, as what to regretfully omit." One or two quotations are provided for each day in the year 1912.

....If Henry Williams' handbook, *The United States Navy* (Holt; $1.50), had been published before the recent naval demonstration on the Hudson River, we should have "got more out of it." Beginning with the chapter on Naval History, the writer, who is a United States naval instructor, treats of the navy's organization and personnel, of classes of ships in the navy, high explosives, aeroplanes, designing and building, dry docks, and the national defense.

....In THE INDEPENDENT of October 21, 1909, Mr. B. B. Charles gave an account of "A Search for the Hittites," made by an expedition from Cornell University in Asia Minor. The official report is issued from Ithaca, N. Y., as Part 2 of Vol. I of *Travels and Studies in the Nearer East*, which is issued under the direction of Prof. J. R. S. Sterrett. It is a large quarto of 49 pages, with 27 plates and 45 photographic reproductions, and it gives copies of Hittite remains found by Mr. Charles and his two associates, A. T. Olmstead and J. E. Wrench. They visited every monument with Hittite inscriptions which they could learn of, and found others. It is a volume of first-hand material and supplements Messerschmits's "Corpus." No attempt is made at translation. We observe that Plate XXVII gives a new copy of a slab in the Metropolitan Museum, but the author does not seen to know that two others were added at the same time.

....George Harvey is known as a trenchant editorial writer; in *The Power of Tolerance* (Harper's; $1.50) he has brought together essays and addresses on The Soldiers of Two Republics, Common Sense, Journalism and the University, The Country Press, The Magazines, Athletics, and the question, Have Women Souls? There is one chapter on Woodrow Wilson: Colonel Harvey has been a Wilson-for-President boomer for at least five years, and hasn't run out of "copy," either.

....A play in blank verse by Israel Zangwill entitled "The War God," produced by Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree at His Majesty's Theatre, has been dismissed by the London critics as pretentious clap-trap. The war god is Count Torgrim, Chancellor of the Kingdom of Gotha, which stands for Germany, while England is called in the play Alba. One of the characters is said to represent Tolstoy. The play is a sermon in the cause of international peace.

....M. Pierre de Nolhac has, in his account of *Madame Vigée-LeBrun, peintre de la Reine Marie-Antoinette, 1755-1842* (New York: Goupil & Cie., $5), told the story of one who painted in a *salon*, recorded artistically a society that was passing away, and proved herself the ideal portrait-painter of the European aristocracy. Her life of mingled good and evil fortunes is interesting enough to hold the attention even of the avowed philistine. This study makes a volume of about 300 pages, illustrated with four color plates and twenty-four photogravures.

....A French scholar, M. Fauchier-Magnan, has just published thru Perrin et Cie. an account of *Lady Hamilton, 1763-1815*. Mme. Vigée-LeBrun wrote of this distinguished beauty, "Nothing is more curious than the faculty Lady Hamilton acquired of suddenly giving to all her features the expression of grief or of joy, or of marvelously posing to represent different personages. . . . One could have copied from her enough different expressions to fill a whole picture gallery." For historians as well as for painters this "divine lady" (to use Romney's doubtful phrase) has worn very different expressions. But M. Fauchier-Magnan is very gentle to his "English Manon"—as it is nowadays the fashion for writers of every land to be, and with all sorts of Manons.

....Ordinarily it is American magazines rather than English publications that are published weeks or even months in advance of their dates, but the Christmas-tide is an exception and copies of the illustrated weeklies for Christmas have already reached this country. The London *Graphic* (50 cents), *Pear's Annual* (35 cents) and the *Illustrated London News* (50 cents) are as brave as ever in their colored pictures, verse, music, Christmas stories, and picture-supplements—and the best of them, this time, is the *Illustrated London News*.

....Next month there will be issued the *Memoirs of the Life and Works of Jean Antoine Houdon*, who is described by the authors, Charles Henry Hart and Edward Biddle, as the greatest of French sculptors. The book is being printed at the DeVinne Press on hand-made paper and the subscription price is $15. The American reader will be especially interested in chapters five and ten, with their accounts of the Franklin bust and Caffieri's jealousy, and of Houdon's visit to America.

....The latest addition to Macmillan's useful Home Life Series is Mr. H. K. Daniel's illustrated *Home Life in Norway* ($1.75).

....The ten volumes of Mr. Ambrose Bierce's *Collected Works* are now published in their entire sequence, and in three styles of binding (Neale Publishing Co.)

....It is only when we test it by use that we know the value of a traveler's language handbook, but E. E. Patton's *An American in Germany* (Boston: Heath; 75 cents) bears the earmarks of usefulness. It is intended to supply the vocabulary and constructions of everyday life, and should prove useful both in the classroom and, to the intending visitor to the German empire, on the ocean crossing.

....Mr. Kennerley deserves public thanks for undertaking the publication of Leonard Merrick's novels and short stories. *The Man Who Understood Women* is a short story, and gives its volume to a volume of tales just off the press, and very well printed ($1.20). A good many of these stories have a Parisian scene, and we find Mr. Merrick at his best in them. For Mr. Merrick is at his best when he adds a dash of pathos to a shake of cynicism, to garnish his dainty fantasies. "A new novel by Leonard Merrick is to me one of the events of the year," Mr. Barrie has said; and Mr. Merrick's short stories are better than his novels.

....Paul Elder & Co., publishers of San Francisco, issue a so-called *Impressions Calendar* that is striking both in decorations and text. The calendar is of as many colors as Joseph's coat, but is in good taste, all the same; which is more than we are sure of in the coat of Joseph. John Muir, Henry Van Dyke, George W. Cable, Robert Herrick, and (!) Ella Wheeler Wilcox (!) are among the Americans who, besides Victorian Englishmen and R. L. S. furnish quotations. From the same publishers we receive an *Impressions Annual* that is, perhaps, only a sublimated book-catalog, but so interestingly and attractively got up as to seem a very book itself.

A writer in the *Edinburgh Review* studies the authors of six great autobiographies: Cellini, Rousseau, Gibbon, Goethe, Mill and Herbert Spencer. None of these, he says, "stood in absolutely normal relations with women."

"Spencer never married, but never fell in love. Cellini, Rousseau and Goethe all escaped scatheless from the lower classes in which they had already had children. Mill's passionate devotion to his wife was such as to be almost unparalleled. In all these cases the sacrifices [illegible] Here [illegible] for the [illegible] of biography of [illegible]

We do not know whether M. Le Gallienne is to be denominated a "philosopher of biography," but he offers his own contribution to the subject. For while the publishers may or may not hold that their public has lost its taste for verse, they are persuaded that poets' love affairs tickle the palates of book buyers. Mr. Le Gallienne, a poet himself, has written a whole bookful of romances in which the Brownings, Chopin and Sand, Michael Angelo and Vittoria Colonna, Rossetti and Elizabeth Siddall, Mary Stuart and Pierre Chastelard are the principal figures (*The Loves of the Poets.* By Richard Le Gallienne. Baker & Taylor Co.; $1.50.) Frankly we find the bill of fare somewhat cloying, but it is undeniable that Mr. Le Gallienne writes better prose than most of those who manufacture this kind of literature.

....Another example in the same genre is *Goethe and His Women Friends,* by Mary Caroline Crawford (Little, Brown & Co., $3). There is, however, more excuse for studying one man and his amours than can easily be suggested for the other type of volume. In the present case Miss Crawford argues that the "platonic" element entered more largely into Goethe's "friendships" than most English biographers have represented.

> "Oh, Plato! Plato! You have paved the way,
> With your confounded fantasies, to more
> Immoral conduct by the fancied sway
> Your system feigns o'er the controlless core
> Of human hearts, than all the long array
> Of poets and romancers. . . ."

....A third book concerned with poets' love affairs is Mr. Francis Gribble's *Romantic Life of Shelley* (Putnam; $3.75). This writer is an expert in this kind of literature; George Sand, Rousseau, Chateaubriand, and other "romantics" have supplied him with the matter of vastly diverting volumes, written in a manner more sprightly by far than is used in the books of M. Séché and other Frenchmen upon whom he draws liberally—and generally without acknowledgment. Mr. Gribble is here on the defensive against carping critics; in his preface he explains that he does not indulge in "chatter about Harriet" out of wantonness, but to enable men to "see Shelley plain."

> "Nor does the repetition of such chatter imply the least disparagement of Shelley as a man or a poet. The idea that an interest in Shelley's relations with Harriet (and with Mary, and Emily, and the two Janes) is incompatible with an enthusiastic appreciation of the 'Prometheus,' the 'Cenci,' and the 'Epipsychidion,' is the fixed notion of a few pompous people; but it should be shaken out of them."

To make it altogether clear that such "pompous people" are mistaken, to enable his readers to "see Shelley plain," Mr. Gribble concludes his work with twenty-three pages devoted to "The Sequel" being a chapter on Mary Shelley's Suitors: Trelawny, and the Americans Washington Irving and John Howard Payne ("Home, Sweet Home")

*Football for the Spectator* by Walter Camp (Richard G. Badger, Boston, 75 cents) gives in compact form the necessary information for a spectator intelligently to enjoy the modern game. Whatever Walter Camp, the famous Yale football strategist, has to write on football is good, and this small book is no exception.

....Any business man will enjoy the few minutes that it takes to read *The Ginger Cure* by William G. Rose (Duffield; 50 cents). It tells of the startling changes brought about in a conservative business house by a hustling advertising man. In addition to the amusing side there is food for thought in the suggested innovations.

..From G. P. Putnam's Sons we receive five volumes in their series "Tous les Chefs-d'œuvre de la littérature Française," as follows: A new French translation of the *Chanson de Roland*; Amyot's *Deux Vies parallèles;* the first volume of Rabelais's works; a volume of extracts from Voltaire, entitled *Philosophie*, and Balzac's *Père Goriot*. Each volume is preceded by a short introduction The price of each volume is forty cents.

....The ninth annual issue of *The Christian Movement in Japan* (Tokyo) is full of information in regard to the foreign and domestic affairs of the Japanese people. Commercial, educational and charitable movements are reviewed and special attention is of course given to the religious and missionary work and workers of the empire. The veteran missionary and editor, Daniel C. Greene, announces that this issue is the last to be made under his supervision.

....The title of a book that is republished with garish decorations in what is called the "Author's Edition" is *For Lovers and Others*. The volume is delicately designated by the publishers as "a delightful book of exquisite verse, commemorating the Affection Days of Life, and portraying the Awakening, Development, and Perfection of Love, with intimations of the Divine quality of Love." The author is James Terry White. The sub-title is "A Book of Roses." Enough said. (Stokes; $1.)

....*Sunday Evenings in the College Chapel* (Houghton Mifflin; $1.25) is the fourth and concluding volume of Prof. Francis G. Peabody's collection of stimulating addresses and sermons delivered in Harvard College Chapel during the period of his administration there. High thought and ideals presented in clear, vigorous style give the book a quality that will appeal especially to young men. All the themes except the last are drawn from the New Testament, and most of them from the Gospels.

## Pebbles

ON the news that J. P. Morgan had tripped in passing the contribution box, steel common declined a point.

Sarah Weinstein, 7A10: "The New England States are England, Ireland, Wales, Germany, Italy and France."—*School Sixty-two.*

"JOHN, whose hair is this on your coat?"
"Blamed if I know! Whose eye is this on the end of your hatpin?"—*Kansas City Journal.*

"MADAM," remarked the weary wayfarer with the bandaged eye, "I was not always as you see me now."
"I know it," replied the stern-visaged woman at the back door. "The last time you were here you had on a deaf-and-dumb sign."
*Puck.*

"I WOULD like to get off today, sir," said the office-boy.
"What for?" asked the boss.
"My grandmother died last night, sir."
"But you told me that story before."
"Yes, sir; she dies every night, sir. She is playing Little Eva in an 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' show, sir."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

FIRST FRESHMAN.—What's that Jap in our class studying for?
Second Freshman.—Journalism. He's going into newspaper work.
First Freshman.—I don't believe he will make a success of it.
Second Freshman.—Oh, yes, he will! He's going to be a yellow journalist.—*Judge.*

ON one occasion Governor "Dick" Oglesby went down to Joliet to inspect the State prison, and in one of the cells he found a very ugly man.
"How did you get in here?" asked Oglesby.
"Abduction," was the reply. "I tried to run off with a girl, and they caught me."
"I'll pardon you as soon as I go back to Springfield," said the governor. "I don't see how you could expect to get a wife in any other way."—*Argonaut.*

A LADY who owned a tortoise-shell cat called up her grocer one morning and gave her usual economical order—an order for dried beans, hominy, yesterday's bread, and so forth—and she concluded with a request for one cent's worth of cat's meat.
The grocer sighed, for this order would have to be delivered three miles away, but, as he was entering the items in his order-book, the lady called him up again.
"Mr. Sands," she said, "O, Mr. Sands!"
"Yes, madam?"
"Mr. Sands, I want to cancel that order for cat's meat. The cat's just caught a bird."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

# The Independent

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## The Citizen's Thanksgiving

THE farmer, the artisan, the merchant, the professional man have each their special reason for thanksgiving peculiar to their class; but all of them, citizens all, have their general blessings which call for gratitude to God. For we are not so much divided into classes and castes as we were, altho the trail of the serpent is yet over us; but we are all one humanity, each responsible for each, and all sharing the vast benefits which this age brings to us. There are old men living in every community who have seen the world revolutionized in their day, a better civilization, an advancing kingdom of God come to them; the whole world brought closer to them by railways, steamships, the telegraph, and, later, the telephone, the automobile, and, latest of all, so that our boys are making them as new toys, the aeroplane and the wireless telegraph. The morning penny paper brings to the poorest the news of the whole world. The products of the world are all dropt at our door, and the very slums and ghettos have privileges and dainties their grandfathers never imagined.

All this means the kingdom of God come down, or coming down, to men. For the kingdom of God is not all religion; it is in part comfort and happiness. Jesus talked the kingdom of God, and he taught us that it is not a circle with a single center, but an ellipse with two foci, one the love of God with all the heart, which is religion, and the other, love of our fellow men as ourselves, which is social service. Whatever helps social betterment advances the kingdom of God. Every factory which cheapens the cost of cloth; every vessel that brings us oranges and bananas for the street peddler to sell; every electric light that protects our streets; every improved roadway over which we can ride or walk; every law that sends the child to school and takes him from the factory, these and a thousand other things which ameliorate the condition of society, and all meant, in part, to benefit everybody, all these physical blessings are a part of the advancement of the kingdom of God on earth, and so an occasion for thanksgiving to God on this Thanksgiving Day.

For the world believes in God, believes more in one God than it ever did before. Even the biologists who thirty years ago were so clear that the laws of nature and life give no room nor occasion for God, are not so dead-sure as they were. They do not understand what life is quite so well as they thought they did. The workings of life and the activities of will and mind do not seem so dependent on efficient compulsive causes as before. The materialist philosophy, all so mechanistic and hollow and hopeless, is passing by, and a healthier and more spiritual one is taking its place, which does not of evil purpose exclude God.

The citizen of our country, and the citizen of the world, has much to rejoice in, not only when he considers the swift process of civilization about him, but when he looks beyond and glimpses the overturnings among the nations. What he sees must amaze him. Even among the decadent or decayed nations new sproutage springs from old roots, and ever and everywhere it is sap of liberty that inspires the new life. The love of all men is giving to all the claim of equal rights; and equal opportunity, sought and secured for all, is the very substance of the kingdom of God. The

dull cycle of Cathay has closed, for the white man has called the yellow man to move forward and up, and join in the fellowship of the kingdom which allows no king but God, under whom all men of all hues are brothers. We rejoice to see India asking more and able to receive more self-government, and a new breath of impulse blowing inward from the coast of Africa, before which the lion flees away, and the march of civilization covers his tracks.

The new spirit is abroad everywhere in this greatest year of grace. In Russia, in Germany, in Spain, in Portugal, in Great Britain, in our own land men are wisely and blunderingly demanding their rights, rights perhaps never thought of before, differing, disputing, fighting with tongue and ballot, but all seeking the kingdom of God in their right or wrong way, but sure in the end to find the right way; split in parties, but one in purpose, the high purpose to make men better and happier. There is no occasion to doubt or despair; it is a season to exult with a lofty gratitude, a holy joy, that we see this year the dead calm broken, the west wind blowing, conservatism and insurgency, the old social order and the new socialism, their banners waving in bloodless combats of peace; for we know that in the end truth will prevail, and the sharper the fight the speedier the victory. It has been a marvelous year, one in which we may be proud to have lived, praying to live thru a greater year to come. Let every citizen reach his thanksgiving far past his own loved family circle, and thank God that he sees the whole world travailing in glorious pain, waiting for the revelation of that justice and truth which shall bring the liberty of the glory of the children of God.

## The Farmer's Thanksgiving

THE old Thanksgiving was a farm affair. It was originated where the wild turkeys gobbled and the wild ducks quacked. It was intended as a summary of all the good things that the year had brought forth from the earth, and on the earth, and with this review of the months the heart naturally exprest itself in giving thanks. There was a delicious quaintness about the blessing that went with food at the table, that might well be revived; but this glorious thought of thanking God for all the good things that had caused sweat of the brow and chapping of the hands should never be left out.

Let us see how the matter stands today. It is true that the farmer could not command steam power, but for fifty years he was master of the inventive genius of the Yankee brain. From 1855 to 1895 the "Year Book of Agriculture" points out that human labor gained in its power to produce a bushel of corn over three hours; that is, it went down from four hours and thirty-four minutes to forty-one minutes. The cost of producing this bushel declined from 35 cents to 10 cents. Between 1860 and 1890 the time required for the production of a ton of hay went down from thirty-five and a half hours to eleven hours; and the cost of producing that ton was reduced from about $3 to $1.25. The old-fashioned sithe had gone out of sight and the broad-sweep mowers were carrying the farmers while they directed the work.

Power is the farmer's at last; not only machinery, but the power that drives it. Electricity makes every brook in the land of value, and these gurgling streams, that formerly only ran the boys' waterwheels, are now doing the milking at the barn, the churning in the milk house, and a large share of the Bridget work in the kitchen; that is, the brooks are doing this work where there is up-to-date farming. Referring to the same "Year Book" we find that seven crops have gained in the cost of labor since the middle of the last century nearly seven hundred of millions of dollars annually. We can hardly look for any very revolutionary gain in machinery hereafter, but the gasoline engine or the electric engine set down at our door, to pump our water and drive it thru the house, to saw our wood, to irrigate our gardens, to cut our silage, and vastly more, that is what we may look for at every modest farmhouse.

Education is also getting to be the farmer's, and for this he will learn to give thanks more liberally by and by. The farm boy and the farm girl are not getting somebody else's education today, but the legitmate educ tion that belongs to a farmer. THE INDEPENDENT said thirty years ago that we were educating

our boys away from the farms, not to them. The schools sent our lads home with a bit of knowledge about everything under the sun, except a knowledge of animal and vegetable life. This is no longer true. The graduate of an agricultural college understands how to lay out his land to the best advantage; how to conserve the soil and the water; better yet how to make soil out of the air and bring up plant food from "the farm under his farm." Beside this, agriculture is being readjusted so as to lay its basis on every familiar science. It is a way-back farm that has no shop or laboratory, where the young folk cannot study botany and entomology at home.

A vast system of university extension is growing up, and by means of bulletins and corn trains and other appliances education is going about the country seeking willing ears and open hearts. A school in an orchard is no longer a novelty. Why should it be? There is no educator, said Asa Gray, to compare with those old trees that filled the Oriskany Valley. It will soon be the rule that our boys and girls will do most of their studying out of doors.

The privileges of farm life have multiplied immensely. Free mail delivery naturally belonged to all the country, but we did not think of it in that light. Country telephones were denied us until within about twenty years; now it is a poor man indeed who cannot be linked on with all the rest of the people, for business purposes as well as social. The teamster takes his order by telephone. Postal savings banks had a hard time of it with the legislators, but they are now accepting the small savings of farm boys and farm laborers. Very soon we shall have parcels post service, and this will nearly equalize chances of the city dweller and the most isolated farm house.

Beyond all the rest the farmer must be thankful for good roads. It was nothing less than providential that the automobile brought about a new day for the farmer's team and wagon. The automobile was provoking in its lawlessness, but it is settling down now to be the best means of haulage for any one who wishes to reach the market. It is going to revolutionize the whole business of trucking and fruit growing. It will carry five times the load at three times to five times the speed of the old market wagon. Meanwhile it has introduced a new era of road making that is a saving of two-thirds in all haulage. Piety may anticipate golden streets hereafter; it can ask for nothing better just now than concrete Telford.

Are we so overwhelmed with material progress that we must forget God? He is a blind man who cannot see *benevolens* in the history and the happenings of our common life. Life is robbed of half its charm where one has not learned to be grateful. The delight of returning love for love is a single paragraph in the story of duty. Here will blossom the desire to co-operate with the Eternal Worker. He is a child of God who causes to exist a nobler fruit or more valuable vegetable, if only his chief aim is to benefit his fellow man.

## Equality at Law

RELIGION is not the only subject upon which the human race talks cant, and religious hypocrites are not the only, and perhaps not the worst, hypocrites. The principal subject upon which people in the United States talk cant at the present time is the majesty of the law, and our most nefarious hypocrites are a lot of respectable people who earnestly want the law enforced—on their fellow citizens.

There are three possible and familiar attitudes toward the law, and three corresponding classes of persons. Certain persons want law and government for everybody. Some of these are called, or call themselves, Socialists; others wear no tag. Certain other persons want law and government for nobody. They are called anarchists. Yet other persons want law and government for everybody except themselves. They are called individualists. Not to be misunderstood, we hasten to add that there are other individualists—or individualists in another sense of the word. A large proportion of Americans are individualists in the sense here indicated. It is among these that we discover the talkers of legal cant.

Discussion of the Sherman anti-trust law has brought the canting sort of in

dividuals prominently into the forums. They can say nothing too bad about the agitators and the politicians who have "wrecked business" by this abominable act. Mr. Wickersham, as the Attorney-General who has undertaken to enforce it, is anathema, and President Taft, as the Chief Magistrate who put Mr. Wickersham up to such dastardly doings, must be summarily disposed of in the coming presidential campaign. In the eyes of these vociferous economists, Mr. Taft, Mr. Wickersham, the Justices of the Supreme Court and the gentlemen who drafted the Sherman act have committed the unpardonable blunder of assuming that law and government are for everybody. That is socialism pure and simple, and the United States must be saved from such socialism at any cost.

And the offenders could so easily have found out for whom law and government ought to be created, and to whom they should be applied. The lawyers and the journalists retained by our most substantial business interests could have told them in a twinkling. The recent unfortunate strike of the wretched New York ash cart men has afforded an opportunity for making the matter perfectly clear to the dullest comprehension. Government and law are for all misguided folk who would curtail the liberty of any sovereign American citizen who stands ready to take a striker's job off his hands. The right to lift a hundred and fifty pounds of garbage without assistance, into a cart higher than your head, at any time after twelve o'clock at night in the winter season, is unmistakably one of the inalienable rights that were contemplated by the Declaration of Independence, and any public service employee who goes on strike with the idea that he can monopolize such employment is clearly conducting himself in restraint of trade. Law and government for such a creature are an obvious necessity.

Again, to avoid misunderstanding, we hasten to say that we do not allege the right, legal or moral, of public service employees to strike. The ethics and the expediencies of this question are by no means as simple as some people imagine, but we are not now discussing them. We are merely pointing out the ridiculous mental contortions of those purveyors of legal cant who with one breath so glibly call for the enforcement of law against wage-earning monopolists that combine in unions and go on strike, and in the next breath declaim against the "un-American" policy of any governmental control of business. Such talkers are not only ridiculous; they are thoroly mischievous, and we venture to predict that the sober-minded body of American voters is going to sit on them at the first opportunity. They are a public enemy and a social nuisance.

Equality before the law has been at least one of the ideals of Americanism, and it is going to be made one of the realities. If liberty is right for business, it is right for labor. If monopolization is execrable in trade unions, it is execrable in corporations. If we are going to call out the police when strikers throw bricks, we are going to call out the entire power of national and state governments, if necessary, when magnates and corporations wreck properties and in defiance of the plain letter of the law crush defenseless competitors. If, on the other hand, we decide that competition is not desirable we are going to give the poor man the same rights to enter into combination that the rich man enjoys.

These truths we hold to be self-evident, and the sooner the hypocritical talkers of legal cant acknowledge them and subscribe to them the better off they will be.

## A Notable Trust Decision

After the enactment of the Sherman Anti-trust law, similar laws were made in several States. Missouri has a statute aimed at great incorporated combinations, which, if prosecuted to conviction, may be heavily fined and prevented from doing business there. Suit was brought, under the law, against the International Harvester Company, commonly called the Harvester Trust. The defendant corporation was found guilty, required to pay a fine of $50,000, and forbidden to do business in Missouri. The final decision of the State's highest court was made known a few days ago. It is accompanied by remarks of an extraordinary character. We quote a part of the Chief Justice's opinion. Consideration of it may promote a

reasonable and just solution of the Trust problem. The Court said:

"The evidence shows that the price of harvester machines was not materially higher after the New Jersey corporation [the defendant company] entered the field than it was before, until 1908, when it was increased 8 or 10 per cent., whilst in the meantime there had been *a greater increase in the price of the material and labor* used in their construction. The evidence also shows that, while harvesting machines were the chief products of the companies absorbed by the International Harvester Company, that company has greatly enlarged its business and extended it to many other farm implements, and has thus put itself in competition with the many concerns that theretofore were, and still are, engaged in manufacturing such other farm implements, and the farmers generally *have profited* thereby. The evidence also shows that the machines manufactured by the International Company have been greatly improved in quality, and that the item of repair material has been reduced in price and placed within closer reach of the farmer. On the whole, the evidence shows that the International Harvester Company *has not used its power to oppress or injure the farmers who are its customers.*"

In another place the Chief Justice said that "the price" had "not increased in proportion to the increased cost of construction or the increased merit of the machines." One of his concurring associates, desiring to make his views clearly known, wrote a separate opinion. The court, he said, was "required by the statute" to condemn a company "which is proved by the facts to have been so far beneficial to the community." Pointing to the evidence cited by the Chief Justice, he added that "furthermore, independent manufacturers have not suffered by reason of the combination." It appears also that there had been testimony from scores of retail dealers to the effect that the company had used no unfair methods in its transactions with them or in its treatment of competitors.

All this was quite complimentary to the defendant corporation. Upon such a statement of facts one would say that it was entitled to a vote of thanks. Still, it must be condemned, driven out and fined. Why? The Chief Justice explained:

"When men deliberately and intelligently go to work and acquire power that will enable them to control the market, if they choose to exercise it, there is no use for them to say that they did not intend to control the trade or limit competition; nor, when the legality of their act of acquisition is in question, is it any use for them to say, We have not used the power to oppress any one."

And the Justice who wrote a separate opinion remarked:

"The statute, however, is plain in its terms and indicates very clearly that it was the purpose of the Legislature to forbid a license in this State to any foreign corporation which should prove to be a member of any combination organized to lessen competition, and this without regard to the question whether the consumer would be injuriously affected."

We suspect that the Supreme Court of Missouri has not a very favorable opinion of the Legislature by which this law was passed, or of succeeding Legislatures that have failed to amend it.

The defendant corporation is one that was recently in imminent danger of being prosecuted by the United States, and whose officers have been in conference with the Attorney-General as to changes—in the direction of disintegration or dissolution—by which prosecution in the future may be averted.

Now, how is the public interest served by the enforcement of such a statute as this Missouri law against a corporation characterized by the State's highest court as a public benefactor? The company has power, it is said, which could be used to the injury of the public, but the court acknowledges that this power has not been so used. Indeed, the court admits that the company has studiously refrained from such a use of it.

Would it not be for the public interest in Missouri and elsewhere to preserve and retain and enjoy the benefits enumerated by the court, and at the same time, by some official influence, to insure a continuance of good conduct, to prevent a possible misuse of the power? Ought there not to be a Federal Interstate Trade Commission, by which the power may be controlled and regulated?

## The British Species

It is a matter for no little gratulation that the pestilent British species of militant suffragist called the suffraget has not proved adaptable to our political climate. Specimens have been imported and have been on exhibition and have occasionally been admired, but the attempt to raise the breed here has been a dismal

or a happy failure. They show here no such vitality as did the gipsy moth and the cabbage butterfly when introduced from abroad.

The British suffraget is a strange brood. They invert not only the characteristics of the sex, but would subvert the very principles of persuasion and of reform. During the last week they made a fresh outbreak of violence for the absurdest sort of reason. Prime Minister Asquith had announced that he would introduce a bill into Parliament to correct some monstrous inequalities in suffrage and give but one vote to one man. The suffragets asked him to add the provision that would give women also a vote, all women as well as all men. He told them that he was not himself a believer in woman suffrage, but if an amendment to the bill should be offered in the House and find acceptance there, he would not oppose it, but would make it an administrative measure. As there are many members who would be glad to offer such an amendment, and the chance of success was not very small, one would think that this concession would have been most gratifying; but these British suffragets have so little sense of reason or humor that they were angry and entered on a bitter belligerent campaign. They stormed in a body the Parliament House and, when repulsed gently enough by the police, they separated in bands, walking, or riding in automobiles, with stones under their coats, with which they smashed hundreds of windows, or battered them with hammers, and were arrested as they expected and desired. Then when several hundred of them, ladies at other times, ladies of position and wealth, many of them, were brought before the magistrate, they refused to pay the fine imposed, but chose proudly to go to prison; and to prison they went, sentenced for a period from five days to two months.

Now, what did they expect to make by that vicious procedure? We are told that in the early history of the Church so eager were the enthusiasts to achieve the glory of martyrdom that they would purposely provoke arrest by insulting the altars, so that they might be given to wild beasts in the circus, until the bishops had to rebuke and forbid their stupid zeal. Some such a mob-madness for the distinction of imprisonment has obsessed this British species. They glory in their vulgar shame.

But again we ask, What do they expect to accomplish by the harridan tactics of smashing windows and going to prison? One would think it would be just the way to disgust sensible people and spoil their chances. They say they want to call attention to their cause. They have done that well enough, or at least have called attention to themselves. Is breaking the laws, damaging property, rioting in the streets, fighting the police, being sentenced to prison as lawbreakers, a good way to persuade lawmakers that they are fit to make laws and give to Great Britain a better, saner, purer condition of society? We do not pretend to understand the British temper, but in this country such behavior would disgust men and women alike, and would mightily injure the cause they sought to subserve.

We have no such suffragets here. We have suffragists, and they take a different and better method to persuade the people. They apply their arguments to reason and not to windows. They speak, they write, they plead, they even show themselves in processions, but all womanly and peaceful. They copy no hooligan tactics. They go to legislatures and speak in committees and they win votes. Their method does not insult the logic of human nature; and they succeed. They have attained partial suffrage in half the States of the Union, and complete suffrage in six, with more to follow. Their way pays here. Perhaps the British way will pay in Britain, but that would prove a different kind of human nature to prevail there than prevails here. We shall see.

## Browning or the Budget

THE term "clubman" has a rather definite connotation. But the term "clubwoman" may mean various and diverse things. The clubwoman may be feminist or anti-feminist; she may be a fanatical temperance reformer or addicted to cocktails and cigarets; she may be a connoisseur of mezzotints or an expert in sewage. Consequently those who praise and those who criticise women's

clubs are apt to have in mind quite opposite tendencies. It is very desirable that a diversity of aims should be maintained or even increased, and for that reason we deplore the prevailing disposition to force all the culture clubs into utilitarian channels. No doubt great good has been done in recent years by directing the attention of the tens of thousands of clubwomen in this country to questions of practical importance and of using their collective energies for local benefit, but there is danger that the value of other forms of interest and activity may be overlooked. As it is now a group of women who meet together for the sole purpose of reading poetry to each other or looking at pictures together is likely to be the object of so much contempt and ridicule on the part of their Martha-minded colleagues, to say nothing of the sterner sex, as to be forced to disband or go to reading poetry to factory girls and convicts who don't want to hear it, or to getting up a loan collection for the schoolhouse. Unless a department can make a showing of "something done" in the annual report it is likely to be eliminated. The sense of duty to others is apt to be a hyperdeveloped organ in woman, and this can be played upon until she gets so she can't enjoy herself without feeling miserable about it. The right of woman to her own amusements is the last of woman's rights to be asserted and the hardest for her to maintain.

Now, it was a perfectly proper instinct which drove the women of the latter 80's to the collective pursuit of art and literature. They plunged into the depths of antiquity to escape from the ennui of everyday duties, and they flew to the uttermost parts of the earth to enlarge their mental horizon. The culture club of those days was not a department of municipal government or an extension of the home circle. It was a change. It is not always that now. The housewife who has spent a weary week trying in vain to make both ends meet is expected to spend her free Saturday afternoon at the still more hopeless task of getting the city budget to balance with its revenue. A woman who has worked hard all the forenoon cleaning house is required, under penalty of being accused of the crime of incivism, to devote the rest of her day to the question of cleaning the streets. Now, if she had spent her spare hour in fingering archaic colored prints of court personages, nobody would have objected except certain old-fashioned moralists who are nowadays not listened to. It is recreation and her right. But if she chooses to spend it fingering platinum prints of cinque cento madonnas she becomes the butt of journalistic jokers and the scorn of professional philanthropists and artists. For this is not—to their minds—recreation. It betrays an unwarrantable aspiration for esthetics. She is trying to get above her station. Snub her down.

That class of women, unfortunately too large, which have been freed from any useful occupation in the home thru their own selfishness or their husbands' indulgence, should, on the principle that change is recreation, be the chief participants in the practical work of the society. A lady whose sole imperative duty is leading a white, fuzzy, microscopic dog out for his morning walk, ought to qualify for the mothers' club and study eugenics.

The especial danger of the position into which our present social system rather than an immutable providence has placed women is that the narrowness of their household occupations shall produce a narrowness of mind. The remedy for this, or, more accurately speaking, the relief from it, comes from seeking recreation and relaxation in something of a very different character. If housework is prosaic, poetry is the natural outlet. If it is monotonous and confined to daily necessities, the caprices of art and the vistas of history will afford a welcome change.

After all, these two ideals of clubdom, to increase efficiency and to give recreation, are not so incompatible as they may appear. True recreation increases efficiency. Chesterton has something to say apposite to this as to everything else:

"We should always be much more inclined to trust a solicitor who did not talk about conveyancing over the nuts and wine. What we really desire of any man conducting any business is that the full force of an ordinary man should be put into that particular study. We do not desire that the full force of that study should be put into an ordinary man.

We do not in the least wish that our par- could lay one should pour its energy into our forensic games with his children, or rides on his bicycle, or meditations on the morning star. But we do, as a matter of fact, desire that his games with his children, and his rides on his bicycle, and his meditations on the morning star should pour something of their energy into our law suit. We do desire that if he has gained any especial ling development from his bicycle, or any bright and pleasing metaphors from the morning star, that they should be placed at our disposal in that particular forensic controversy. In a word, we are very glad that he is an ordinary man, since that may help him to be an exceptional lawyer. . . ."

We hope, then, that the women who have a taste for the cultivation of arts, letters and sciences of no practical use to them, will not allow themselves to be bluffed out of it. All work and no play makes Jane a dull girl. The dilettante and amateur spirit, in that it is play and not work, is more akin to the true spirit of artistic creation than the professionalism which always strives to supplant it. It is perhaps the particular form of the artistic gift which it is woman's province to preserve. We do not indeed fear that in the long run she will neglect this feminine fine art, which consists in the discovery, encouragement and application of the other fine arts. We rejoice to see that the women of California, in the heat of their recent struggle for political rights, did not forget it. One of their campaign banners bore the significant legend, "Bread for all and Roses, too!" This has given Mr. Oppenheim a theme for a poem in the December *American Magazine:*

"As we come marching, marching in the beauty of the day,
A million darkened kitchens, a thousand mill-lofts gray
Are touched with all the radiance that a sudden sun discloses,
For the people hear us singing, 'Bread and Roses, Bread and Roses.'"

**Mr. Roosevelt's Announcement**

The announcement is made by *The North American,* of Philadelphia, on the authority of Mr. Roosevelt himself, that he is not, and never has been, pledged to support Mr. Taft for re-election, and that he will support no one whatever. It is further added, on his authority, that he is not himself a candidate and never has been; that he refuses pledges of support and wishes his friends not to urge his presentation as a candidate. He is not a candidate, he says, and he wishes all such suggestion to cease. We take him at his word; but will they cease? Will this pronouncement have any great tendency to make them cease? It is not clear to us that such is the case. It appears to us that, barring some unfortunate mistakes, Mr. Taft has made an excellent President and has accomplished more than most Presidents. The country would be safe in his hands for another quadrennium. But while he has been a genuine progressive, to some progressives he has seemed to lag too much, and some who do not want Mr. La Follette would like Mr. Roosevelt, while others more conservatively inclined imagine that Mr. Roosevelt would be a safer President, from their point of view, than Mr. Taft, if one can judge him from the latter's Attorney-General's efforts, and they turn to Mr. Roosevelt. It would be too much to ask Mr. Roosevelt that he declare that he would not accept the nomination. All he can do is to ask his friends not to push his name; and yet they will remember that he did not wish to be nominated as Vice-President and did his best to escape it; but when prest upon him he was obliged to accept it.

**The Mayor of Indianapolis**

Mayor Shank, of Indianapolis, has tackled a pretty big job if he attempts to supply the people of the city with coal and provisions at wholesale prices. He thought the coal dealers were taking too large profits, and so he bought coal by the carload and sold it for what it cost him. It pleased the people, all but the coal dealers. Then he began selling in the same way potatoes and apples bought in quantity from the farmers. He could undersell the merchants, for he is a rich man and does not need the profit. This last week he has bought up turkeys and chickens in the same way by the quantity, to drive the poulterers out of business or compel them to reduce their prices. His is not quite as extreme as the old way of the Roman rulers, who offered the populace "bread and games"

for which they asked no pay, but the principle is the same. It is not safe political economy. It may please those who take advantage of it and get their Thanksgiving turkey a few cents cheaper, but retail merchants we must have in our cities and towns, and they have a right to their profit. If they fleece their customers by suppressing competition, there are, or ought to be, other ways to prevent it, either by law or by counter-combination; but we do not see the wisdom of having a mayor or other official seeking popularity by breaking down the laws of trade and giving away part of the cost of service. We do not know that Mayor Shank is seeking re-election, but if he were we could not see the difference between his gifts to the voters and those of the candidate who offers cigars or money.

**Sunday Mails**

In Italy, where the employees on the Government railroads are not allowed to strike, they are able to let their grievances be known by obeying the regulations so very strictly and carefully as to disorganize the service. In a similar way the letter carriers in 1874 secured the reversal of an order by the Postmaster-General that they should deliver letters on Sunday in all first-class cities. The letter carriers in this city did not like it; it spoiled their rest day and increased their labor. So they developed the plan of delivering letters to clergymen while they were in church. Dr. William M. Taylor was in the midst of a sermon in the Broadway Tabernacle when up the middle aisle walked a postman with a pack of letters on his back. The ushers tried to stop him, but failed. He stopt before the pulpit and held out some letters. The preacher did not like the interruption and asked by what authority mail was served on Sunday. "By orders of the Post Office Department," was the answer. Dr. Taylor refused to receive his letters, and before continuing his sermon exprest his disapproval of the innovation. Before the end of the week the order was withdrawn at Washington. We now have three fourths of the post offices closed on Sunday, and all of them ought to be. A bill was before Congress at the late session closing all offices on Sunday and it ought to be past; but as there are important special delivery letters, such as those caused by sickness and death, there should be provision made that such letters can be delivered even on Sunday, but otherwise none but the most necessary work should be done, and postmen and clerks should be required to work but six days in the week, whether in the city or country.

**Government by Commission**

We wonder if the public has any conception of the rapidity with which the government of cities by commissions is advancing thruout the country. At last accounts 170 cities in the country had adopted this solidified method of securing responsibility and economy. These cities are in thirty-three States, East and West, North and South. Their population ranges from Oakland's 150,174 to less than 5,000. Of the cities besides Oakland, Cal., that have over 100,000 inhabitants are Birmingham, Ala., Lowell, Mass., and Omaha, Neb., while twenty-one others have over 40,000. A number of State capitals have adopted the plan; among them are the capitals of Alabama, California, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Utah. As an illustration of the very simplest form of commission government we may mention Sacramento, the capital of California, which has just adopted the plan. The entire government of this city of 44,696 inhabitants is invested in five men, chosen by a general ballot of the men and women of the city. The five have just been chosen, but hereafter one will go out every year and one be chosen. This will be the shortest ballot yet on record for local offices. Sacramento adopts the plan after eight other cities had tried it, including Oakland, 150,174 population; Berkeley, 40,434; and San Diego, 39,578. Among the important cities which adopted the system in the elections of November 7, besides Sacramento, there were Lowell and Lawrence, Mass., with 106,294 and 85,892 population respectively; Stockton, Cal., and Lexington, Ky. Of the cities which have made trial of it not one has gone back to the old way, for Chelsea, Mass., is not an exception; its

board of control was a temporary expedient with an imperfect system voted by the legislature for three years, as an expedient after the great fire. No commission city has yet returned to the aldermanic plan, and none seems likely to do so.

**A French Duel**

Professor Langevin, a French scholar of distinction, loved Mme. Professor Curie, an even more distintinguished chemist, more than he did the mother of his four children, a large number for a French family. His wife brought suit, and a journalist published some of Mme. Professor Curie's letters to her lover, and characterized him as a coward and a sneak. That made M. Professor Langevin angry, and he challenged the journalist to a duel. At the signal to fire the professor raised his pistol, but the journalist did not lift his hand. Then the professor dropped his hand without firing, and the seconds took the pistols; honor was satisfied, and mutual respect restored. Might all duels end so, that the duello might go out in a gale of laughter. The French public seems to favor the professor, who naturally found more enjoyment in the society of a woman of genius than in the commonplace mother of his children. Why should not two people of high quality be superior to all the conventions of men and all the laws of God? It seems strange to these French people of society that Madame Langevin should object to her husband entertaining his admired affinity in his private lodgings. Long may we hold to the old puritanical notion that there is one moral law for genius and mediocrity, and that a double obligation rests on genius to hold every home sacred.

**Is a Meeting-House a Church?**

It was in the most fashionable Presbyterian church edifice in New Orleans that there was held an interdenominational meeting in which a number of women made reports and said a few words—innocent and proper enough. But there were Presbyterians who were appalled. Does not the Bible distinctly command that women shall not speak in church, cannot even ask a question, but must ask their husbands at home? So the church and its pastor were summoned before the Presbytery and the Synod, and condemned for a breach of church law. The case will now go to the Southern General Assembly, and we fear for the result. And yet the pastor and the church have a good technical defense. These women did not speak in church, they spoke only in the meeting-house. What Paul forbade was speaking in the *ekklesia*, the meeting of the company of the believers. They did not speak in a Presbyterian *ekklesia*, but to an unofficial interdenominational company of unassorted people. The building is not the church. We can get an idea of how far the Southern Presbyterian Church is behind the Northern by recalling that some thirty years ago a more flagrant case occurred in New Jersey. The Rev. Mr. See, pastor of a Presbyterian church in Newark, actually invited Miss Smiley to preach to his people. For this breach of ecclesiastical law he was brought before what is called a "court of Jesus Christ" and adjudged guilty; but we have heard of no such case since, altho plenty of women speak.

**A Two Miliion College Library**

It is good news that plans for a new library building at Harvard, to cost two millions and to house 2,400,000 volumes, have been drawn by direction of a committee of the Harvard overseers. The destruction of the long outgrown library building, Gore Hall, is to precede the completion of the new edifice. Harvard University has one of the largest and perhaps the most valuable of all academic libraries—it is an entirely different proposition from what it was when to Ticknor, returning from Germany, it seemed "a closetful of books"—and it is time that a university so well provided with athletic grounds and scientific museums should have a house wherein to range its book collections conveniently and with regard to the architectural decencies. Besides, a new library will go some little distance toward replacing the loss of the old elms that used to ornament the Harvard Yard.

Mr. Waldstein, the Slade Professor of Fine Arts in Cambridge University, has resigned his position, and in a letter to the London *Times* says that it gives a salary of only $1,700 a year, which is all the provision for teaching architecture, Egyptology and general Oriental archeology, medieval and Renaissance art, history, esthetics and the art side of ethnological and anthropological studies. Poor Cambridge! Our American universities make generous provision for these subjects, and perhaps a dozen of them have special schools of architecture, and have had for years. Professor Waldstein does not dare to beg for professorships in all these subjects, but he begs at least for lectureships at $250 a year, which we think England ought not to be too poor to supply.

In a letter recently published Lord Roberts, great military authority that he is, says:

"My country, right or wrong, . . . is the sentiment most treasured in the breast of any one worthy of the name of man."

So said Stephen Decatur in a toast given in Norfolk in 1820:

"Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

In response John Quincy Adams wrote:

"And say not then, 'My country right or wrong,'
Nor draw thy sword in an unhallowed cause.
But when thy country wanders from the right
Furl up her banners and avert thy sight."

Which doctrine is right, that of the two soldiers or that of the statesman?

We hear much of the labor organizations, with their 1,750,000 members, and their $5,000,000 last year in aid of strikes but we hear much less of the organization of farmers, perhaps because they have no strikes, and no desire to shorten the hours of labor. The farmers have over 12,000 fair associations in the country, with over 246,000 members; and their income was over $6,500,000, of which over $2,500,000 was spent in premiums, while the attendance at the fairs was more than 15,000,000. No other business so abundantly enriches the country as does that of the farmer.

When Mr. Balfour suddenly vacated the leadership of the Conservative party in the House of Commons there were three candidates for the succession—Mr. Austin Chamberlain, Mr. Walter Long and Mr. Bonar Law; one a Unitarian, one an Anglican Churchman and one a Presbyterian; and Mr. Law, the Presbyterian, won. He is also a great chess player.

Let no one, cleric or lay, hereafter dare, if he feels aggrieved, to summon any priest or other ecclesiastic before a court for any civil or criminal action; for by a *motu proprio* an old rule is interpreted afresh, and any one who is guilty of such an invasion of ecclesiastical immunity is *ipso facto* to be excommunicated.

The lesson to be derived from the recent suffraget demonstration in London is that it is dangerous to tell women that there is something they cannot do. For years men have been saying that women could not throw stones. Those who live in glass houses should not make derogatory remarks.

Last Monday a man was hanged in Georgia for the crime of killing two negro women, the first time, it is said, in the history of the State that a man has been executed for killing a negro. Very occasionally one has been hanged for killing a white man.

Hereafter chewing gum will be banished from the ship stores of the navy. The officers do not like to see the enlisted men moving their jaws on parade. It is not clear that chewing gum is more unsanitary than tobacco, and we hope to see tobacco also excluded and forbidden.

We are glad that Great Britain is waking up over the Persian crisis. She may well consider Mr. Shuster's long protest, and be concerned over Russia's attempt to take possession of two provinces.

Not all the muckrakers of New York City were on a strike last week; only those who wear white uniforms on the street.

# Insurance

## Death of John F. Dryden

In the death of John F. Dryden, president of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, the insurance world has lost one of its most prominent and distinguished members. Under Mr. Dryden's leadership the Prudential was built up from the most humble beginning to one of the largest life insurance companies in this country.

Mr. Dryden was born on a farm in Maine in 1839. When he was seven years old, his family moved to Worcester, Mass. Young Dryden, between terms at school, worked at the machinist's trade in the Worcester shops and mills; but his consuming desire was for education.

In the face of tremendous difficulties, complicated by a naturally delicate constitution, he finally earned enough money to take him to Yale. He was then twenty-two years old, and for two years he struggled thru the college course, at the end of that time being compelled to abandon it because of illness. It is worthy of note that thirty-five years afterward Yale made Dryden an honorary master of arts, in recognition of the gallant struggle that he was obliged to abandon.

On leaving college, he sought employment with a life insurance company, and spent the next ten years of his life in that business. Life insurance yielded him a none too generous living, but he studied it carefully and diligently, with a view to branching out for himself at the first opportunity. The opportunity came in the spring of 1873, when he was thirty-four years old. He had determined that the best, the logical money-making scheme for him to pursue was to pick out some prosperous, well populated factory community and establish himself there in an insurance company that should possess an elastic charter.

He secured his charter, but that did not mean the immediate launching of his project. Followed the long, discouraging search for capital to back up the enterprise. He went to the men in Newark who owned factories, pointing out to them that their laborers were a thriftless class, who, whenever they fell sick or died, had families which called upon the employer for assistance. All this could be obviated, according to Dryden, if the employers of Newark would get together behind a wonderful plan that he had perfected in his mind.

Dryden's plan was an adaptation of an idea which had been already largely exploited in England. But to him, nevertheless, should be given the credit for realizing the possibilities of introducing the idea to America. Briefly, this plan was to insure laborers for the insignificant sum of five cents weekly, the premiums to be collected weekly. But at first the wealthy business men of Newark did not take to Dryden's suggestions. Two weary years he spent in appeals and arguments before he could secure the minimum sum on which he reckoned he could safely begin business—$5,900.

At first Dryden was his own entire office, and he drew no salary at all for a time. During 1876 it was $100 a month, and for the next two years it was $150. The little group of men who helped him out of their own purses and by their personal efforts pinched and toiled with him, and, to do Dryden full justice, he was not afraid to admit his obligation to them in after years, or to state freely that to them belonged the credit of the Prudential's success as much as to himself.

Two and a half years after Dryden went to Newark, at the end of 1875, just two hundred and eighty-four policies were in force. Then an advertisement was put in the Newark papers calling for agents, both men and women, to canvass from house to house. With these five, and then ten, and then twenty policies a day were written. Dryden prodded and cajoled the agents to the limit of their energy. He inaugurated contests between agents and awarded prizes. He devised systems of higher commissions for greater volumes of business As soon as Newark was well organized, a new group of agents was set to work in the neighboring factory town of Paterson. Other New Jersey towns were covered.

Within four years the network of

agents has spread over into Pennsylvania and New York. The weekly flood of collections into the little basement office in Newark ran into the thousands. This part of Dryden's scheme of fortune was simple enough. Get men working for you on a plan by which a fixed fraction of each man's earnings goes into your own pocket. Then multiply the number of men, spread them over the civilized world. The talent for organizing and disciplining agents, and keeping them working to the limit, was Dryden's unique genius. It was at least half of what made him and the Prudential great.

On March 3, 1880, by a special act of the Legislature, the Prudential secured the withdrawal from the policyholders of the right to vote. It was this action, operating to throw into the hands of Dryden and his friends the control of $20,000,000, which brought down upon the company and its president the most scathing public criticism which followed the insurance investigation in this State. Apparently Dryden was not particularly in favor of this move, and, according to his own words, he endeavored to secure the consent of his associates to its revocation, but without success. He exprest these sentiments on the witness stand when he was being examined by Charles E. Hughes, later Governor of New York and now justice of the United States Supreme Court.

It was this act, conferring such extraordinary powers upon Dryden and the group that controlled, with him, the funds of the company, that made him the millionaire he was when he died. Once they had secured exclusive domination over the company's assets, steadily growing from month to month, they turned the money in their keeping to the purchase of interests in the gas works, electric railroads, lighting companies, banks, trust companies, manufactories, and other substantial interests of the State. The Prudential wove a network of money tentacles that stretched from end to end of the State of New Jersey and made its officers the most powerful men in the community, able to dictate to the executives at Trenton, and to make and unmake Governors.

When the Prudential and Dryden had been raised to such heights of influence and affluence, it was not strange that the company's president should have desires for personal political fame. He wanted to be Senator, and the company, nothing loath to have a representative in the senior branch of Congress, was decidedly willing to help him. So Dryden was straightway elected to fill the five-year unexpired term of Senator William J. Sewell, who had died.

His failing health forced him to withdraw from the contest for his re-election in 1907, and since that time Mr. Dryden has lived in comparative retirement. His physical conditon had recently given warning of an impending breakdown. After a recent severe surgical operation pneumonia developed, and he died at his home in Newark, aged seventy-two.

Of the 470 persons insured by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York in 1843, the first year of its existence, one, Charles H. Booth, died at the age of 101, while five policyholders died at an age beyond the "limit of life." These are as follows:

| Name. | Died. | Age at Death. |
|---|---|---|
| Charles H. Booth | May 29, 1904 | 101 |
| Robert Street | Feb. 1, 1903 | 97 |
| Charles Rhind | Apr. 23, 1908 | 98 |
| Homer Blanchard | Nov. 27, 1902 | 97 |
| Jesse W. Hatch | Jan. 24, 1910 | 98 |

In addition, John P. Daniels, of Milford, Mass., who has carried a policy since November 25, 1854, passed his ninety-sixth birthday April 29, 1911. His is not the oldest policy, altho he is the oldest living policy-holder in the company.

We are opposed to taxes on insurance. Such taxes make a wise and thrifty practice more expensive. The State of Wisconsin, as an example, derived $728,000 in taxes from insurance companies last year. The expense of their insurance department was about $33,000. Why should States derive this profit from the insurance business? It is estimated that $12,000,000 annually is paid by insurance companies in taxes. Let this amount be used in fire prevention and in improving the sanitary condition of our cities.

# Financial

## The Bankers' Convention

MANY otherwise intelligent and well informed persons know little or nothing about banking, and therefore are not accustomed to give to such meetings as the annual conventions of the American Bankers' Association the credit and weight which they deserve. The thirty-seventh annual convention of this great association was held last week in New Orleans and attended by about 4,000 men. We have paid some attention to the record of proceedings, the papers read, the discussions, etc., and it seems to us that such a convention is one which the American people may well regard with pride. The record of it can be held up before the world with confidence that in no other country could it be surpassed, if indeed it could be equaled. But to many, as we have said, it is a sealed book. We should like, if limits of space would permit, to set forth here summaries of the thoughtful and well written papers that were read—for example, those of Paul M. Warburg, J. B. Martindale, F. I. Kent and Benjamin Strong, Jr., of New York; President Schurman, of Cornell University; James B. Forgan and George M. Reynolds, of Chicago; F. J. Wade, of St. Louis; L. P. Padgett, of Tennessee; Arthur B. Chapin, of Massachusetts, and Assistant Secretary Andrew, of the Treasury Department.

As had been expected, the leading topic was what is known as the Aldrich plan for currency reform. Mr. Aldrich spoke forcibly in explanation and defense of this plan, which was the subject of many papers. As a rule, it was heartily commended, altho there were occasional criticisms of details. And at the close of the convention this plan was formally approved, with only one dissenting vote, that of General William R. Hamby, of Texas. It is to be noted that approving resolutions had already been adopted at the conventions of twenty-nine of the forty-six State associations, or at all in which it was a subject for consideration and action. President Schurman was one of those who spoke for it at New Orleans.

Among those best qualified to perceive the merits or defects of such a proposition there is scarcely any opposition to this plan. In the minds of many who are not so qualified it is handicapped by its association with the name of Mr. Aldrich, but they must admit it to be conceivable, even if their unfavorable judgment of his conduct concerning other matters is a just one, that he has hit upon a good plan for a currency system. It is a plan that provides for co-operation rather than for concentration or centralization, and for co-operation by means of an organization in which may be found many safeguards against control by a few persons or banks. We need organized co-operation for the reformation of a national currency system which President Schurman called "the worst in the world."

*

....In the calendar year 1910 the steam and electric railroads of the United States bought 148,231,000 crossties, paying $75,889,000 for them.

....The Memphis *Commercial-Appeal's* estimate of the cotton crop is 15,045,000 bales. On November 14 all ginning records had been broken by an output of 11,269,986 bales.

....Estimates of the world's crops of four cereals, as compared with those of last year, are published as follows by the International Institute of Agriculture: Wheat, 100.2 per cent.; rye, 93; barley, 99.4; oats, 90.8.

....Exports of boots and shoes are growing. They will be about 8,000,000 pairs in this calendar year, against something more than 7,000,000 last year, and the value of them, if those sent to Porto Rico and Hawaii be included, will be about $15,000,000.

....Enforcement of the Sherman act does not prevent new mergers. Consolidations of three companies manufacturing threshing machines in Indiana and Michigan, with a capital of $22,000,000, and of two companies manufacturing shoes in St. Louis, with a capital of $21,000,000, were announced last week.

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## Survey of the World

**Mr. Taft Speaks Out**

In an interview published last week, Mr. Taft said that while he would welcome nomination and election for another term as President, he is not willing, and has not been willing, "to purchase it at the sacrifice of his freedom to do his duty as he sees it." Rather would he go back to private life, "with no heartburnings." He regrets the fact that his Winona speech on the tariff, "dictated on the cars between two stations," was given to the press before he had sufficiently revised it.

"One must not lose sight," he adds, "of the fact that while I was pledged to insist upon lower tariff duties there were many Representatives whose motive to protect the industries of their districts was just as strong as mine to comply with my construction of the platform. . . . In spite of handicaps, I did secure tariff reductions. . . . I induced Aldrich to cut down his amended cotton schedule about 10 per cent. I made a like attempt with wool. I got hides on the free list, and lower duties on coal, iron ore and scrap iron. If the Payne bill had passed the Senate in the shape in which it passed the House there would have been little serious censure. I realize now, tho, that . . . I ought to have made as strong a point on paper as I did on hides. . . . I consulted Mr. La Follette as to the amount of duty needed on paper, and he thought $2 was too low . . . and wanted a sliding scale of duties from a higher rate. We compromised on $3.75. . . .

"I could not get free lumber, either. Gifford Pinchot threw his influence into the scale for the retention of a $2 duty on lumber instead of backing a general effort to put it on the free list. This concession to the lumber interests was doubtless regarded by him as justified by his need of the support of the big lumbermen in prosecuting his forestry work. The bill carried only a $1 duty."

Of the program before him the President said:

"I believe on principle in a general income tax. But I would not resort to the ordinary income tax except in an emergency like war, when I would have it graduated so that those citizens who had most at stake should bear a correspondingly large share of the burden. . . .

"In the domestic field I suppose reductions in the woolen and cotton schedules and possibly in the metal schedule of the tariff will go to the top of the calendar. These will be founded, as far as my recommendations are concerned, on the report of the Tariff Board. In the House the Democratic majority have always professed themselves ready to accept any reductions they can get, and I am going to take them at their word in good faith. Where the insurgents will stand I am not prophet enough even to surmise.

"For another thing we ought to obtain some legislation which will enable Alaska to develop without infringing on our broad policy of conservation. Then there is the question of ratifying the peace treaties with England and France and the fiscal treaties with Honduras and Nicaragua, which in their way are peace treaties also, as their purpose is to remove one of the most prolific causes of war."

——The President and his advisers desire to avoid such maneuvering for renomination as might take the form of machine activity. When the time comes for choosing a chairman of the National Committee, the post is likely to go either to Charles D. Hilles, the President's secretary; William Loeb, Jr., Collector of the Port of New York; Walter Lowrie Fisher, Secretary of the Interior; Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor; Senator William E. Borah, or Frank B. Kellogg.

**Various Republican Candidates**

Wharton Barker, a retired banker, of Philadelphia, told the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, on November 28, that a New

York financier had informed him, in 1904, that the financial interests would support Theodore Roosevelt for President because he had "made a bargain" with them "on the railroad question." The "financier" he meant to call to mind was, beyond a doubt, the late E. H. Harriman. "I wish Mr. Roosevelt were here," said Mr. Barker, concluding his story. "It would be interesting if he were," agreed Senator Townsend. According to the Philadelphian, Mr. Roosevelt "was to holler all he wanted to"—but a bill was to be brought in by recommendation of the President, cutting off rebates and free passes, permitting the railroads to make pooling arrangements, and providing for maximum rates. Mr. Barker added:

"I told him I didn't believe Roosevelt had made any such agreement; but when the annual message of 1905 went to Congress he recommended most of those things. I wrote to President Roosevelt and told him what I had heard. . . . It was the only letter of mine Mr. Roosevelt ever failed to answer."

Mr. Roosevelt's comment is as follows:

"I would as soon discuss a pipe dream with an outpatient of Bedlam as discuss such nonsense."

Mr. Barker was the Presidential candidate of the anti-fusion Populists in 1900, when he received some 50,000 votes.—— A United States Senator is said to have written a letter offering Mr. Roosevelt political support if he will run for President in 1912. It is asserted that Senator Crane wrote the alleged letter. The Massachusetts Senator has been regarded as a supporter of the administration. Senator Bourne, of Oregon, has also been named. The Roosevelt candidacy worries LaFollette workers. Walter F. Brown, chairman of the Ohio Republican State Committee, has predicted that his State will declare in favor of a third term for Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Brown is a close friend of Boss Cox, of Cincinnati. On the other hand, Senator Gronna, of North Dakota, says that, in spite of Roosevelt's popularity in the latter State, "it is too late now to swing the State away from LaFollette." Undoubtedly there are many "Roosevelt progressives" in Northern Ohio and Michigan, and in other States progressive Republican leaders express the view that the LaFollette candidacy is not developing the expected strength, while Mr. Taft's re-election is said by these speakers to be out of question. The name of Justice Hughes is heard in certain quarters, but there is no likelihood of his re-entering political life. New York politicans blame the coolness toward Mr. Taft upon "natural depression," and say that it is temporary. They deny the substantiality of the LaFollette boom, and refuse to take the Roosevelt talk seriously.

**The Dynamiters Confess**

On December 1 John J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, confessed to having blown up the Llewellyn Iron Works, at Los Angeles, on Christmas Day, 1910, and his brother, James B. McNamara, pleaded guilty to responsibility for the Los Angeles *Times* explosion of October 1, 1910, which involved the death of twenty-one persons. These crimes, like many others perpetrated during recent months, were directed against the construction of non-union bridges and buildings, and at the general policy of the open shop. The McNamara brothers were represented in the trial at Los Angeles by Clarence S. Darrow as chief counsel, who advised their making a clean breast of it. Job Harriman, one of their attorneys, is the Socialist candidate for Mayor of Los Angeles. It was prophesied that when sentence was pronounced, on December 5, James McNamara would be given a life term, and his brother a short term. The prosecution is saved a long trial and its expense to the community, altho the county had already run up a bill of $200,000.—— The bribery charges against Bert H. Franklin, chief detective of the defense, will not be dropped, for Franklin, a former United States deputy marshal, is charged with having paid $500 to George N. Lockwood, a venireman, and when he was arrested, immediately after the act of bribery, he had $3,500 in currency on his person. The bribery case is said to have been responsible for the confessions. A light sentence is likely to be given to Ortie E. McManigal, who gave a confession implicating the McNamaras to William J. Burns, the detective who

made the arrests in the case. McManigal may be taken to Indianapolis to be used in the investigation of dynamiting cases by the Federal Grand Jury.——Walter Drew, chief counsel for the National Erectors' Association, which retained Burns and his detectives in September, 1910, to investigate the dynamiting cases, says that the fight has just begun:

"What we want to find out now," he says, "is, who were the men behind the McNamaras. . . . The big principle behind it all is the prosecution of the men who paid the McNamaras and countenanced and instigated this outrage. This is a national issue."

According to Assistant District Attorney W. J. Ford, of Los Angeles, the Federal and State Governments are co-operating to uncover "one of the most gigantic conspiracies ever conceived." Said Detetive Burns:

"The outcome is a great victory for the people who believe in fair play. . . . I feel also that I have gained a great personal vindication. I have been accused by Mr. Gompers and by every labor and Socialist paper in the country of trying to 'put over' a great hoax."

The part of the dictograph—a small mechanical register of conversations, used to take down the words of the prisoners when alone together—is believed to have been considerable in this case. It was the dictograph that Burns used triumphantly in the Illinois Central graft cases of the Ohio Legislature.

**Labor's View**

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, says that the confession of the McNamara brothers will be considered at the executive council of the Federation in Washington, January 8. "Labor was grossly deceived," he adds. He asserts that he believed in the honesty of the brothers in their denial of the murder charges against them, and confesses that the disclosure of their guilt "will do labor much no good." He refuses, however, to make an investigation of constituent unions with a view to discovering more dynamiters. Mr. Gompers's right-hand man, Calvin Wyatt, organizer of the federation at New York, brands the McNamaras as "traitors to the cause of union labor" and to humanity itself. Labor had collected a fund of $190,000 to defend the dynamiters. There is much discussion as to the use to which the remainder of the sum will be put. It is suggested by certain newspapers and certain unions that it be voted to the widows and children of the Los Angeles *Times* victims. The Los Angeles unions want an accounting by the attorneys.——"We have always condemned acts of this kind," says Andrew Furuseth, of San Francisco, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, who has urged that every worker should subscribe a week's wages to the defense of the brothers. Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, who, with Heywood and Pettibone, was arrested in connection with the murder of former Governor Steunenburg, of Idaho, five years ago, declares that the confession furnished capital with a club which it

"will not be slow to use against organized labor. For that reason, no matter how guilty I might have been, I would not have confessed."

**Cuba and Other Islands**

The Conservatives have introduced in the Cuban House a bill to repeal the civil service la. . in order that there shall be no bar against the removal of Spanish guerrillas from office. This was done at the request of the Cuban Veterans' Association, which threatens to kill all guerrillas whom the Government fails to dismiss from their places. Reporters of a newspaper in Havana that had ridiculed General Loynaz del Castillo, an officer of the association, were severely beaten in the streets, last week, and the general was about to shoot the editor of the paper when his pistol was knocked out of his hand.——Solis, the Cuban bandit, who for two years has avoided capture, now demands $15,000 ransom for two young men who are in his custody. They are a son and a nephew of a rich planter named Alvarez, whose estates are near Camaguey.——The Board of Survey which has been inspecting the wreck of the "Maine" has found near the wreck a piece of a sheet of metal, containing rivet holes. It is said that this was never a part of the ship, and some think it is a remnant of a sub

marine mine.——A banking firm in New York offers to Hayti a loan of $2,500,000 at 6 per cent., with 1½ per cent. commission. Commander W. W. White, a retired officer of our navy, has been employed to patch up and reconstruct the navy of Hayti.——On the 2d the Congress of Santo Domingo elected Senator Eladio Victoria to be Provisional President, thus filling the vacancy made by the assassination, on November 19, of President Caceres. There was no disorder. Several of our warships had been sent to the harbors of the country.——In a three days' engagement last week with Moros in the Philippine island of Mindanao, twenty or thirty of them were killed, and one soldier of the Third Infantry.

**Madero's Foes in Mexico**

There was not much fighting in Mexico last week, but in several ways a growth of opposition to Madero was shown. In Juarez the people elected to be their mayor Juan N. Medina, a Reyist, who was removed from office in August last by General Orozco, one of the Maderist commanders. The people of Casas Grande went even further, electing Enrique Portillo, who was then and is now in jail for aiding a revolutionary movement in favor of Reyes. Several members of Congress have left their seats and the city to work for Reyes. Another member, Señor Pola, introduced on the 29th ult. a resolution to compel them to return. In Tepic the armed Reyists were overcome by Federal troops, and their leader, having been captured, was put to death. A rising in Sonora was checked by many arrests. At El Paso our Government arrested fourteen members of the Reyist junta. One of these was recently the Reyist candidate for Governor in Coahuila. Another was formerly bombmaker for a party of Magonists. The Adjutant-General of Texas writes to Governor Colquitt that, in his opinion, the real revolutionary movement is supported by the friends of Dr. Francisco Gomez, and that Reyes has been used to divert attention from it. Dr. Gomez, whom some have called the brains of Madero's revolution, has written to General Orozco, saying that he is not working for Reyes. The Madero revolution, he adds, has not been completed. He is trying to complete it, because the Madero Government is doing nothing in that direction. His brother Emilio, recently in the Cabinet, is ambitious and has followers. In Durango, last week, a revolutionary group of them was attacked successfully by the troops, who killed the Gomez commander, one Palacio.——The Zapatists have not surrendered, but fifty of them were killed, last week, in battle.——Madero's quarrel with the State of Oaxaca has not been settled. He still refuses to assist the State's forces in putting down a local rebellion which has cost several hundred lives. Oaxaca's Governor and people denounce his policy.——The press continues to talk of the danger of intervention by the United States, and persists in asserting that our Government has discriminated in favor of Madero and against Reyes. Señor Pola, while defending in Congress his resolution calling back the Reyist members, dwelt on the danger of intervention. The United States, he said, professed a desire to hug Mexico to its bosom, but only in order that it might choke Mexico by hugging. Some say the press articles criticising the United States are inspired by Gomez, Reyes, their friends and other opponents of Madero, who would lead the masses to believe that Madero was supported by our Government, and that his revolutionary movement was financed by some of our capitalists. There are signs that a great number of ignorant Mexicans are losing faith in him because the lands of the rich have not been distributed among them and no great increase of wages has been ordered.——It is expected that the new law for compulsory military service, which goes into effect on January 1, will add 15,000 men to the army.

**The Anglo-German Dispute**

Now that France and Germany have come to an agreement in regard to Morocco, the veil is being lifted from the discussion which went on simultaneously between Great Britain and Germany. One side of the story was told by Foreign Minister von Kiderlen-Wächter at a secret session of the budget committee of the Reichstag

on November 17 and in part made public four days later, and the other side of the story was told by the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, in the House of Commons on November 27. The two accounts give quite opposite impressions of what took place, but are not altogether irreconcilable as to the facts. It appears that on July 1 the German Government notified all the Powers signatory to the Algeciras Convention, which includes the United States, of its intention of sending the gunboat "Panther" to Agadir. The German Ambassador at London was at the same time instructed to explain to the British Government that this act was thought necessary for the protection of the lives and property of German subjects and *protégés* in Southern Morocco, but that no objection had been raised to the French advance to Fez, altho the German information in regard to the situation of the Europeans at Fez did not agree with the French information. It was the opinion of the German Government that the course of events had rendered the provisions of the act of Algeciras illusory, and it seemed doubtful whether France would be able to return to the *status quo* of 1906.——On July 4 Sir Edward Grey told the German Ambassador that Great Britain could not take a disinterested attitude concerning Morocco or recognize any new arrangement arrived at without her consent. On July 21, nothing having been heard from Germany in the meantime, Sir Edward Grey informed the German Ambassador that he had been waiting in hope of an agreement between France and Germany, but that he had learned that the German demands for cessions in the Kongo were of such a far-reaching character that it was obvious France could not accept them. In case of the negotiations with France failing, Great Britain would be obliged to take some step in order to protect British interests. He pointed out that the Germans were in the closed port of Agadir, that they were landing and negotiating with the natives, and it might be that the German flag had been hoisted at Agadir, which was the most suitable port on that coast for a naval base. The German Ambassador replied that, if the German proposals for compensation were unacceptable to France, it showed that France did not set as much value upon the free exercise of her claims as might have been expected. She must, therefore, put up with the presence of a foreign warship in a Moroccan harbor as part of the bargain. A North African empire from Tripoli to Senegambia with a predominant position in Morocco, was no small matter. England had been compensated in Egypt, which also was no trifling matter, but Germany had not been compensated with anything.——This conversation was so unsatisfactory to Sir Edward Grey that, after consultation with Premier Asquith, it was decided to make at once a public announcement of the position of England; so that very evening Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd-George introduced a paragraph into his speech declaring that, where British interests are affected, Great Britain must not be ignored if it was to remain a great Power. This created a sensation thruout Europe, and on July 24 the German Ambassador made an indignant remonstrance, asserting that the speech had been generally construed as a threat and had given rise to a high degree of dissatisfaction in Germany, and had furnished a large part of the British and the entire French press with an occasion for violent attacks upon Germany. Instead of making her wishes known thru the ordinary diplomatic channels, a public declaration had been made which could not have been supposed to have any other effect than to complicate and confuse the political situation and bring about a violent outburst. Germany, the Ambassador said, had never thought of the establishment of a naval port on the Moroccan coast and would never think of such a thing. That intention existed only in the British imagination.——Sir Edward Grey, in explaining to Parliament the course of the negotiations, said of this communication from Germany:

> "It was exceedingly stiff in tone, and I felt it necessary to say that the fact that it created surprise in Germany was in itself a justification for the speech. I felt that the tone of the communication made it inconsistent with our dignity to give any explanation of the speech."

——On July 27 another note was received from the German Ambassador, which, according to the English version,

was couched in much more friendly language, and after that the negotiations with France proceeded smoothly. Sir Edward Grey declared that England had no secret treaties now that the secret clauses of the Anglo-French agreement of 1904 had been published. The relations with Russia and France had been changed from friction to friendship. A nation like Germany, with the biggest army in the world and a very big navy that was going to be still bigger, should do all in its power to prevent the natural apprehensions in the mind of those who had no aggressive intentions toward them. It would, he said, be a disastrous policy for Great Britain to allow it to be understood that she would in no circumstances give her friends assistance if they were attacked. The Foreign Secretary concluded with the remark:

"Let us make new friendships, by all means, but not at the expense of those we have. I desire to improve our relations with Germany and intend to maintain our friendships unimpaired. The German Imperial Chancellor recently made two speeches which were inspired by the hope of seeing his country strong but not aggressive. If that is the spirit of the German policy, then within two or three years the talk of a great European war will have gone. The effect of the Moroccan settlement must be to relax tension and to remove a great obstacle from the path of European progress. For years the question of Morocco has been a discomfort to diplomatists. It has been settled without breaking the peace of Europe, and the part his Majesty's Government has taken has contributed materially to that result."

——Sir Edward Grey's speech is regarded as one of the most important pronouncements of England's foreign policy in many years, and the House was packed to hear it. The new leader of the Opposition, Andrew Bonar Law, followed with a speech commending the manner in which the Government had defended British interests, and the leader of the Laborites, Ramsay MacDonald, also approved of the policy in regard to Germany, tho he criticised the secrecy with which the negotiations had been carried out and questioned the Persian policy of the Government.

**Secret Morocco Treaties**

Since the announcement of the treaty between France and Germany about the partition of Morocco last month, three secret agreements on the same subject have come to light. The first consists of certain articles forming part of the Anglo-French treaty of 1904, but hitherto withheld from the public. According to them France agrees not to ask for a time limit on the British occupation of Egypt, and Great Britain, on the other hand, recognizes the right of France to preserve order in Morocco and to carry out administrative, economic, financial and military reforms. The trading rights of France in Egypt and of Great Britain in Morocco are not to be abridged. Spain is allowed to extend her territory in Morocco, but not to alienate any part of it to another Power. ——The treaty with Spain, also negotiated by M. Delcassé the same year and now for the first time published, is more liberal and specific in its grants to Spain. The course of the boundary line between Spanish and French Morocco is prescribed in detail, but it may be summarized by saying that it starts on the Mediterranean coast, at the mouth of the Muluya River, and extends to the Atlantic, leaving Larache and Alkazar in the Spanish zone, and Wezzan and Taza in the French. Tangier, which is in the Spanish zone, "is to preserve the special character given to it by the presence of the diplomatic corps and by the municipal and sanitary institutions." Spain is also granted an extension of the Gold Coast to the northward, including Ifi and reaching to the southern point of Morocco just south of the Sus Valley, where Germany has recently tried to get a foothold by sending warships to Agadir. For fifteen years—that is, to 1929—Spain agrees not to take any action in her spheres of influence without the consent of France, while France is bound merely to notify Spain of any action she may take in Morocco affecting the Spanish zone. But it is stipulated that:

"In the case in which the political state of Morocco and the Shereefian Government should prove incapable of subsisting, or if thru the weakness of this Government and its persistent powerlessness to secure public peace and order, or for any other cause recognized by a common agreement the maintenance of the status quo should become impossible, Spain may exercise her action without constraint in the region constituting her sphere of influence."

This clause is important because, in the impending negotiations between these

two Powers, Spain will doubtless allege and France dispute that the recent Spanish seizure of Larache and Alkazar was justified by its wording.——On November 12, a week after the conclusion of the agreement between France and Germany, some "explanatory letters" between the German Foreign Secretary and the French Ambassador at Berlin were given to the press and contribute new features to the agreement. Germany specifically agrees not to oppose the establishment of a French "protectorate" in Morocco. Germany is to share with France in industrial and commercial enterprises in Morocco and Kongo, but to have no preferential economic advantages. Railroads are to be constructed, first from Tangier to Fez, then from Casablanca to Fez, and into the Sus Valley from Agadir, which is to become an open port. The extension of Kamerun southward to Corisco Bay leaves Spanish Guinea completely surrounded on the land side by German territory. In case Germany wishes to purchase Guinea and the Corisco and Eloby Islands from Spain France will waive her prescriptive rights. Germany agrees not to interfere in the negotiations of France with Spain concerning Morocco. The significance of these treaties is discussed editorially in this issue.

**Persia Defiant**

The Russian Government on November 29 presented an ultimatum to Persia demanding the dismissal of W. Morgan Shuster, the American Treasurer-General of Persia, and his assistants. Russia further demands that the Persian Government submit for Russian approval the names of all foreigners




A MAP OF PERSIA

Showing the Russian and British spheres of influence according to the Anglo-Russian agreement of August 31, 1907. There is reason for believing that the neutral zone left between them is ultimately to be conceded to Great Britain. The provinces along the Caspian are now invaded by Russian troops and various points along the Sea of Oman and the Persian Gulf to its head have been recently occupied by British troops from India.

at present employed or to be employed in the future, and that Persia's future relations with Russia and Great Britain be regulated in conformity with the interests of those Powers. Persia must also agree to pay the expense of sending the Russian troops to Persia. Unless these demands were complied with within forty-eight hours Russia would send troops to Teheran. This ultimatum created great excitement among the Persians, who are enthusiastically in favor of Mr. Shuster, recognizing him as their sole defender against the aggressions of Russia and Great Britain. Processions numbering thousands paraded the streets of the capital and other cities bearing banners inscribed "Independence or Liberty." A long and heated session of the Mejliss or Persian Parliament was held, and by unanimous vote a resolution rejecting the Russian demand was passed at 11.45 o'clock, just a quarter of an hour before the expiration of the forty-eight hours specified in the ultimatum. In the discussion the speakers declared that it was impossible for Persia to sign away her own independence. If Russia should wrest it from her it would be God's will. In reply to a deputation from the Mejliss, Mr. Shuster begged them to consult only the interests of their country and not to consider him. The chief ground for Russia's demand for Shuster's dismissal is the circulation of a Persian translation of his letter to the London *Times*, which was summarized in these columns last week. Shuster has denied responsibility for the Persian version, and he has complied with the wishes of the British Government in removing from office the British subjects who had been appointed to collect taxes and administer finances. He protests that the opposition to him is due solely to his refusal to betray the people he is serving by officially recognizing the Russian sphere of influence in Northern Persia. One of his first acts was to attempt to reduce the interest paid at the rate of 7 per cent. to the Russian bank by refunding the loan at 5 per cent. thru American capitalists. Bombs have been discovered by the police in Teheran which were intended for the assassination of Shuster. Ala-ed-Dowleh, ex-Governor of the Province of Fars, was assassinated at the door of his residence in Teheran by the Persians, who were indignant at his efforts to re-establish the deposed Shah. The Russian troops landed at Enzeli have taken possession of Resht, and bodies of Cossacks have been sent on to Kasvin and to Teheran.

**Nanking Captured**

Nanking, the southern capital of China, is now in rebel hands. It surrendered somewhat unexpectedly, without either a prolonged siege or a bloody assault. After the revolutionists had captured Tiger Fort, inside the walls, and also secured the Taiping Gate, the Manchu general, Chang Hsun, recognized that he could not hold the city, and acting under the advice of the American Vice-Consul, Mr. A. Gilbert, and the missionaries, he agreed to surrender without a fight. The revolutionists then took possession of the city and also of Purple Hill, the imperial stronghold. General Chang escaped in disguise. The Tatar city was sacked and burned by order of the revolutionary authorities. This leaves the whole of the lower Yang-tse in the hands of the revolutionists, who have also control of the fleet of some twenty vessels. Since Nanking was the capital of the old empire of China before the Manchu invasion, and was for ten years the headquarters of the Taiping rebellion, its capture has greatly strengthened the cause of the revolutionists for sentimental as well as practical reasons. At the same time they have suffered a serious setback in the loss of the three cities at the junction of the Han and Yang-tse rivers, where the revolution began. The imperialists first captured Han-kow and then crossed the Han River and secured possession last week of Han-yang, which contains the steel works and arsenal. This put the third city, Wu-chang, at their mercy, but so far it does not seem that they have gained possession of it. An armistice was negotiated on December 1 by the British Ambassador at Peking, by which each party agreed to abstain from aggressive movements for three days. The revolutionists at Urga have expelled the Chinese officials and declared Mongolia independent.

Maurice Maeterlinck
Henri Bergson
Henri Poincaré
Elie Metchnikoff
Wilhelm Ostwald
Ernst Haeckel

# Twelve Major Prophets of Today—IV

by Edwin E. Slosson, Ph.D.

Rudolf Eucken
H. G. Wells
G. B. Shaw
G. K. Chesterton
F. C. S. Schiller
John Dewey

## Elie Metchnikoff

"Ever since the attempt has been made to discover a rational basis of morality, human nature, regarded essentially as good, has been taken as that basis. Religions and systems of philosophy, on the other hand, which have tried to find another foundation for morality, have regarded human nature as vicious at the roots. Science has been able to tell us that man, the descendant of animals, has good and evil qualities in his nature, and that his life is made unhappy by the evil qualities. But the constitution of man is not immutable, and perhaps it may be changed for the better.

"Morality should be based not on human nature in its existing vitiated condition, but on human nature, ideal, as it may be in the future. Before all things, it is necessary to try to amend the evolution of the human life, that is to say, to transform its disharmonies into harmonies (Orthobiosis). This task can be undertaken only by science, and to science the opportunity of accomplishing it must be given."—Metchnikoff's *The Nature of Man*, p. 288.

IF Carlyle were writing now his "Heroes and Hero-Worship," he would have to add—however much he would have disliked to—a chapter on "The Hero as Scientist." For the popular ideal of greatness has been decidedly changed in the last half-century and new standards of heroism have been established. Creative genius is beginning to take rank above destructive, and men are coming to recognize that the heroism of those who save life may be quite as great and is certainly more admirable than the heroism that is measured by a monument of skulls. A striking proof of this shifting of public appreciation is afforded by the referendum carried out by the *Petit Parisien* three years ago to ascertain whom the French people regarded as the greatest names their country had produced during the nineteenth century. Fifteen million answers were sent in, so the result may be taken as representing the consensus of opinion in a larger degree than such newspaper *plébiscites* generally do. It was to be expected that the name of Napoleon would head such a list. It would have in almost any other country except France. But France, always devoted to the cult of *La Gloire* and hitherto chiefly captivated by the bellicose form of it; France, where every man is trained in the army and educated in schools established with the avowed purpose of increasing the military strength of the nation, France ranks Napoleon fourth in the list of eminent men and puts at the head of it the name of a modest chemist and physiologist, Louis Pasteur.* It is a common observation that new ideas and social tendencies are apt to become manifest in France earlier than elsewhere. The French clock seems to be fast, always keeping a bit ahead of mean European time. If so, we may expect that before long other countries may come to give due honor and, what is more important, due opportunity and encouragement to the scientists, inventors and authors who confer glory upon their country by benefiting the whole world.

The worthy successor of Pasteur as

*The list is instructive because it shows clearly that the names first in the hearts of their countrymen are those who have become eminent in science and letters or have done signal service in the cause of the republic. The leading names are as follows: 1, Pasteur (receiving 1,338,425 votes); 2, Victor Hugo (1,227,-[illegible]); 4, [illegible] 4, Napoleon Bonaparte (1,118,034); 5, Thiers (1,039,453); 6, Lazare Carnot, organizer of the republican army of the Revolution; 7, Pierre Curie, discoverer of radium; 8, Alexandre Dumas *père* 9, Dr. Roux, inventor of the diphtheritic serum; 10, Parmentier, introducer of the potato into France; 11, Ampère, father of dynamic electricity; 12, Brazza, who secured the Kongo region for France; 13, Zola, novelist and defender of Dreyfus; 14, Lamartine, republican poet; 15, Arago, astronomer and [illegible]; 16 Sarah Bernhardt, actress; 17, Premier [illegible]; 18, Marshal MacMahon; 19, President Carnot; 20, Chevreul, chemist; 21, Chateaubriand; 22, Ferdinand de Lesseps, constructor of the Suez Canal and projector of the Panama; 23, Michelet; 24, Jacquard, inventor of the pattern loom; 25, Jules [illegible]; 26, President Loubet [illegible] Denfert Rochereau, defender of Belfort.

Director of the Institute he founded is the subject of this sketch, Elie Metchnikoff. The foremost of French medical men, he was neither born a Frenchman nor trained as a physician. Like Pasteur, he entered the realm of medicine by crossing the frontier of another science. Any man who pursues a straight line of thought will find that it leads him across many of those imaginary lines which have been drawn between the sciences, just as an aviator crossing Europe in an air line pays no attention to the artificial and historic boundaries which divide state from state. Pasteur was a chemist, an inorganic chemist at that, and he was running down the cause of asymmetry in crystals when he found himself over in the field of biology. He had been engaged in separating the leftward skewed crystals of tartaric acid from those that skewed to the right by picking them out of the mixture by hand, but he discovered that he could throw the burden of selection off on an agency whose time was less valuable, namely, the yeast plant, which has an appetite for one kind of crystals, but disdains the other. This led him to the germ theory of life and of disease and enabled him to save millions annually to the farmer and stock-raiser and unnumbered human lives.

Metchnikoff's experience was similar. He was a zoölogist less interested in man than in the invertebrates, devoting his time to the study of the minuter forms of life on the barren steppes of Russia and in Mediterranean waters. It was in Italy at Messina in 1882 that he made the discovery which led him to fame as one of the benefactors of the human race. Now, if a man should deliberately set out for such a goal, if he should be incited by egotism to become famous, or inspired by altruism to relieve the suffering of humanity, about the last thing he would try would be to sit down in a laboratory all day with his eye glued to a microscope watching the blood corpuscles chase each other thru the veins of an infant starfish. But since Metchnikoff was less influenced by the two motives mentioned than he was by a desire for truth for its own sake and regardless of consequences, all these things have been added unto him. If the anti-vivisectionists had their way about it, experimentation in animals, if allowed at all, would be restricted to physicians and to the specific purpose of curing disease. This, however, would be one of the surest ways to check medical progress, for the advancement of a science ordinarily owes little to those who are professionally engaged in its practice or have their eyes focused upon some practical result of their investigations. At least the world may rejoice that thru the liberality of French law the work of these two men has never been hampered—Pasteur, who discovered the cause of disease, and Metchnikoff, who discovered the cause of immunity. These are two cornerstones of this foundation on which is now being erected the structure of a rational system of hygiene the purpose of which is to prolong human life by the elimination of disease rather than by its cure. The change that is taking place in medicine is analogous to that taking place in philanthropy. The modern philanthropist appears cold-hearted because, instead of dropping a coin into a beggar's hat, as did the charitable in former days, he devotes himself to a systematic study of the causes of poverty. The modern medical man is likewise misunderstood if he seems indifferent to the suffering around him and is absorbed in the investigation of remote biological problems having no perceptible relation to human needs. But the beneficial results of the scientific method in both philanthropy and medicine are already sufficiently apparent, so that we can see that it will do much more for humanity than the kind but blind benevolence of the past.

The fame of France in art, literature and science is in large part her reward for her hospitality in giving to men of other lands the freedom and encouragement which they could not find at home. One example is Maeterlinck. Another is Metchnikoff. He left his native country chiefly because of a difference of opinion on political questions between himself and the Czar. Not that he has ever been a revolutionist, but as a Jew by race, an atheist in religion and a liberal in politics he was triply obnoxious to the powers that be, and after the assassination of Alexander II in 1881



Многоуважаемому Германну Бархштейну
на добрую память
Ил. Мечников.

[To my highly esteemed Herman Berndein for a pleasant remembrance—ILYA METCHNIKOFF]

the students were too much excited over politics to attend to their studies. So he resigned his professorship in the University of Odessa and went abroad to devote himself to biological research.

He was born in the Province of Kharkov, Little Russia, May 15, 1845. His father was an officer of the Guards, afterward a general. His mother was a Jewess, and it was from her that he derived the love for science which early manifested itself. He won a gold medal in the high school of Kharkov and passed thru the university of that city in two years instead of the customary four. Then he went to Germany and studied at Giessen, Göttingen and Munich. Returning to his native land he taught in the University of St. Petersburg and in 1870 went to Odessa to take the chair of zoölogy in the university there.

The years spent in private study, chiefly at Messina, the earthquake city of Sicily, were most fruitful, for his investigation of intercellular digestion in minute marine invertebrates gave him the clue to the protective action of the blood in the higher animals and man, and in 1884 he outlined his theory of inflammation, which was, in short, that the congestion of blood at a wound was due to the efforts of the leucocytes or white blood cells to overpower the invading microbes. The value of this discovery was recognized immediately by the two foremost authorities in biology: Virchow, the German who had discovered the leucocytes, and Pasteur, the Frenchman who had discovered the microbes. Metchnikoff had now found the missing link which brought these two discoveries together and showed their meaning.



ELIE METCHNIKOFF: AN EARLIER PORTRAIT

In 1888 Metchnikoff was called to the Pasteur Institute, and in 1895 became its director. Here he found an exceptional opportunity to devote his talents to the relief of suffering humanity. Such institutions for the advancement of the science of medicine have since been established elsewhere: the Institute for Experimental Therapeutics in Frankfort-on-the-Main, the Cancer Research Laboratory of London, the Rockefeller Institute in New York, for example; but the French people were the first to respond to the need of the man they have delighted to honor by endowing, in 1886, an institution which should continue his work as well as perpetuate his name. The Nobel prize for the most important discovery in medicine was in 1908 divided between Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute, and Prof. Paul Ehrlich, of the Frankfort Institute, who has in these latter days made "606" the mark of the beast, instead of 666, as prophesied in Revelation.

Characteristically French, too, is the artistic setting which has been given to this home of science. The visitor naturally approaches it thru the long and handsome Boulevard Pasteur, then turning into a side street he finds on his left the Pasteur Institute and on his right the more imposing buildings of the Institute for Infectious Diseases and the Laboratory of Biological Chemistry, recently erected for carrying out the treatment which the experimental work of

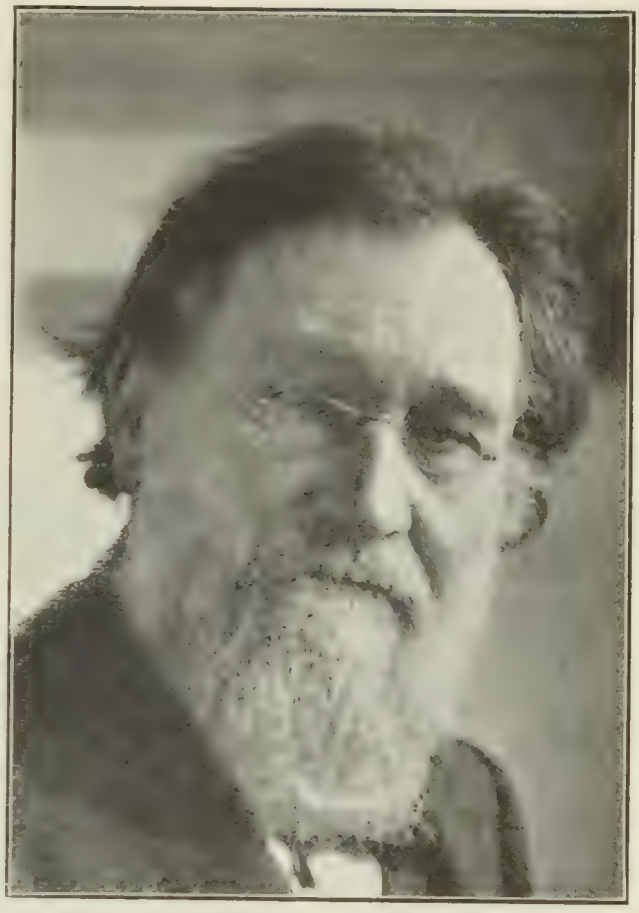
the other side of the street has suggested. A new department is now to be added for the study of tropical diseases such as the sleeping sickness, which has depopulated a large part of the Nyanza region. This extension of the work is made possible by the receipt in 1909 of the bequest of $8,000,000 by the miserly and eccentric Jewish banker who called himself Osiris.

As the visitor passes into the courtyard of the Institute, his nerves, already shaky with thoughts of microbes and mad dogs, he is almost startled to see, half hidden among the trees, a man engaged in a death struggle with a wolf. This is a bronze statue of Jupile, a shepherd who, bitten by a mad wolf, was one of the first patients to receive the Pasteur treatment for rabies. In a crypt of marble and mosaic underneath the building is the tomb of Pasteur, as impressive, if less imposing than the tomb of Napoleon under the dome of the Invalides not far away. The reception room of the Institute is adorned with large paintings showing the modern miracles of healing, better authenticaeted than those of Sainte Geneviève, depicted by Puvis de Chavannes on the walls of the Panthéon.

Professor Metchnikoff is ordinarily not accessible to visitors, especially interviewers, but since I was armed with a letter of introduction from Prof. Jacques Loeb, of the Rockefeller Institute, whom he regards as the foremost of American scientists, I was fortunate enough to find him in.

He has rather a short figure and a large head, with a bushy gray beard, but hair that is still dark. His spectacles are not sufficient to impart severity to his mild blue eyes. His voice is low and pleasant, and he speaks, as he moves, without either hurry or hesitation. He is a worker among workers, inspiring with his indefatigable zeal the young men who come to him from Europe, America and Asia to pursue their researches in bacteriology.

A walk thru the Pasteur Institute is like a visit to a zoological garden, for the study of each particular human disease requires the discovery of some species that is also susceptible to it. Here are not only the dogs, guinea pigs and rats common to every bacteriological laboratory, but also many others closely connected with Metchnikoff's special interests; parrots and geese, for example, which are remarkable for their longevity; bats, which eat rotten food and yet maintain an aseptic intestinal tract; and chimpanzees, which, as the literal blood relations of man, are capable of sharing the worst of his diseases.



A CHARACTERISTIC POSE.

Like Agassiz, Metchnikoff has "no time to get rich." At his home in the suburbs of Paris he sets an example of the plain living he advocates, supplementing the meager salary given him at the Institute by the income of a small estate in Russia. The $20,000 he received from the Nobel Foundation he devoted entirely to the furtherance of his researches in longevity.

M. Metchnikoff has given the best possible proof that he has no personal aversion to women who enter his profession, for he married in 1875 as his second wife a Russian bacteriologist of distinction. He dedicated to her his first volume of "Optimistic Studies," and in it he cites her experiments on the growth of microbe-free tadpoles. She

is an artist as well as a scientist, and here, too, M. Metchnikoff shares her tastes, for he is fond of painting and music. They have no children, but he has a godchild to whom he is devoted.

His high regard for individuality leads him to look with favor upon the entrance of women into the universities and the professions. He has no fear that it will result in the production of a class of celibates corresponding to the sexless workers of the beehive. On the contrary, his observation of the feminist movement for more than forty years has shown him that learned ladies are by no means wanting in the marital and maternal instincts common and proper to their sex. Of a thousand women in the St. Petersburg Medical School, 10 per cent. had been married before, and 44 per cent. were married during their course of study. A conspicuous case of feminine scientific genius is that of Sonya Kovalevsky, who attained the highest eminence in that field which, by the common consent of men, was formerly regarded as unattainable by women, that is, pure mathematics. But the day when she received the doubled prize of the French Academy of Sciences she wrote to a friend that she had never felt so unhappy, and the cause of her unhappiness, as revealed in her letters and romances, was that she was not beloved as other women were.

Altho Metchnikoff would grant to women every opportunity for the exercise of their talents, and thinks they had better occupy themselves with science than with fashions, he believes genius of a high order to be much rarer among them than among men. When he was called upon by the women doctors and scientists at the Naturalists' Congress at St. Petersburg for his opinion of the feminist movement, he created considerable consternation among them by the following frank language:

"Your complaint, as I understand it, is that man has excluded woman from all higher intellectual occupation by unnatural means, so that her mind has become atrophied, her capabilities blunted, her talents stagnant. You would remedy all this by being made man's equal in politics. You would then, you say, develop your slumbering abilities, overtake, and possibly surpass, your immemorial enslaver—man.

"But do you really need this political equality in order to attain this supremacy? Has the down-trodden among man ever needed it? His political equality has come as an effect not as the cause of his intellectual development. The mind that dominates in the artistic and scientific world ultimately arrives at political supremacy.

"But what art or science has man closed to you? You are here; but really, ladies, I have failed to discover a Bichat, a Louis, a Jenner, or a Pasteur among you. Have you personally been impeded in your careers more than certain individuals among man? Now let us take the arts. Is there a man-master so unnatural who ever forbade his female slave to express herself in music? But where are your Beethovens, your Wagners, your Verdis, your Brahms? I beg of you, dear ladies, if you remember one, tell me.

"What brutal slave owner at any time forbade women to beautify canvas with satisfying hues and lines depicting life or nature? As in music, man has encouraged women to do these things, yet where are your Raphaels, your Leonardos, your Rubenses? Have women been forbidden to mold, carve, or draw? Yet where is your Phidias, your Michelangelo, your Cellini? Did you ever hear of a woman architect?

"Home and motherhood there, of course, the most radical among you will not say that man has attempted to restrain you—there you have had from time immemorial, in all ages, in all places, under every condition, absolute and full freedom. Still, is it not man, the enslaver, who teaches you domestic economy? Is it not from man that you have learned how to care for your offspring in illness, how to amuse them in health? Who discovered the laws of domestic hygiene? Was it a woman?

"Now, my dear ladies, has man ever excluded you from the kitchen? No, you say, you have been enslaved there. 'Cook! Feed the brute!' is eternally dinned in your ears. It would seem reasonable that at least in this sphere woman should have reached a high standard of perfection. And the actual result? Ah, dear ladies, I must confess. If I want a really good dinner I must have recourse to a chef.

"And now, ladies, I ask your pardon, you have all studied physiology and psychology, and you know where such considerations would lead me. But one word more: Do not lose sight of the significance of your request. 'Professor, what is your opinion of the feministic movement?' for that makes out your case perfectly—to advocate your cause you would call in the help of man."

Metchnikoff has very little liking for the political methods in vogue in our republics. He thinks young men too reckless, opinionated and pessimistic to be entrusted with the ballot at the age of twenty-one. "It is easily intelligible," he says, "that in the new conditions such modern idols as universal suffrage, public opinion and the referendum, in which

the ignorant masses are called upon to decide questions which demand varied and profound knowledge, will last no longer than the old idols. The progress of human knowledge will bring about the replacement of such institutions by others in which applied morality will be controlled by really competent persons." But he fails to inform us how these "competent persons" are to be selected and placed in power.

To give an account of the varied researches which Metchnikoff has carried on or has superintended at the Pasteur Institute is apart from our purpose and would in any case be impossible here, because it would involve the recapitulation of a great part of the history of medical progress for the past quarter century. During this period the science of medicine has been completely revolutionized, for the use of traditional and empirical remedies has been largely replaced by a systematic search for the causes of diseases and the experimental determination of methods of avoiding or counteracting them. In general, the change may be characterized as a return to nature. In the older medicine at its best a dose of some vegetable or mineral substance, such as quinine or mercury, comparatively harmless, but altogether foreign to the body, was administered thru the mouth and in time reaching the blood thru the digestive system, killed off or paralyzed the disease germ. In modern medicine at its best, some substance, such as the diphtheria antitoxin, that is already present in the blood in quantity sufficient under ordinary circumstances to prevent infection, is reinforced in an emergency by more of the same substance prepared in the blood of the horse. Or if that cannot be done, the next best thing is to inject some serum that by a natural reaction will stimulate the body to prepare in excess its own antitoxin or excite the phagocytes to greater exertions in overcoming their enemies. In any case, the object is to induce an artificial immunity as nearly as possible like the natural immunity of the healthy body.



ENTRANCE OF THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE, PARIS

Phagocytes—that is, "devouring cells"—was the name given by Metchnikoff to the leucocytes or white cells, which he found wandering about the body in search of their prey. They lead a sort of semi-independent life, like the simplest one-celled animal, the ameba, and they penetrate to all parts of the body, even squeezing in between the

toughened tissue of the skin and bones. When a cut is made in the skin they are borne to the breach by the flow of blood and there pile up and coagulate, forming a new skin to protect the raw flesh, somewhat as a breach in a rampart is hastily filled in with sand bags. Not only that, but when the enemy actually gains entrance either by storming a wound or sneaking in thru some unguarded opening, then the white cells rally to the attack, surrounding and destroying the invading microbes. If these multiply too rapidly the phagocyte reserves are mobilized, new recruits by the million are called out, until the bodily force is victorious or exhausted. Such a battle we call a local inflammation, or, if the engagement is general and long continued, a fever. Under the microscope we may watch the foes engaged in single combat, the phagocyte devouring the bacillus, a living, formless mass of protoplasm, stretching out extemporized tentacles and engulfing the rod, globe, or writhing spiral which we may afterward see slowly digesting in its interior.

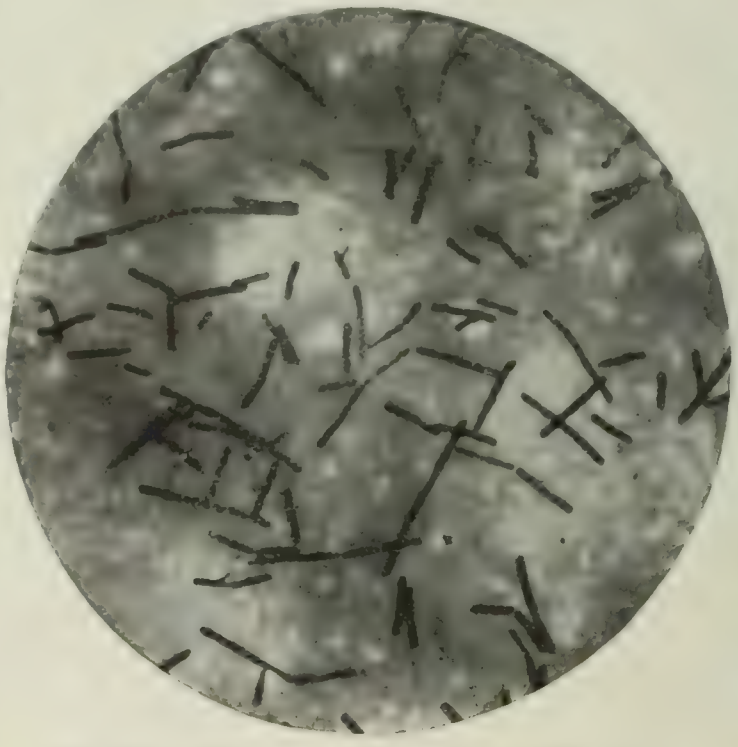


PHOTO-MICROGRAPH OF A ONE-MONTH CULTURE OF *BACILLUS BULGARICUS*.
From Douglas's "The Bacillus of Long Life" (Putnam)

To be sure, the operation is not quite so simple as Metchnikoff first conceived it. A condition is always more complicated than the theory devised to explain it. The question has been hotly debated and is not yet settled whether the phagocytes best defend us by their life or by their death. It appears that as they undergo dissolution they give up to the blood certain substances which dissolve the disease germs or neutralize their poisons, and this may be a more important means of defense than the englobing or engulfing process. Then, too, these white cells seem at times strangely indifferent to the presence of their dearest foes, or perhaps we should say, their favorite food. There is needed in the blood on such occasions a substance known as opsonin, which being absorbed by the microbes the phagocytes attack them with avidity; this opsonin serving as some biologist, doubtless an Englishman, has said, like Worcestershire sauce as an appetizer to the phagocytes.

But for further discussion of these questions I must refer the reader to his family physician, who will take pleasure in repudiating these vague and fanciful interpretations of mine. He will be able to tell whether phagocytosis or bacteriolysis is the fashionable mode of combating disease germs and he will introduce the reader to alexin, agglutinin, antibodies, sidechains and other interesting and useful novelties that he contains within him to a greater or less degree, let us hope a greater.

But these same voracious white blood cells which ordinarily serve as the defenders of the body may in the period of its weakness become its worst enemies. This reminds us of the Prætorian Guards who in the later days of Rome precipitated its decline by attacking the capital. The phagocytes show an unfortunate predilection for the higher elements of the human organism and, according to Metchnikoff, the most distressing symptom of old age, the weakening of the mind, is due to their devouring the nerve cells. But besides that they play havoc all thru the body: eating up the pigment of the hair and so whitening it; causing degeneration of the liver and kidneys; robbing the

skeleton of its lime and depositing it in the blood vessels, thus doing double damage by weakening the bones and hardening the arteries. In these symptoms of senility the germs of disease form an important factor, both in weakening the body and instigating the treacherous insurrection of the phagocytes. Hence Metchnikoff comes to the conclusion that: "The senile degeneration of an organism is entirely similar to the lesions induced by certain maladies of a microbic origin," and thus he arrives at his famous definition: "Old age is an infectious chronic disease, characterized by a degeneration or an enfeebling of the noble elements and by the excessive activity of the phagocytes."

If old age is correctly characterized as a disease and especially if it is due in part to microbic invasion, it ought to be possible to cure or postpone it. This, then, is what Metchnikoff has in recent years made the main aim of his researches.

In particular he suspects the large intestine of harboring some of the most dangerous of the microscopic enemies of man, the cause of many of the ills that flesh is heir to. It is in his opinion an excessive and comparatively unimportant organ, for it can be shortened or removed without serious consequences. A comparative survey of the anatomy of the vertebrates shows that as a general rule the longer the intestine the shorter the life. He does not advocate its extirpation by surgery or its disinfection by chemicals but he would crowd out its wild and poisonous flora by harmless cultivated species. Among the friendly microbes he regards the lactic acid bacilli as most useful for this purpose. These act upon milk or fruit sugar converting it into lactic acid which is destructive to most other microbes, including some of the most dangerous. For example, mysterious outbreaks of typhoid fever have been recently traced to "typhoid carriers," that is, persons who, while immune to the disease themselves, may yet serve for years as conveyors of the infection. But a thriving colony of Bulgarian bacilli will drive out the typhoid bacilli and so put a stop to the spread of the disease.

The difference between harmless and injurious bacteria on which the lactic acid theory depends is easily understood because it is a matter of common observation. Meat and milk have much the same composition so far as their protein is concerned. But whereas meat promptly spoils, that is, putrefies, with the formation of disgusting and poisonous products of decomposition, milk sours instead and will remain wholesome and to some tastes palatable for several days. Both are the results of bacterial decomposition but the difference is due to the fact that milk contains a kind of sugar which inoculated with the proper bacilli is converted into lactic acid and thus the growth of the bacteria of putrefaction is for some time prevented. Tho under certain circumstances it happens that the latter get the start of the lactic acid makers and then the milk goes the way of the meat and we have a case of "ptomain poisoning." In short, the aim of swallowing cultures of lactic acid bacilli by wholesale is to keep the contents of the remote regions of our digestive apparatus in the condition of soured milk rather than that of decayed meat. Recently the same treatment has been recommended for preserving the teeth, since these mild mannered and beneficent bacilli rubbed into the gums will dispossess those which ordinarily grow in our mouths and attack our teeth.

For aid in his fight against the bacterial poisons that bring on disease and old age Metchnikoff has resorted to his native steppes. The Tartars and Kalmucks of southern Russia had always had as their favorite food koumiss prepared by the fermentation of mare's milk and nomads of all races have made use of some form of curdled milk, chiefly because of the difficulty of preserving other kinds of animal food under primitive conditions. The keffir of the Caucasus, the leben of Egypt, the matzoon of Armenia, the dadhi of India and yahourth of Bulgaria are all produced from milk by the use of various species of lactic acid bacilli associated with other bacteria of fermentation. Of these the last, the Bulgarian yahourth, yoghourt, or yagurt, contains the strongest bacilli, that is, those that are able to stand the largest percentage of the prod-

out of their own activity, lactic acid, and so Metchnikoff has made them the basis of his dietetics.

A surprisingly large proportion of centenarians are reported from Bulgaria, where yagurt is used, and Metchnikoff cites a large number of cases of men and women of extreme old age who have lived largely on sour milk or on sauerkraut, which also contains the lactic acid bacilli.* Most of these are found among the poorer classes or comparatively uncivilized races. Sir Moses Montefiore is one of the very few rich men who have past the century mark. Metchnikoff uses this as an argument for the simple life. But it is questionable whether such data, derived from the casual reports of individual cases and the generalized observations of travelers, are of muc hevidential value. Claims to longevity among the unlettered are notoriously unreliable. It would be very unsafe to hold that the negroes were longer lived than the whites because so many mammies could tell of remembering Washington. When the British old age pension bill passed the number of poor people in Ireland who came forward with evidence that they were over 65 years old surprised the actuaries and embarrassed the budget. Women are apt to restore double-fold in old age the years they deprived themselves of in the later thirties.

It is also curious to see a skeptic like Metchnikoff giving serious consideration to the accounts of longevity given in the Pentateuch which many orthodox theologians are willing to concede as legendary. He balks, indeed, at Noah's 950 years and Methusaleh's 969, but accepts as probable Aaron's 123 years and Moses's 120, quoting the words of Jehovah: "My spirit shall not always strive with man for that he also is flesh; yet his days shall be an hundred and twenty years," He accounts for it by their more healthful mode of living and their freedom from alcoholism and the diseases of vice nowadays the chief cause of premature old age. He calls attention also to the fact that sour milk was in common use among the patriarchs and was esteemed by Abraham food fit to set before angels. In regard to the Mosaic dietary regulations he says:

> "Some of them, it is true, such as the prohibition of uncooked or partially cooked meat, are confirmed by modern knowledge. But the greater number of the Mosaic rules, as, for instance, the prohibition of the consumption as food of blood or the flesh of pigs or hares, and so forth, are in direct opposition to a modern knowledge of hygienic diet."

Metchnikoff, of course, being a scientist, uses these reports of longevity gathered from historians and travelers merely as suggesting profitable lines of research, not as proof of any theory. Such proof can only be obtained by direct experimentation and accordingly he has for the past twelve years been experimenting upon himself. The Pasteur people do not belong to that class of physicians who refuse to take their own medicine. Metchnikoff still has a weak heart as the result of an intentional inoculation with recurrent fever and some of his collaborators have inoculated themselves with the most loathsome of diseases for the purpose of testing a remedy for it. Brown-Séquard, of the College de France, tried, at the age of seventy-two, to rejuvenate himself by injections of animal secretions, but his hopes proved unfounded.

But the means advocated by Metchnikoff for the prevention of senescence, even tho it may never fulfil his expectations, has at least the merit of being harmless, for it is merely the systematic employment of a food which has been in use by a large part of the human race from the earliest times. The object being to colonize the lactic bacilli in the lower part of the digestive tract, the best way of attaining this has yet to be worked out. The generous drinking of buttermilk or curdled milk, tho this may be nutritious or otherwise beneficial, does not necessarily accomplish the object, for the bacilli may have been mostly killed off by the acidity or may be destroyed in the stomach. Taking a dose of the bacilli in a dried form, as a tablet or powder, may fail to serve the purpose because they are in an inactive state and may not be able to secure a foothold for lack of suitable food, such as

*He might add to his notable examples of persons addicted to the use of curdled milk the case of Tze-Hsi, the Dowager Empress of China, who at the age of seventy-four had energy enough to change her own mind and revolutionize the government of 400,000,000 people.

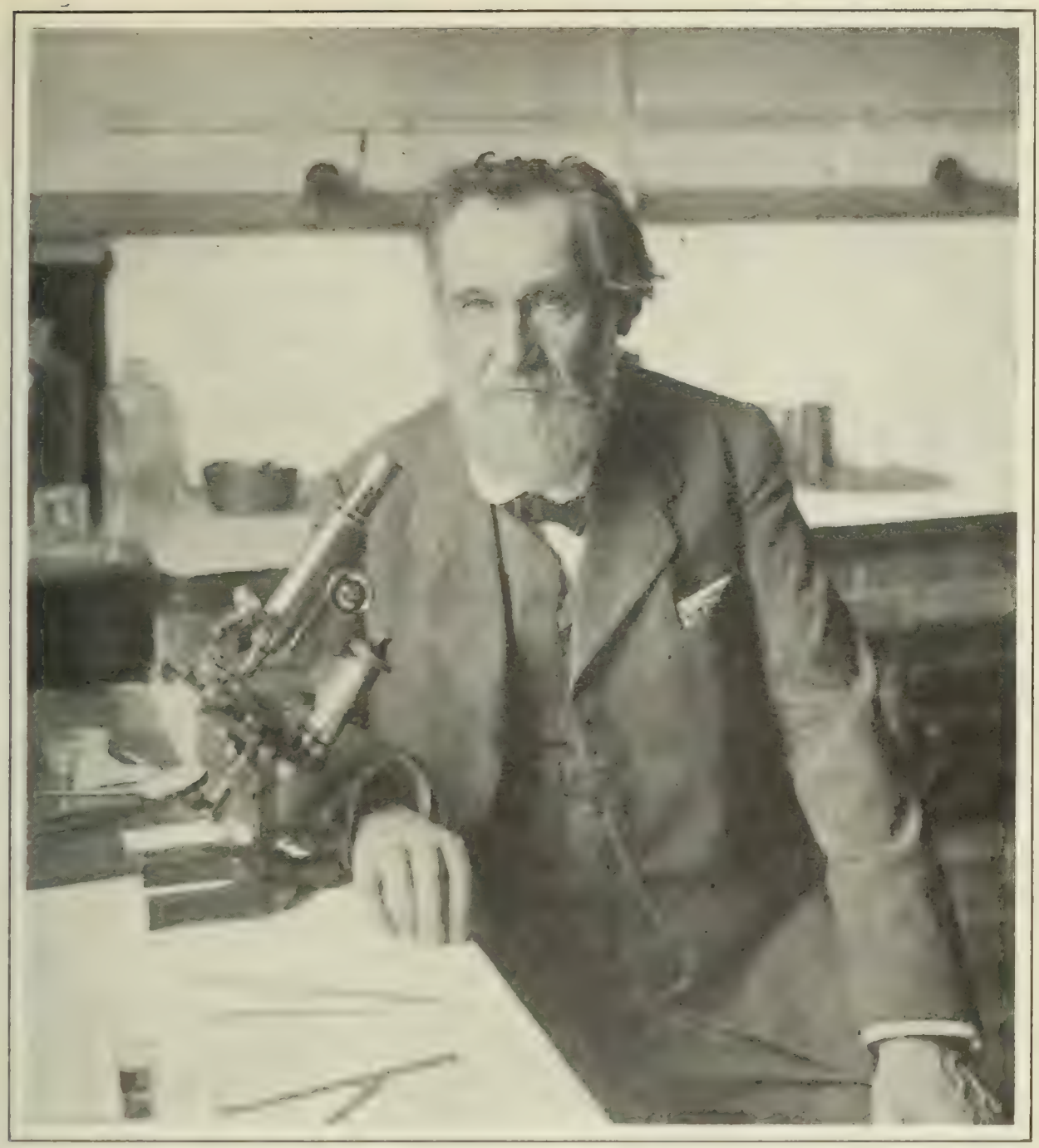


Photo by Underwood & Underwood, New York

PROFESSOR METCHNIKOFF IN HIS LABORATORY AT THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE

milk or fruit sugar. So Metchnikoff has adopted the plan of taking pure cultures of the Bulgarian and paralactic bacilli in pasteurized milk or sweetened bouillon and also in the jam and in a kind of candy prepared from cooked dates soaked in the pure cultures. He abstains from all alcoholic beverages and uses only cooked food and boiled water. His daily diet in addition to this consists of three to five ounces of meat, grains, legumes and stewed fruit.*

This goes counter to the raw food advocates, but here Metchnikoff has the best of the argument. He also questions the advisability of excessive chewing as advocated by Mr. Fletcher and cites cases where the health has been injured by the practice and the resulting disease cured by more rapid eating.†

As soon as Dr. Metchnikoff first made known his theory the public, always on the lookout for a new "Elixir of Life,"

* [illegible] of fermented milks with methods for their preparation in the household may be found in a volume by L. M. Hollande recently published under the sensational title of "The Bacillus of Long Life" (Putnam, 1909).

† "The Prolongation of Life," page 139.

demanded fermented milk and the supply was immediately forthcoming, not always of a satisfactory character. Many of the cultures sold in powder or tabloids for the purpose or dispensed in drink at the soda fountains are inactive and useless or contain other and sometimes undesirable forms of bacteria. I have found it easy enough to prepare the fermented milk in the household where the proper cultures are to be had. All that is necessary is to sterilize the milk by heating it to the boiling point or near it and keeping it there for ten minutes; then cool quickly to 100° Fahr. and add the ferment in tabloids or powder or some of the former batch, and keep covered at this temperature for twelve hours. A vacuum bottle or fireless cooker is convenient for keeping the temperature even. The fermented milk properly prepared is somewhat thickened, slightly acid and palatable even to those who do not like ordinary buttermilk.

Metchnikoff's views as to the value of lactic acid have met with not only the legitimate skepticism and criticism of the medical profession, but also with the usual ridicule from the press. "Who would want to live one hundred and fifty years if he had to drink sour milk three times a day?" is asked, and he is alluded to as "the modern Ponce de Leon searching for the Fountain of Immortal Youth and finding it in the Milky Whey." Of course Metchnikoff should not be held responsible for the exaggerated expectations founded upon his theories or for the fakes foisted upon the public in his name. He is indeed an original thinker and a bold experimenter, but he is not a sensationalist or a seeker for popular applause. He has never said that he expected to live one hundred and fifty years or that any one else could by following his regimen. But he does regard that period as more nearly the normal length of human life than the commonly accepted limit of sixty-five or seventy, and as possibly attainable thru the advance of medical science. Tho he comes of a short-lived family and all his brothers died at an age much younger than he has now attained, his health is unusually good for a man of sixty-five and he is as hard-working and enterprising as ever. It is not the mere prolongation of life for which he is working, but the prolongation of the period of serviceable and enjoyable life. If he had remained in the University of Odessa he would have been retired from his professorship on the ground of old age in 1900, the year before he published his second and greatest work, that on "Immunity in Infectious Diseases."

The title which was given to his most popular book in its English version, "The Prolongation of Life," was not of his choosing and misrepresents his aim. He regards this volume as well as its predecessor, "The Nature of Man," as "Studies in Optimistic Philosophy." They are written to show that science is not merely of use in facilitating and ameliorating the lot of human beings, but is also adequate as a guide to conduct and capable of providing it with ideals of future aspiration. In an age when, as it appears to him, religion has lost its power and thinking men no longer have faith in immortality, he sees them turning to mysticism on the one hand and to pessimism on the other, and his purpose is to find a way out that does not involve either. As an exposition of the Religio Medici of the twentieth century his work has great significance, and even those who look with confidence to a future life to rectify the disharmonies of this one may read with interest the opinions of one who does not hold their faith upon what may be accomplished toward perfecting the conditions of existence and may sympathize with and second his efforts at such amelioration.

Essentially his aim seems to me to be the same as that of Epicurus: to relieve mankind of its two great evils, pain and fear, the fear of the gods and the fear of death, the first to be dissipated by showing it to be imaginary and the second by welcoming death at the proper time. Like Epicurus, too, but unlike most Epicureans, Metchnikoff preaches plain living and the avoidance of luxury and dissipation of all kinds. "It would be true progress," he says, "to abandon modern cuisine and go back to the simpler dishes of our ancestors," and he objects on hygienic grounds to modern dress, dwellings, and social customs.

Optimism he regards as the natural

philosophy of old age when a proper appreciation of the value of life is attained and youthful pessimism outgrown.

"In the normal course of life, however, the young do not show an instinctive clinging to life in any marked degree. They often risk their lives for trifling reasons and commit all sorts of indiscretions hurtful to life or health without a thought of the consequences. They may be inspired by the highest motives, but they are equally ready to fritter strength away in the gratification of the lowest appetites. Youth is the age of disinterested sacrifice, but also of indulgence in all kinds of excesses, alcoholic, sexual and others. Youths seem to think that they will always attach the same value to life, and that between death at thirty years of age and death at sixty there is a difference only of time. As their love of life is indifferently developed, young people are often extremely exacting, the pleasure they enjoy being but moderate, whilst the suffering provoked in them by the slightest annoyance is intense. They consequently become epicureans in the lowest sense of the word, or else abandon themselves to exaggerated pessimism."—*The Nature of Man*, p. 116.

Pessimism was the militant philosophy of the nineteenth century and its effects are increasingly felt in the present world-wide tendency to suicide, individual suicide due to the failure of the instinct to live and race suicide due to the failure of the instinct to propagate. But even pessimism, harmful as it is upon humanity, may, according to Metchnikoff, have its uses:

"It is pessimism which has been the first to draw up a true indictment of human nature, and if pain is to be regarded as useful in its quality of danger signal we should equally recognize that the pessimistic view of the universe is a step onward in the evolution of humanity. Without pessimism we might easily sink into a kind of contented fatalism, and end in quietism, in the manner of many religions."—*Nature of Man*, p. 194.

The difference between the philosophical pessimist and the scientific optimist may be illustrated by two incidents. In 1831 Schopenhauer, in spite of his theory that life was evil and worse than nothing, fled from Berlin to Frankfort at the first outbreak of the cholera. But we recall that Metchnikoff, professed optimist and lover of life, went last summer to Manchuria into the center of the bubonic plague in its most virulent form in order to learn how to relieve human suffering. The difference is one between whiners and helpers.

Schopenhauer wrote that "an alteration of the atmosphere so slight that it cannot be detected by chemistry brings about cholera or yellow fever or black death." Metchnikoff's dry comment on this is: "Humanity will be fortunate if the pessimistic philosophers prove as wrong about their other grievances as they have proved about disease and medicine." And he adds that if Koch had discovered his vibrio in 1831 philosophy would have taken a different course, for Schopenhauer need not have been frightened away from Berlin, and Hegel, who died of the cholera, might have gone on with the development of his idealism.

Another paradox appears in the fact that Metchnikoff, who makes little account of altruism in his system of morality, has devoted his life to arduous and dangerous researches for the benefit of others, and, without hope of reward in another life in either the Buddhist or Christian sense, has labored assiduously to lay the foundations of a science by which posterity can profit. He regards altruism not as a permanent and indispensable virtue, but as something to be gradually got rid of, at least in its extreme forms of heroism and self-sacrifice. As this is one of the most striking and, it seems to me, most original points in his philosophy, a passage must be quoted:

"As it is highly probable that with the advance of civilization the greatest evils of humanity will become lessened, and may even disappear, the sacrifices to be made will also become less. Now that there is a serum which protects against plague, there is no room for the heroism of the doctors who used to incur the greatest danger in fighting epidemics. Until lately doctors used to risk their life in treating the throats of diphtheritic patients. A young doctor who was a friend of mine, of high ability and promise, died from diphtheria contracted under these conditions. He met his death, in isolation from his friends in case of affecting them, with the utmost heroism. Now that the antidiphtheritic serum has been discovered, such heroism would be unnecessary. The advance of science has removed the occasion of such sacrifices.

"It is now very long since there has been opportunity for the heroism which steeled the hand of Abraham to sacrifice his only son to his religion. Human sacrifice, based on the highest morality, has become more and more rare, and will finally disappear. Rational morality, altho it may admire such conduct, has no use for it. So also it may foresee a time when men will be so highly developed

that instead of being delighted to take advantage of the sympathy of their fellows, they will refuse it absolutely. Neither the Kantian idea of virtue, doing good as a pure duty, nor that of Herbert Spencer, according to which men have an instinctive need to help their fellows, will be realized in the future. The ideal will rather be that of men who will be self-sufficient and who will no longer permit others to do them good." *Prolongation of Life*, p. 323.

As he objects to conditions that demand sympathy and self-sacrifice from one person for another, so also he opposes any state of society that involves the sacrifice or subordination of the individual for the benefit of the community as a whole.

"It is most probable that no shade of socialism will be able to solve the problem of social life with a sufficient respect for the maintenance of individual liberty. None the less the progress of human knowledge will inevitably bring about a great leveling of human fortunes. Intellectual culture will lead men to give up many things that are superfluous or even harmful, and that are still thought indispensable by most people. The conceptions that the greatest good fortune consists in the complete evolution of the normal cycle of human life and that this goal can be reached most easily by plain and sober habits will convince men of the folly of much of the luxury that now shortens human existence. Whilst the rich will choose a simpler mode of life and the poor will be able to live better, none the less, private property, acquired or inherited, may be maintained. Evolution must be gradual and much effort and new knowledge is required. Sociology, a newborn science, must learn of biology, her older sister. Biology teaches us that in proportion that the organization becomes more complex, the consciousness of individuality develops, until a point is reached at which individuality cannot be sacrificed to the community. Amongst low creatures such as Myxomycetes and Siphonophora, the individuals disappear wholly or almost wholly in the community; but the sacrifice is small, as in these creatures the consciousness of individuality has not appeared. Social insects are in a stage intermediate between that of the lower animals and man. It is only in man that the individual has definitely acquired consciousness, and for that reason a satisfactory social organization cannot sacrifice it on pretext of the common good. To this conclusion the study of the social evolution of living beings leads me. It is plain that the study of human individuality is a necessary step in the organization of the social life of human beings."—*Prolongation of Life*, p. 231.

One might think in reading "The Nature of Man" that Metchnikoff was laying the foundations of a pessimistic instead of an optimistic system of philosophy. He begins, as Schopenhauer or Von Hartmann might have done, by showing how ill adapted to his environment is that simian abortion we call man. Among the examples of marvelously perfect adaptation of structure or instinct in nature are cited Darwin's orchids and Fabre's wasps. M. Fabre seems to be indispensable to French philosophers. We have seen that Maeterlinck and Bergson get some of their finest illustrations from this "Homer of the Insects." But man is not so favored of nature as the orchids or wasps:

"There can be no doubt but that the human constitution, altho in many ways perfect and sublime, exhibits numerous and serious disharmonies which are the source of all our troubles. Not being so well adapted to the conditions of life as orchids are, for example, in the matter of their fertilization by the mediation of insects, or the burrowing wasps for the protection of their young, humanity resembles rather those insects the instinct of which guides them toward the flame which burns their wings."

In the first half of the nineteenth century there were published at the cost of $5,000 apiece eight volumes known as the Bridgewater Treatises on "The Power, Wisdom and Goodness of God as Manifested in the Creation," using as illustrations the structure of the hand, the instincts of animals, the chemistry of digestion, and other unworked sources of natural theology. The science was not bad for its time, nor was the argument altogether fallacious. But the authors overlooked one thing, namely, that Bridgewater is a game two can play at and that it would be equally possible to fill eight other volumes by picking out a different set of facts, almost equally imposing, to prove something very different, either that there was no God or that there was a devil, either atheism or Manicheism. Metchnikoff's "Nature of Man" supplies much of the material that a devil's advocate might then have used in his Anti-Bridgewater Treatises.

But Metchnikoff, writing in the twentieth century, makes quite another use of it. He has doubtless never read the Bridgewater Treatises nor have many of us. There is no reason to now. They have become waste paper, not because they were false, but because the whole mass of the argument against them has

vanished, the half recognized and subconscious argument against theism derivable from the undeniable existence of disharmonies and imperfections in the universe. This battlefield is deserted; tho the same struggle continues, it is on higher ground. This change has been wrought by the introduction of the idea of evolution. We now realize we do not live in a static universe. The theism which is founded on evolution may serenely acknowledge the discords and failures which would be fatal to the theism of the Bridgewater era. And Metchnikoff, as an atheist, is equally untroubled by the existence of misleading instincts and useless, disease-producing organs, for interpreting them in the light of evolution he escapes the slough of nineteenth century pessimism and arrives triumphantly at the goal of optimism.

At least he says he does. I cannot see that his argument leads to optimism in the strict sense of the word, altho it certainly leads him to a very sane and hopeful meliorism. The weakest point in his doctrine of orthobiosis seems to me his theory of euthanasia, that at the end of the "normal cycle" of life—whatever that may be—the desire for life is replaced by an instinct for death. The evidence he adduces in support of this is very scanty and questionable. It is curious to note that it was the experiences of Metchnikoff's brother which supplied Tolstoy with the material for the most harrowing picture of the fear of death in all literature, "The Death of Ivan Ilyitch."

In "The Prolongation of Life" Metchnikoff devotes much space to an analysis of the first and second parts of "Faust" and the life of Goethe, whom he manifestly regards as an excellent example of a complete and well ordered life. The reader will observe that while he condemns Goethe's drinking habits because they undermined his constitution, he has, from the standpoint of a naturalist, no word of blame for his promiscuous love affairs, since these contributed to the development of his genius. This is, to say the least, a very one-sided view to take of it.

But these articles are concerned with the exposition rather than the criticism of the authors discussed, so I will conclude with a quotation which sums up his philosophy and sets forth his ideals:

"In progress toward the goal, nature will have to be consulted continuously. Already, in the case of the ephemerids, nature has produced a complete cycle of normal life ending in natural death. In the problem of his own fate, man must not be content with the gifts of nature; he must direct them by his own efforts. Just as he has been able to modify the nature of animals and plants, man must attempt to modify his own constitution, so as to readjust its disharmonies.

"Breeders form a conception of the ideal result when they are about to attempt the production of some new variety which shall be pleasing esthetically and of service to man. Next, they study the existing individual variations in animals and plants on which they wish to work, and from which they will select with minutest care. The ideal result must have some relation to the constitution of the organism selected. To modify the human constitution, it will be necessary, first, to frame the ideal, and thereafter to set to work with all the resources of science.

"If there can be formed an ideal able to unite men in a kind of religion of the future, this ideal must be founded on scientific principles. And if it be true, as has been asserted so often, that man can live by faith alone, the faith must be in the power of science."—*The Nature of Man*, p. 302.

### How to Read Metchnikoff.

The philosophy of Metchnikoff is given in two volumes published in this country by Putnams, *The Nature of Man* ($1.50) and *The Prolongation of Life* ($1.75). The second and later volume will perhaps better serve the purpose of the general reader, but either will give the main outlines of his theories. Both volumes are written for the medical student rather than the public, and discuss some unpleasant subjects, but not in any objectionable manner. The English translation, at least in the first editions, is clumsy and careless. These works in the original are entitled *Essais sur la nature humaine*, Paris, 1903, and *Essais optimistes*, Paris, 1907. The German version, *Studien über die Natur des Menschen*, Leipsic, 1904, is prefaced by Ostwald. *The New Hygiene*, Three Lectures on the Prevention of Infectious Diseases, prefaced by Lankester, is published by W. T. Keever & Co., Chicago, at $1.

Articles by Metchnikoff easily accessible are: "Studies in Natural Death," in *Harper's Magazine*, vol. 114, p. 272; "The Utility of Lactic Microbes," in *Century*, vol. 79, p. 53; "Old Age," in Smithsonian Report, 1904.

A criticism of Metchnikoff's individualism from a socialistic point of view is "The Optimism of Metchnikoff," by F. Carrel, in *Fortnightly Review*, vol. 89, p. 51. A criticism to which Metchnikoff has made a reply in his second volume is "Morale et Biologie," by D. Parodi, in *Revue philosophique*, vol. 58, p. 113. *Metchnikoff, philosophe* (Bibliothèque

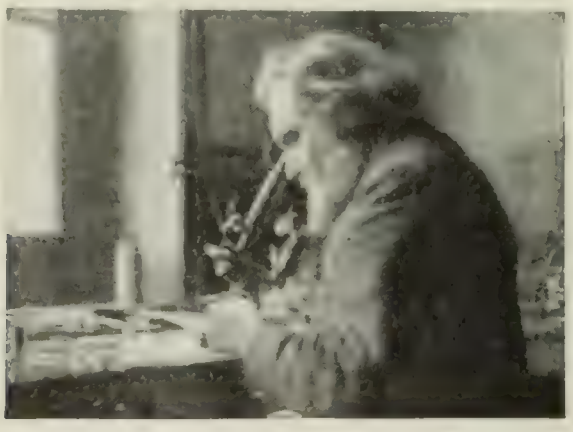
[illegible] is a pamphlet by a young Catholic, Fernand Dwelshauvers, in a style of frantic denunciation.

An interesting character sketch by A. McFarlane is to be found in *McClure's Magazine*, vol. 25, p. 541. To Mr. Herman Bernstein, whose interviews with Metchnikoff, in the New York *Times* of August 1, 1909, and March 5, 1911, I am indebted for many facts and a photograph.

Good articles on the theory of immunity as developed by Metchnikoff and others are: "The War Against Disease," in *Edinburgh Review*, October, 1910; "Paul Ehrlich: The Man and His Work," by Marguerite Marks, in *McClure's Magazine*, 1911, p. 184; "Natural Resistance to Disease," by Dr. Simon Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute, in *Popular Science Monthly*, July, 1909, and in *Smithsonian Report*, 1909; "The Struggle for Immunity," by H. S. Williams, in *Harper's Magazine*, December, 1911.

Circular No. 171 of the Bureau of American Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture gives a description of *Fermented Milks* by F. A. Rogers.

NEW YORK CITY.



# To Love

## (In Certain Magazines)

BY MARION PELTON GUILD

UP, Love, into the mountains! Thou hast lain
  Beside the slimy river bank too long;
  Thy rusting lyre has half forgot its song;
Thy snowy wings are fouled with many a stain;
Thine azure eyes are clouded, and arraign
  The unworthy dreams that to their windows throng;
  Thou, thou, our angel-pure, our Titan-strong,
Court'st the blackening brand, the fettering chain!

Ah, beautiful, defiled, unfold those wings
  That urge thee mightily to soar and save!
    Seek thou the mountain-tops, the sweep of view,
The sky's communion, and the crystal springs;
  Low in their candid pools thy soilure lave:
    Then with thy glory dazzle us anew!

MILTON, MASS.

# Brother Millionaire

BY MARY P. GILDER

BEING now a woman of some little experience, I find myself unable to join in those occasional feminine symposiums where "the brutes" are condemned as a sex. I have known too noble men for that. And of the half dozen noblest two were millionaires, using their wealth unselfishly and wisely, as the others used their less material resources. Tho poor enough myself to satisfy the most exacting of social reformers and wont to associate chiefly with my own impecunious kind, I numbered these millionaires among my closest friends. I have at times sojourned in their houses and in those of others of their class. As a joyous student of human nature, I have made the most of such opportunities for observing the very rich; and I have come to the conclusion that they are just folks like the rest of us. If you prick them, they bleed; if you tickle them, they laugh; and if you intrude upon their private concerns, they resent it.

Of course, we all like to see any kind of power put to its fullest and most appropriate use; millionaire power being no exception. How obvious and agreeable is this variety of power, and how divertingly has it become everybody's business! In fact, in the present tendency to socialize everything (which may God further), the socialization of millionaires seems to be getting more than its due share of attention. The heroic efforts many of them make to do it for themselves are not always taken into account. Probably this is because, like other manly men, they do not exploit their own deeds, and because the normal is always less conspicuous than the abnormal. I speak now not of the Carnegies and Rockefellers, but of those whose modest competencies do not exceed four or five millions.

But, with his peculiar difficulties, is it any wonder that our millionaire does not always spend his money as we wiseacres of the people would have him? Rather a thousand times does one wonder that on the whole he spends it so well! Which of us could surely stand the tests he daily meets? But because we do not have to meet them, because upon us, as upon all true Franciscans of the spirit, shines the sweet and enlightening face of our Lady Poverty, we occasionally see opportunities for wise expenditure which he does not see. Prithee, brother millionaire, eager to do yet more good with your wealth, take a few suggestions, not expert or scientific, but just human, in the friendly and tentative spirit in which they are offered.

First, then, why not finance an individual orphan? The needs of the children appeal to us all; we realize that any true social progress must depend largely upon what is done for "these little ones." And we are coming to see that they are best handled as individuals, not in masses. The adoption of orphans by upright and competent persons is one of the simplest and most effective means of helping the young and contributing to the general welfare. Moreover, so great is the appeal of a bereaved or forsaken child to the average human heart, that the number of persons who would adopt children if they could is impressively large. Not only rich people, but many men and women of insufficient means, actually do so. I shall never forget the case of an aged couple, living on $30 a month, with no funds outside this starvation wage, who deliberately adopted a little girl, for the simple reason that her need was pressing and they could not let her suffer. But also there is no question that many persons otherwise admirably qualified are deterred from this form of service to society by lack of money. One thinks of this when one hears the current criticism of childless women who try to solace themselves with pet dogs. "How wicked," cries the warm-hearted spectator, "how disgusting, when there are so many boys and girls in the world who need mothering!" Now, I am not saying that there are not rich and foolish women of

whom such criticism is perfectly legitimate. But I am speaking of another class. For instance, two of the noblest and tenderest single women of my acquaintance have a dog to which they are pathetically devoted. And they admit frankly that they long for children, but hesitate at the expense of adopting one. Surely it is well, before passing judgment, to stop and consider the difference between what it costs to keep a dog and the expense of rearing and training a child, to say nothing of the comparative degrees of responsibility involved.

Here, it seems to me, lies the millionaire's opportunity. Perhaps he is situated so that he could not himself adopt a child. But here is a very considerable number of competent and trustworthy persons, willing to take all the responsibility and do all the work, if only sufficient funds can be provided. And here is another number of such persons, actually struggling to do the work on insufficient funds. What more blessed and human task than for the millionaire to finance one or more of them? And what more honorable co-operation than that between the two kinds of givers, the giver of care and the giver of money, uniting in a common love for the child?

Again, the great new movement for the public health offers far more opportunities to the kindly millionaire than have yet been utilized. Take the anti-tuberculosis crusade. Not only is there room for more sanatoria and educative work than the State can supply; not only do many existing sanatoria and educational agencies need placing on a firm financial basis; but there are a number of minor needs, of a more individual kind, which appeal directly to the sympathetic heart. Special food supplies and apparatus for open-air life, such as tents, reclining chairs, warm blankets and wraps, hot water bottles, are required by thousands of the strugglers who make up the tuberculosis classes, and by other thousands all unclassified. The gift of one hot water bottle to some shivering, disheartened invalid would seem to rank in significance with the scriptural cup of cold water.

But in this connection, as indeed in all work for the sick, there is one field which the millionaire might make peculiarly his own. This is the supplying of those so-called superfluities which are often more necessary to the spirit than daily bread. A few years since I spent some months in a sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis. The great-hearted physician at its head would not turn from his doors any patient, however far advanced in disease; and hence the place had become a headquarters for very sick people, far sicker than the average to be found at such institutions. The needs of tubercular patients were thus manifested there in their direst form. One evening, when the first autumnal chills were closing in, I heard a memorable conversation at the men's shack in that place. Any listener to that grimly candid talk, punctuated by ominous coughing, would know that consumptives, tho a brave set, are far from maintaining always that state of unnatural cheerfulness which tradition ascribes to them. Rather to many of them life is a daily tragedy. Now, if we well people need so greatly the touch of beauty, of joy, of inspiration, to lift us above the commonplace, how much more do the sick crave similar blessings, to hearten them in their long battle with Giant Despair? The old established custom of carrying them flowers is but a finger pointing in the right direction. Moreover, the need of chronic invalids is greater and more keenly felt than that of those who are ill for a short time only. Beautiful natural surroundings; buildings, furnishings and appointments which are not only serviceable and sanitary, but actually soothing and healing by grace of form and tender harmony of color; well selected libraries for uplift as well as diversion; choice pictures; an occasional opening of the door to heaven by the key of great music;—should not all these be the rightful heritage of our suffering brothers in the better days to come? And with them should assuredly go the means of whatever healthful diversion is possible to them, simple games and the like, together with the chance of training in beautiful and interesting kinds of handicraft. A few fortunate sanatoria have already gone far toward realizing this ideal. The colossal Thorwaldsen Christ in the entrance hall of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, with its almost overwhelming

message of compassionate power and love, shows what a single great work of art may do for the sick. But the mass of such institutions in this country have been forced thus far to limit themselves chiefly to physical ministrations. The sickening glare of the unrelieved white walls in a large hospital which is considered one of the last words of modern sanitary construction still beats upon my brain.

With regard to gifts for educational purposes (not from Mr. Carnegie, but from our common millionaire), there is a point which may bear further emphasis. This emphasis may be permitted to one who was for several years in close touch with the administrative board of a growing college. When a large sum is bestowed on some college or university, it is apt to have a designated special purpose, such as the erection of a building or the endowment of one particular branch of investigation. Such gifts are of course admirable, and one would not look them too closely in the mouth. Still, it often happens that the institution's greatest need is not in the direction chosen. To give a college a new dormitory when what it desires most keenly is a fund to meet the running expenses of its gymnasium, may be satisfactory to the giver but is a bit disappointing to the recipient. The wise donor, therefore, who desires to make his offering of the utmost avail, will consult the governors of an institution of learning before deciding upon the form his gift shall take. And unless he has some special object at heart, he will permit his money to be applied according to their judgment, or, better still, will put it into their hands to be used at their discretion. "Unrestricted funds for general purposes" are a boon much sighed for by college trustees.

There is one special form of endowment, however, which, so far as I know, has not been attempted at any of our American colleges or universities, but which I should like to suggest for the consideration of the enlightened rich. That is, the establishment of chairs of creative literature and art. Noble provision has been made of late years for scientific research, and great are the benefits already accruing to us therefrom. But for imaginative creation, what has been done? Yet the critics are constantly and rightly lamenting our low state of development in the fine arts.

But Pegasus must be fed and sheltered, or he cannot soar. If, however, in order to achieve food and shelter, he must submit to daily toil at the plow, which any average wingless horse could do as well as he, he often loses his chance of flight—of the supremely beautiful and valuable thing which he alone can do. Would it not be better economy to provide him with those primitive necessities, thus setting him free to do his own high task? If he really be Pegasus, there will be no danger but he will work harder than any draft horse of them all. But actual genius is rare, you say. Yes, so are rubies. But there are tests for rubies, and also for genius.

I have known two cases in point. A certain woman, who holds an honored place as an educator, has a genius for poetry. (I use the great word advisedly, having weighed it in this case for thirty-odd years, and being corroborated by intelligent witnesses not a few.) There are hundreds of other women who can teach the subjects she teaches. There is not one of them all who can write as she writes. Yet, because of the underlying money question, she has spent the greater part of her life in teaching, in the executive and social duties that pertain to her position, and in writing prose that would bring in immediate cash returns. The one starry task for which she was born, a task demanding, like all creative work, the highest pitch of vitality, has been crowded into odd moments, into scanty breathing spaces, when the tide of vigor was well nigh at its lowest ebb. Thus has one of the most exquisite American poets been almost lost to us, tho not quite. For (and here is the miracle) her verse has still been written with a keen delight, an unconquerable grace. A golden shower of lyrics, struck out at intense heat against the anvil of difficulty, priceless gleams of patriotism, of faith, of sympathy well nigh divine, attest the fuller glory that might have been. But how simple, for some one whose gold is of the earthly kind, to raise such a poet above money considerations, and set her

free to sing with God's other nightingales. And it could be done for what some men spend on polo.

Not that the task would be wholly simple. Men and women of genius have their due share of self-respect; often, indeed, an honorable sensitiveness as delicate as the bloom on the peach. One would not insult them by asking them to accept money except for value received. But if it could be proved to them that their creative work was recognized to be of far more genuine value than most work for which money is paid? Our privileged millionaire might, as I said, establish at some college or university a chair of creative literature, with a sufficient endowment to support its occupant in reasonable freedom. Appointments might be made, as to other chairs, on the basis of work actually done, and on the opinion of competent judges. Continued tenure of the chair might be conditional on the production from time to time of original works of literature in such quantity and quality as to justify the arrangement. If at any time there should be no person of sufficient merit available, the chair might remain empty until such person could be found. It seems to me that any man or woman of creative gift might accept such a position with entire self-respect, and that the benefit to the community as well as to the individual would be incalculable.

Or take the case of a man I know, a painter of rare quality and of thoro training in the art centers of Europe. His mind teems with beautiful images; his fingers, instinct with almost preternatural skill, are restless unless they are handling brush or pencil. But he must first of all support himself and his family. At the present stage of art feeling in America, few indeed are the painters who can do that with any sort of adequacy. And this man has a proud self-respect which forbids him to angle for customers. He paints portraits chiefly, because they are the best paying pictures he can produce, and fills in the intervals between orders with illustrative work for books and magazines. Naturally his portraits and illustrations show the master hand. But meanwhile the great ideal conceptions of his genius languish unexprest; and the daily harassments of making both ends meet, are far from conducive to those golden moods in which the choicest work of genius blossoms and matures. Poor Pegasus! the harness galls the wings, and the wings obstruct the harness. Is not this painter a type of many artists in America? Of course, one has to reckon with the general feeling that in our time and country the public welfare demands many more practical things than pictures. Yet we have among us financiers sufficiently enlightened to recognize the need of great pictures also, and to pay vast sums for them. Might not the same fine sense of values which leads a millionaire to pay hundreds of thousands for a masterpiece of art induce him as well to finance the production of masterpieces? And as captain of industry in this new sense, might he not find it effective and inspiring to establish a chair or chairs of creative art, on a basis similar to that already suggested for chairs of literature?

WELLESLEY, MASS.

# Permanence

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

SHOULD chiseled plinth and rounded arch
Dispute with Time's unswerving march,
How vain the effort! These must pass
Like blown sea-vapor from a glass.

The spheres that sing and swing in space,
One day their orbits who shall trace?
And yet the soul, that aura bright,
Shall outlast chaos and the night!

CLINTON, N. Y.

# How the World Is Moving On

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY

MOST of the English newspapers, metropolitan and provincial, of this day contain articles on the death of Joseph Pulitzer, the founder of the *New York World*. The London *Daily News* says: "During the past century America has produced a number of newspaper men whose fame is world-wide. We may put them into two classes—those who came before and those who have come since the advent of Joseph Pulitzer at the end of the 70's. He it was, more than any other man, who made of the American newspaper the thing we know today. He invented those methods of news gathering and dressing, of publishing, illustrating and leader writing, which have been imitated more or less closely in every part of the world; and the American Sunday newspaper, which no country has yet succeeded in imitating, was largely his creation." Many years have passed away since I first came into personal acquaintanceship with Mr. Pulitzer in New York, where he was then at the hight of his power and popularity, a hight which he maintained during the remainder of my personal residence in the United States, and indeed, I take it for granted, up to the moment of his death. I do not purpose, however, to enter just now into any consideration as to the moral value of the influence exercised by the *New York World* and journals of the same order which have been lately making themselves more and more conspicuous thruout what we must describe as the civilized world. I have been for many years a frequent contributor to American literature, and more especially to American journalism, and have never felt reason to feel anything other than pride in my admission to that new field of world's intellectual development. At one period of my literary career I spent about four years in the American States, and during that time I think I visited every State in the Union, and very fortunately for me it happened to be the period of the great American poets and politicians, statesmen and orators and humorists, most of whom I had the great pleasure of knowing as friends. One of my most valued friends in the States was Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador in London, whose acquaintance I first made in New York at the same time as that of the late Joseph Pulitzer, who was the founder, or perhaps I should rather say the creator, of that order of journalism so full of animation and what we may indeed call "life," which has since his time established itself in every great city of Europe as well as of America.

We have had, however, a period of extraordinary excitement in Europe as well as in the United States, and the utterly unexpected and very fierce encounter between Italy and Turkey has stirred up once again under entirely new conditions the sympathy which a great number of English, Scotchmen, Welshmen and even Irishmen in former days always felt with the people of Italy. Certainly, when Garibaldi was the darling hero of so many British populations one of his actual followers would have been indeed surprised to hear that the countrymen of Garibaldi, including also some of his habitual comrades, could have seen without condemning the process of war which was carried on by the chiefs and the soldiers of the kingdom of Italy against the Turks in Tripoli. I sincerely hope that Italy will keep out of all such wars as that with the Turkish dominion during the whole of her future, and it is hardly needful to give any warning about the necessity of avoiding the touch of pitch for a nation which is unwilling for any consideration to become defiled.

That region of Europe which has the deepest and most thrilling interest in the political fortunes of Europe during the immediate coming period is assuredly my own native country, Ireland. Every reliable indication makes it evident that Ireland has a right to expect elevation to a position of absolute self-government in the political constitution of Great Britain



RIGHT HONORABLE ARTHUR J. BALFOUR

Born in Scotland in 1848, Mr. Balfour is a Master of Arts of Cambridge University. He is Chancellor of Edinburgh University, and the author of "A Defence of Philosophic Doubt," "The Foundations of Belief" and other philosophical, literary and economic essays. He is a bachelor, and an ardent golfer. He sits in Parliament for the City of London, and entered the Cabinet in 1886. Five years later he became leader of the House of Commons.

during the next few months. The cause for which Lord Edward Fitzgerald and Wolfe Tone gave up their lives, to which O'Connell devoted the best services of his whole career, for which Robert Emmett died, and Thomas Addis Emmett went into exile and their example was followed by Smith O'Brien and Thomas Francis Meagher is now at last on the very verge of triumph, and there is every reason to believe it will be crowned with complete success before the coming summer brightens upon us. It seems to me certain that the final settlement of this home rule question, which now looks as if it were so near and so sure, will do as much or more for the benefit of the political constitution of Great Britain as of Ireland. Not Ireland alone suffered during centuries from the policy which Great Britain consistently and persistently adopted in her method of ruling the subjected island. Some of Britain's own sons, some of her wisest, her bravest, her most patriotic sons, have been thoroly devoted to the cause of Ireland's practical government by Ireland herself. One of the greatest of England's philosophical teachers, John Stuart Mill, made himself a consistent and steady advocate of genuine home rule for Ireland thruout the greater part of his life and until its close. John Bright and Richard Cobden were advocates of Ireland's cause in England's Parliament. I need hardly remind the readers of the INDEPENDENT that Mr. Gladstone twice brought in a measure of home rule just at the close of his illustrious career, the first of which was rejected by the House of Commons. He brought in another bill in 1893, which passed thru the House of Commons, but was thrown out by the House of Lords. Now at last the time seems to have come when the measure will be passed by the House of Commons and left under entirely altered conditions to see whether the House of Lords will venture to reject it again and leave itself to something like the certainty of being extinguished by the creation of a number of new peers, whose advanced views, already made known to the existing government, will guarantee to the statesmen in office the immediate carrying of their measure. I do not myself feel any serious fear that we shall have to see home rule for Ireland carried as the result of such a political convulsion. The highest pride and pleasure to know for me must be that Ireland had accomplished her full genuine political self-control with the full acquiescence of Britain's Parliament. I am still not without some and even good hope that the House of Lords, seeing that the decreeing of its extinction as a despotic ruling chamber must be practically invited and even compelled by its rejecting the measure of home rule, may let the light into their minds and see their way to pass the coming home-rule bill rather than have it forced upon them by the House of Commons, and thus supply to the advanced intellects of the country a practical vindication for the instant establishment of home rule.

The present session of Parliament will be made memorable in the history of the empire by the retirement of Mr. Arthur

James Balfour from the leadership of the Conservative party. Arthur Balfour was a statesman whose ability was recognized by all parties, sections and cliques in either House of Parliament, and he had many sincere friends even among members of the most opposing parties and sections in each House. He was always very friendly and kind to me, and while he and I were almost always opposed where any question of practical legislation was concerned I was always very glad and so I hope was he when any rare occasion gave us an opportunity of passing into the same lobby on a division. He is not, I believe, going to leave the House of Commons, in which the greater part of his life has already been spent, but I suppose he wants to give himself an opportunity of trying whether life would be enjoyable if entirely unfettered by political struggles to body and man and mind. I first made his acquaintance at the same time with that of the late Lord Randolph Churchill and the other members of the Fourth party. That thoroly independent little party of four was made up by Lord Randolph Churchill, Arthur James Balfour, Sir John Gorst and Sir Henry Drummond Wolff. It naturally happened that on a great many unexpected occasions the Fourth party had an opportunity of voting in co-operation with the Irish National party, who were then following the leadership of Parnell, and thus for a considerable time the Fourth party came to be regarded in the House of Commons as involved in a sort of occasional partnership with the Irish National party and was habitually stigmatized by many genuine Tories as a fellow conspirator with Parnell and Biggar. I have not yet heard whether Mr. Balfour is supposed to have any inclination for the finishing of his political career in the House of Lords, but if he shares the ambition of so many other statesmen in that direction I sincerely hope that the present Liberal Government will see their way to gratify his inclination at the earliest moment. Mr. Balfour is to be succeeded, we are told, in his position as leader of the Tory party by Mr. Bonar Law, who has not made much so far of his political career. He is chairman of the Glasgow Iron Trade Association and has sat in the House of Commons since 1900, and he cannot be said to have won anything like a success during his few years in the representative chamber of Parliament. Now it will not be denied by any reasonable member of the Liberal party in the Commons that Arthur Balfour is one of the most distinguished members, taken all round, known to this present House, and his withdrawal from the House makes a distinct reduction in its intellectual value.

Of course it would be quite impossible that any member of the present House of Commons could prove that Mr. Bonar Law was totally incapable of performing adequately all the duties coming on the successor of Mr. Arthur Balfour as leader of the Unionist party. But if the Conservative party are quite content to accept the leadership of Mr. Law for that of Mr. Balfour they seem to me as much to undervalue the political capacity of the statesman who is leaving as to overrate



ANDREW BONAR LAW

The British business man of Canadian extraction who has succeeded Arthur James Balfour as leader of the Conservative Party. Mr. Law has represented the Dulwich Division of Camberwell since 1906 and was formerly an iron merchant of Glasgow. Like Mr. Balfour, he is a golfer, instead of writing essays on philosophy he plays chess.

that of the new man who is suggested to succeed him.

Last Saturday was a day of much mark in the joint history of the United Kingdom and in that of India. It was the occasion of the first departure of a reigning King and Queen of England from their native land to visit the vast realm over which they rule as Emperor and Empress of India. There is every hope and belief that the spontaneous visit will create a most favorable and grateful impression on the various populations of the Indian Empire.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

# Real Mind Reading

BY STEPHEN S. COLVIN, Ph.D.

[The author of this article on the newer methods of mental diagnosis is Professor of Psychology in the University of Illinois, and for this year is Honorary Fellow in Columbia University. He is a Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Strasburg, a member of the American Psychological Association and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. A more extended and technical account of the association method of mental diagnosis is to be found in his recent book, "The Learning Process."—EDITOR.]

RECENT investigations in the field of applied psychology have clearly shown that conscious states are governed by definite laws. They do not come and go without reason. As in the physical world, so in the mental, there is no chance. Everything that happens has its cause. Chance is merely the name that we give to hide our ignorance. If we can only extend our knowledge we shall find that there is no more mystery in the workings of the human intelligence than in the sweep of the planets thru space. In consciousness, as in the material world, there is a place for everything and everything is in its place. An idea may seem to appear in the conscious field without reason, but if we could trace its coming and know whither it was going, we would find that it had nothing strange or occult about it. Its path thru the mind is as definitely marked and predetermined as is the course of the comet thru the solar system. Once the comet was looked upon with wonder and awe, and its appearance on the outposts of the universe was regarded with superstitious terror. Now science has solved its supposed mysteries, as it has so many other riddles and as it will certainly solve the riddle of the mind.

This newer conception that conscious states are as rigid as material things is due in no small degree to the investigator and practitioner in mental diseases, who in dealing with the abnormal mind has been compelled to find causes and to forecast results. Myth and imagination have been ruled out of the field of physical medicine; they are rapidly disappearing from that of mental medicine. One of the principal workers in the field of mental diseases to bring about this newer conception is Dr. Carl Jung of Zurich. A part of Jung's work has been brought to the attention of Americans in recent books, articles and discussions on the psychology of crime and the methods of its detection, and popular interest in the subject has been aroused largely because of the spectacular elements involved. It would be wrong, however, to obscure the fundamental meaning of Jung's results by considering solely or chiefly their bearings in this narrow field of applied psychology. The great significance of these investigations lies in the discovery that mental associations can no more be broken at will than can the workings of gravity be suspended thru human desire. A conscious state is not a thing that comes and goes at the command of its possessor.

Jung's method of mental diagnosis,

which he has applied more to the treatment of nervous diseases than to the detection of crime, is in the main surprisingly simple. It consists in giving either orally or visually to the person under examination a series of words one at a time, and to each word as it is given the subject is instructed to reply at once with the first word that comes to mind. A record is made of each word that is presented ("the stimulus word"), the reply that is made ("the reaction word") and the time elapsing between the speaking of the stimulus word and the reply of the subject with the associated word ("the reaction time"). For example, the stimulus word may be "street," the associated word "narrow," and the reaction time one and three-fifths of a second.

In the conduct of the test a list of one hundred stimulus words is usually chosen, so selected as to represent a variety of common situations in life of the normal individual. A typical list includes such words as part, old, flower, wild, family, wash, cow, woman, abuse, door, marry, house, dear, virtue, happiness, mother. In part thru the replies given to these words and thru the general behavior of the subject, but chiefly thru the length of the reaction times between stimulus and response, the investigator is able to arrive at some of the most important facts in regard to the mental content of the person who is being tested. Normally words presented in the manner described are reacted to in from one to three seconds, but if in the list of stimulus words there are any that possess unusual significance for the subject the result is that the response to these words is generally materially lengthened. The peculiar meaning that certain words in the list possess may be due either to the circumstance that the person under investigation is in an excited mental state and tends to read into purely colorless words a significance that they do not actually possess, or to the fact that among the words presented some have been purposely selected to refer to an important fact in the experience of the subject. If the person's nerves are in a high state of tension he is apt to read into the most innocent words a hidden meaning. He imagines the investigator has some particular purpose in presenting these words to him and he fears that his replies will reveal some secret. Under these conditions he becomes unduly excited and greatly confused. His conscious processes are stampeded, so to speak, and under the stress of the examination his mental organization goes to pieces. Often he hesitates and is incapable of any reply whatsover. Generally the time of his responses is greatly lengthened, often to ten or fifteen seconds.

When the subject is normal, but when some of the words presented possess a real and not merely a fancied significance, a state of emotional excitement is aroused similar to that in the abnormal subject. The normal subject under these conditions fears, and with good cause, that his replies will uncover what he desires to conceal. If, for example, the person under investigation is implicated in a crime, he will find that the associations called forth by the significant words, if exprest, will show his guilt. When these words are presented he hesitates and this hesitation is revealed by a lengthened time in the response. Perhaps the crime committed has been that of murder and the victim has been poisoned. It is known to the investigator that the poison was in a bottle kept in a drawer that was carefully locked by the criminal; that when it was removed from the drawer a part of the contents of the bottle was accidentally spilled and that this left a stain on the floor which the criminal attempted to remove with a towel. If this were the case, among the many non-significant words would be the significant words bottle, drawer, key, unlock, spill, stain, wipe, towel. In the presence of such words the guilty person will hesitate, because of the emotion that they tend to call forth and because of the fear that the replies will be damaging. This hesitation will invariably be revealed by lengthened times in the response, for try as he may the guilty person cannot escape the fundamental law that associations once formed cannot be broken at will.

Jung's method of mental diagnosis has been worked out not alone by European investigators. During the past

few years it has been attempted in several American institutions of learning with uniform success. In one experiment the attempt was made to ascertain which of two possible series of acts the person under investigation had performed. One set of acts involved opening a box in which had been placed a dancing mouse; the other the examination of a second box that contained a pack of playing cards. After the examination the subject was given two different series of words to which he was to react. In the first series there were significant words relating to the contents of the first box. In the second series the significant words referred to the contents of the second box. Some of the words of the first series were movement, small, white, dance, tail, rat. In the second series were the significant words play, ace, diamonds, clubs, king, jack and hearts. The significant words in the first series showed on the average longer reaction times than the significant words of the second series, thus indicating that the first box had been opened.

Another experiment aimed to discover which of two persons had performed a number of acts according to definite instructions. These instructions read as follows: "Go to the shop, place a hammer in the drawer which is indicated by the mechanician and carefully examine the articles in the drawer, so that you can answer correctly the following questions: 'How many keys are there on the key ring? What is the label on the ink bottle? Is the ink bottle empty? Is the stop-watch running? What is the number on the back of it? How many blades has the knife? What is the color of the handle? Can you pull small nails with the hammer?'" Both of the subjects were tested with a list of one hundred words, among which were thirty-eight that referred to the acts connected with the list of instructions. The "guilty" subject in this test was discovered by the fact that his average reaction times for the significant words were longer than for the non-significant words, while in the case of the innocent subject the non-significant words were reacted to somewhat more slowly than were the significant words.

The writer has been able to demonstrate the Jung method with success not only before small classes of psychology, but also before large bodies of students and audiences of a general character. The fact that in more than a score of trials there has not been a single failure argues strongly for the validity of the procedure. In several of the tests the method used consisted in placing a number of articles in two sealed envelopes. In each envelope was a different set of objects and there were carefully written instructions in regard to the examination and use of the contents. A subject was selected by lot and told to open either of the two envelopes that he should choose and to follow out in detail the instructions therein contained. Of course, he was to remain in complete ignorance of the contents of the unopened envelope. After he had examined the contents of the opened envelope, and had followed out every direction, he was then given a list of one hundred words, orally presented, with the instruction to immediately respond on hearing a word with the first word that came to his mind. However, he was told at the same time to avoid in his replies such words as would indicate in any way which envelope he had opened. In the list of words prepared for the test, twenty-five were so selected as to refer to the contents of one of the envelopes and twenty-five to the other. The remaining words were indifferent, i. e., they had reference to the contents of neither enevelope. In every instance the subject tested showed longer average reaction times in response to the words connected with the opened envelope than to the words referring to the unopened envelope. The non-significant words showed the shortest reaction times. Quite often, too, the person tested betrayed by the character of his responses, as well as by his lengthened reaction times, which envelope he had opened. A few typical illustrations will serve to show the manner in which these tests worked.

On one occasion the subject opened an envelope which contained among other things a copy of "Oliver Twist." He was told to read carefully that part of a chapter describing Oliver's instruc-

tion in the art of picking pockets and in the removal of names from stolen handkerchiefs. Here the instructions read: "How do you think Oliver removed the names; could he have done this with an acid?" In connection with this part of the test the words turn, jump, twist and run were given in the order named. When the significant word "twist" was spoken the subject hesitated and after a period of five and one-half seconds replied "Oliver," which of course clearly indicated which envelope had been opened. Later, when the significant word "acid" was given, the subject replied "ink" after an interval of ten seconds.

In another test a graduate student and assistant in psychology, who was entirely familiar with the method and who had confidently asserted that he could not be detected, since he could guard his replies and control the rapidity of his reactions, found it impossible to free himself from the natural association that certain words called up. In this test the student had opened an envelope containing a school arithmetic. To the significant word "textbook" he replied in two seconds with the word "mathematics." Later in discussing the test he said that his thought had been so occupied with the idea that he must keep down the reaction times that he found himself helpless when confronted with the word "textbook" and was forced to reply as he did. Still a third student, who was likewise familiar with the method and who had in advance of his examination correctly guessed what certain of the significant words would be and had prepared replies that would in no way indicate what he had done, found it impossible to escape the influence of the underlying associations that the significant words called forth. In one part of the test he was instructed to purchase a bottle of blacking and shine his shoes. The significant word in this connection was black. After completing the test, in describing his state of mind, he wrote: "The shining of the shoes stood out strongly. So I remembered the black shoe polish and the black shoes, and when I heard the word 'black' they stood out as irrepressible as mountains."

In the light of the foregoing, it cannot longer be held that ideas are the unsubstantial things that tney are popularly supposed to be. A mental fact can no more be changed at will than can a physical fact. Indeed, the psychologist knows that the tyranny of ideas is the most difficult of all tyrannies to master. The person who is under the dominance of an unfortunate set of mental associations is no more to be blamed than is the individual who is the victim of an insidious physical malady. Those who fondly imagine that all human ills are purely mental and have thought for this reason that they can more easily be cured than if they were physical have little reason for the faith that is in them. It is indeed true that ideas can be weakened and even driven from consciousness, that new associations can be formed and old ones destroyed, but not by the mere desire of him who possesses them. It often takes days—yes, even months and years—to banish the undesirable thoughts, and sometimes, when we think that we have disposed of them and thrown them into outer darkness, they rise unbidden like the ghost of Banquo to disturb the feast of reason and the flow of soul.

New York City

# The Healing of a National Breach

BY DUDLEY H. MILES

[The author of this contribution is an instructor in English at Columbia University. He writes that the article was suggested to him by investigations he made in connection with the "Photographic History of the Civil War," newly published by the *Review of Reviews* Company. Our readers will remember two articles by Enoch Morgan Banks on this general subject that appeared in our issues of February 9 and July 13, 1911.—EDITOR.]

JAMES BRYCE, the optimistic Ambassador from England, recalled the other day, in addressing the New York Chamber of Commerce, that one of the grave problems that faced the nation in 1870 was sectional animosity. At that time he was in doubt as to the ultimate healing of the wounds inflicted by our Civil War. Speaking some forty years later, he declares that problem solved. Native observers of American life will agree with him. It is none the less instructive to recount some of the episodes in the growth of this happy reconciliation.

Mr. Bryce would in 1870 probably have settled upon Senator Charles Sumner as one who had deepened the breach between North and South by his negro legislation. Nevertheless, when he died on March 11, 1874, the Massachusetts delegation invited Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Congressman from Mississippi, to second the resolution for suspending the business of the House out of respect to his memory. His eulogy of the New Englander that 28th of April was expected to be only a perfunctory performance. But when he rose to speak the House and galleries became silent, and as he proceeded Speaker Blaine sat motionless, with tears running down his cheeks. Opponents in many a hot debate, Democrats and Republicans alike, were melted to tears. When he sat down, all seemed to hold their breath, as if to prolong the spell. Then came a burst of hearty and sympathetic applause such as had not been heard since the war. Of the speeches delivered in both houses Lamar's alone was sent by telegraph to all parts of the country. The seemingly excessive tribute was merited, because his eulogy was conceived in the most magnanimous spirit, closing with a plea for a fuller understanding and a closer union.

Two years later came the hundredth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, celebrated by the International Industrial Exposition at Philadelphia. The honor of writing the official cantata for this national thanksgiving was most significantly conferred upon the Southern poet, Sidney Lanier. The cantata, composed for Dudley Buck's music, was sung "in the open air, by a chorus of many hundred voices, and with the accompaniment of a majestic orchestra." Daniel Coit Gilman thus describes the event: "The devotional exercises awakened no sentiment of reverence. At length came the cantata. From the overture to the closing cadence it held the attention of the vast throng of listeners, and when it was concluded loud applause rang thru the air. A noble conception had been nobly rendered." The incident had a wider bearing. Lanier was the first Southern poet to give a full, clear voice to the spirit of nationality.

An equally enthusiastic demonstration occurred ten years later in New York City. The New England Society extended an urgent invitation to Henry W. Grady, then managing editor of the Atlanta *Constitution,* to attend the annual banquet on December 22, 1886. He was a leader in his native State of Georgia. His father had lost his life at the head of the forlorn hope directed by Gen. John B. Gordon against Ford Stedman only two weeks before the surrender at Appomattox. Yet the son looked back on the struggle with no bitterness. The outcome he accepted loyally. To innumerable rural audiences he preached the gospel of industrial alertness and national unity. However, as he was almost unknown in the North when he stepped into the banquet hall of the New England Society, he expected to make a mere formal response to the toast, "The

South." The occasion proved inspiring. "When I found myself on my feet," he said, describing the scene on his return to Atlanta, "every nerve in my body was strung as tight as a fiddle string, and all tingling. I knew then that I had a message for that assemblage, and as soon as I opened my mouth it came rushing out." This impromptu address, flashed over the country as "The New South," not only made Grady famous from coast to coast, but marked him as one of the potent influences in the unification of the once sundered sections.

That unification was actually taking place had been apparent at the death of General Grant in 1885. The last words made public from his bedside were: "I am thankful for the providential extension of my time to enable me to continue my work. I am further thankful, and in a much greater degree thankful, because it has enabled me to see for myself the happy harmony which has so suddenly sprung up between those engaged but a few short years ago in deadly conflict." The harmony was real. With only insignificant exceptions, the Southern press used language like this from the *Mobile Register:* "The South unites with the North in paying tribute to his memory. He saved the Union. For this triumph—and time has shown it to be a triumph for the South as well as the North—he is entitled to, and will receive, the grateful tribute of millions who, in the course of time, will crowd this continent with a hundred imperial States and spread to the world the blessings of republican freedom." Another paper of influence, the *Montgomery Advertiser,* remarked: "Looking at the life and character of General Grant from the broadest national standpoint, it is true to say that no man since Washington has better illustrated the genius of American institutions or the temper of Americans as a people."

A truer test of national spirit came in 1887, when it was shown that the survivors of the "lost cause" were as loyal to the Union as the survivors of the cause that won. In that year Adjutant General Drum suggested the return of the Confederate battle flags then in the War Department at Washington to the Governors of the States from whose troops they were captured. Tho the project was not carried out, the attitude of the North during the agitation may be seen in Senator Hoar's address of welcome to the R. E. Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans from Richmond, Va., delivered at Faneuil Hall, Boston. He said: "Your presence tonight is a token that the memories of four years cannot efface the memories of three hundred. . . . You have learned something of the Puritan. We, too, have learned to know as we never knew before the quality of the noble Southern stock; what courage in war; what attachment to home and State; what capacity for great affection and generous emotion; what aptness for command; above all, what constancy—that virtue beyond all virtues, without which no people can long be either great or free. . . . In the great and magnificent future which is before our country, you are to contribute a large share both of strength and of ornament."

The Southern spirit was equally admirable. When Governor Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia heard of the Northern protest over the return of the flags he said: "The country should not again be agitated by pieces of bunting that mean nothing now. The South is part and parcel of the Union today, and means to do her part toward increasing its prosperity and maintaining the peace of the republic." The leading Southern newspapers treated the subject in a similar manner. The *Atlanta Constitution* said the flags would have been received "as a solemn pledge that the last spark of resentment between the two best armies the sun ever shone on had died out forever." It, at the same time, recorded its belief that "the great American heart can neither be misled nor deterred. It has determined that there shall be peace. . . . The war is over—its results are fixed—its passions are dead; and its heroisms and sacrifices have bound this people together as they were never bound before." It was therefore no exaggeration for that eminent Mississippian, L. Q. C. Lamar, in his oration at Charleston, the center of secession, on the unveiling of the statue of Calhoun, the apostle of States' rights, to declare that the appeal to arms in 1861 guaranteed and established "the indissolubility of the

American Union and the universality of American freedom."

The progress of unification was furthered by the work of historians and biographers. Patriots like Lamar and Grady caught the heart of the people, but for permanence of good relations the public mind had also to be enlightened. Beginning with the last decade of the nineteenth century, students in American history who had been trained to scientific accuracy and impartiality in the growing universities of the country, brought into clear light the disputed causes of the war, and investigated the inner nature of the conflict and its results. The immediate effect was not always pacific. When a life of the Southern romancer, William Gilmore Simms, appeared in 1892, certain chapters that discussed without reserve his political activities raised such a storm of criticism that the young biographer was threatened with the loss of his position in a Southern college. Within ten years, however, many who still disagreed with the conclusions of the book were ready to admit the right of the author to express his opinion frankly and fearlessly. Richmond itself turned out to give him an enthusiastic welcome.

A broader influence was exerted by the novelists. The South took pride in the recognition of its writers by Northern magazines and publishers. The emergence of a new author was an occasion for demonstrations of sectional enthusiasm which at the same time bound the section to the nation by giving it a conscious share in the national life. Then came the vogue of the historical novel. For a time it seemed as if the Civil War and Reconstruction periods were the only ones novelists knew anything about. But, tho the field was much overworked, this activity had a salutary influence in acquainting the whole country with Southern civilization and conditions. Indeed, one of these novels was reviewed at some length in a periodical of national weight devoted almost exclusively to politics and industrial progress. The prophecy of Lamar, "Know each other and you will love each other," was proving true.

The final stage in unification may be found in that ninety days' frolic known as the War with Spain. Congress removed all discriminations against former Confederate officers. Wheeler's brigade at Santiago revived memories of his Civil War raids, and inspired many a generous poem like John Howard Jewett's "Joined the Blues." Indeed, North and South were drawn into relations of exultant brotherhood. The sacrifice of blood and gold in the cause of an oppressed people fostered an intensity of patriotism that lifted national life from the individualism and sectionalism that had lingered on since the Civil War. This new patriotism was no spasmodic affair of the moment. Political parties were still fervidly debating about imperialism and the colonial policy when the assassination of McKinley, in 1901, startled the whole country. Prof. William P. Trent, an acute observer, once remarked: "I recall vividly how I had to make a flying trip from North to South at the time, and how impressed I was with the fact that not a particle of difference could be noticed between the sections; both were deep in grief. I should say that few events of our time have brought out our essential unity more clearly than his assassination."

How true the observation was may be judged from an incident almost unnoticed at the time. On February 24, 1905, a bill for returning the Confederate flags was passed in Congress without a single dissenting vote, without even a single moment's debate. This result was not due to careful prearrangement. It was due to the spontaneous unanimity among the representatives of a harmonious people—a silent but impressive proof of the completeness of our union. Despite the lingering of hoary prejudices in a few scattered citadels, the celebrations of this fiftieth year since the opening of hostilities between North and South show that Ambassador Bryce is not mistaken. The problem that looked so threatening in 1870 has been solved, thanks to the character of the American people, and all faces are turned toward the new problems arising from our stupendous growth and complex development.

New York City.

# Literature

## Flights of Fiction

After reading the following eleven novels we are reminded of that childhood classic concerning the diverse temperaments of certain geese:

> "One flew east and one flew west;
> One flew o'er the cuckoo's nest."

Our modern novelists seem to have similar tendencies. Something new, something different — something "o'er the cuckoo's nest," seems to be the animating influence controlling fiction, no matter to what extreme points of thought or of scenery it carries the writer.

Norman Duncan's *The Measure of a Man*[1] is one of a trilogy of semi-religious books and takes precedence over the remaining ten of this review in its "differentness." It is a story of the great wooded and ice-bound North. John Fairmeadow, the hero, comes into one of those lonely settlements of evil so much exploited in fiction, but so rarely interpreted beyond the bloody drunkenness of them. Fairmeadow would be the conventional preacher-comrade typical of the evangelistic novel were it not for Mr. Duncan's power of strange illusion, which makes the redemption of Swamp's End by Fairmeadow poetically symbolic and daringly dramatic. *The Singer of the Kootenay*,[2] with its scenes also laid in the Far North, is the kind of story which prejudices the average reader against religious novels. Presumably the author found it impossible to construct a hero from a publican and sinner, have him sing his way to the ministry, and not at the same time make him an anemic Christian, with a hysterically religious feminine counterpart. The author of "The Rosary" has not been so fortunate in conceiving her latest novel, *The Following of the Star*.[3] The heroine, whose fortune is contingent upon her marriage, bribes a young minister to marry her by offering him means to carry on his missionary labors. She marries him and speeds him on his way to Africa the very day of their wedding. Such a plot would seem to offer limitless opportunity for adventures by the missionary husband among the unfriendly heathen and for complications at home, but the author ignores these and reduces the story to an uninteresting correspondence between husband and wife. Pure romance would have been more acceptable than five hundred pages of vague allegory and cumbersome letters. In *Victor Ollnee's Discipline*[4] Mr. Hamlin Garland has taken a quite different flight from that to which we are accustomed in his too realistic interpretations of the West. This is the story of the struggle of a young college-bred man against the phenomena of the psychic as presented thru his mother as a medium. This conflict forms the motive of the novel, but Mr. Garland fails to impress us with the quality of his hero's final conviction of the truth of the psychic, perhaps on account of the author's personal skepticism. The book has value only as a collection of seances well narrated. Mr. Coolidge is still writing about Western ranch life, but his latest novel, *The Texican*,[5] has fallen short of "Hidden Water," which appeared last year. *The Texican* is a story of skillful theft and maudlin drunkenness. Dozens of Western novels have dealt so thoroly with the ingenuity of cattle thieves and the shame of the law in that section of our country that Mr. Coolidge is only repeating an old story. In fact, the only story which seems to bear limitless repetition is the detective story. Suspicion remains a constant source of entertaining speculation which quite reaches its hight in *When No Man Pursueth*,[6] a story of the

[1] The Measure of a Man. By Norman Duncan. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.

[2] The Singer of the Kootenay. By Robert E. Knowles. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.

[3] The Following of the Star. By Florence L. Barclay. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

[4] Victor Ollnee's Discipline. By Hamlin Garland. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.30.

[5] The Texican. By Dane Coolidge. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

[6] When No Man Pursueth. By Mrs. Belloc Lowndes. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.35.

slow, secret poisoning of a woman and the efforts of a young doctor to diagnose the case. Admirers of Conan Doyle may doubtless discover many errors of deduction, but they cannot deny the interest of the dramatic events which make up the narrative. Mr. Tracy in *The Silent Barrier*[7] has taken the shadow of a story, cast it in the mountains of Switzerland, and has thereby given it enough scenery and atmosphere to hold it together. There is the triangle of a hero and a heroine and a villain, but it is not the people, but the scenery, that makes the story. On the other hand the atmosphere and scenery of *In the Shadow of Islam*[8] are a transparent mask for a narrative of progressive politics in Turkey, with the problematic question of race antipathies to form complications. After a series of religious, psychic and political novels we are glad to find three in which the romance of narrative is the predominant feature. *The Transfiguration of Miss Philura*[9] is an ingenious storiet, in which a quiet little spinster takes some theories of new thought to heart and works out her own romantic salvation with surprising success. *Cap'n Warren's Wards*,[10] a delightful story by Joseph C. Lincoln, will recall "Coniston" to admirers of that book. Cap'n Warren, with his dry wit and unexpected capabilities, belongs in the class with Mr. Churchill's stuttering hero. Cap'n Warren, a Cape Cod countryman, is appointed guardian of his rich brother's two children, and the story is chiefly concerned with his disciplining of the two. *Bypaths in Dixie*,[11] with Mammy Phyllis as a feminine Uncle Remus, is a collection of negro stories which, tho not so familiarly known as those immortalized by Mr. Harris, yet have that same quality of the dramatic and imaginative which ought to make "Miss Race Hoss's Party" quite as valuable an asset to nursery lore as "Br'er Rabbit and the Tar Baby."

[7] THE SILENT BARRIER. *By Louis Tracy.* New York: Edward J. Clode. $1.25.

[8] IN THE SHADOW OF ISLAM. *By Demetra Vaka.* Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25.

[9] THE TRANSFIGURATION OF MISS PHILURA. *By Florence Morse Kingsley.* New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.25.

[10] CAP'N WARREN'S WARDS. *By Joseph C. Lincoln.* New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

[11] BYPATHS IN DIXIE. *By Sarah Johnson Cocke.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

## Immortality Among the Egyptians

DR. BUDGE, in his early connection with the British Museum, was devoted to the Assyrian and Babylonian monuments gathered there, but with his elevation to the very responsible post of keeper of the Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities there he turned his attention more to Syriac, Coptic and particularly Egyptian manuscripts and remains, and has published many learned volumes. The one of his works with which the present is most in line is the two sumptuous volumes on the Egyptian gods, to which two new volumes* are a noble counterpart, altho we must mention his three volumes of the "Theban Recension of the Book of the Dead," published in 1897, and following his facsimile edition of the "Papyrus of Ani." These prolonged studies have fitted him to prepare the present volume, which will be of importance in the comparative history of religion.

Dr. Budge, as is known, for he has previously defended it, believes that the Egyptians from the earliest times believed in one great supreme god, to whom the name *Neter* was given, a *deus exsuperantissimus* among the inferior gods, who might be treated as his subordinates, having special fields of control; while he remained too distant for much personal worship. This religion is regarded as indigenous or African, not imported from the West, but coming perhaps from the native tribes of the Sudan. In charge of an expedition from the British Museum far up the Nile Dr. Budge has had very favorable opportunities to study the present religious notions of these people, who have, he believes, retained much of their ancient religious ideas; and he has developed the subject in an interesting way, with citations from many African travelers.

But the present volume is devoted to Osiris, whose worship, with that of Isis, became so popular thruout the Roman Empire. One of the two great temples whose ruins dominate Palmyra was that

*OSIRIS AND THE EGYPTIAN RESURRECTION. *By E. A. Wallis Budge.* Keeper of the Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities in the British Museum. Illustrated after Drawings from Egyptian Papyri and Monuments. 2 Vols. 8vo. Pp. xxxv, 404; viii, 430. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $10.50.

of Osiris. The author, with a wealth of illustrations, gives the reader the story of Osiris as given by the monuments, the various forms under which he was figured, the story how he was killed—for he had a human body—by his enemy Seb and his body dismembered, and how he was restored to life by his son Horus and after this resurrection was admitted into heaven as a chief god, and became there the judge of the souls of the dead while Thoth held the scales which weighed their heart. Osiris was thus a popular god, much more popular than Ra, the sun god. All this and much more is elaborated with extracts from the texts, both hieroglyphic and in translation, as well as by many copies of Egyptian scenes. One is constantly surprised at the immense extent of the Egyptian art and literary matter that has come down to us and has been so patiently recovered by scholars. Only Ra can be compared with Osiris in religious interest, and he only because as the sun god he seems cognate to the Syrian Baal and the Babylonian Shamash, whose name we have in the biblical Samson. But it is a deeper interest that attaches itself to Osiris, for he is the center of the doctrine of the resurrection and the future life, which dominated Egyptian religion as completely as it has the Christian and the Mazdean. We are much indebted to Dr. Budge for this important work.



THEODORE DREISER

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**Jennie Gerhardt.** By Theodore Dreiser. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.35

This story of a beautiful young girl who begins life as a scrub-woman, will remind the reader, curiously, of many

other heroines. Moore's Esther Waters was also a servant girl, and Zangwill's Merely Mary Ann scrubbed floors and hallways for her living, but Jennie Gerhardt resembles them distantly. Lily in Sudermann's "Song of Songs" has much of Jennie's pathetic gentleness of nature, making each the easy prey of better instructed selfishness. DuMaurier's "Trilby," too, had so little of self in her make-up that she lacked the protection of self-respect. Jennie's story of self-forgetful sacrifice is told with the baldest simplicity, with no tragic hightening of the situation. It is like a gray day—all the landscape keyed low, and not a gleam of cheerful sunlight anywhere. It has the sort of fatalism which grows out of character. Jennie is weak and gentle, with a passion for self-immolation, and that makes her tragedy not a red tragedy of hate nor a black one of despair, but the gray commonplace one of a woman whom the world has cast out as a sinner, yet who never feels herself quite vile, because her impulse had always been to love and to serve those around her. Poor Jennie is morbidly grateful to those who help her family, and she does not stop to scrutinize the motives of her benefactors. She is a dreamer, too, living in a world of her own—which was necessary if she were to live at all. Two men make her the victim of her own pity and generosity; yet, tho they are admittedly evil, the author sees each situation from their point of view, so calmly that he seems unduly cold-blooded. We miss the warm indignation that should fire his heart at sight of their cruelty. Several of the characters in summing up Jennie say: "She is a good woman," but we wonder if so much soft-heartedness is really "good." Jennie's wretched story might have been so different if at any crisis of it she had had more sense and less sweetness. The novel begins with sorrow and ends with an interrogation. The lives it has passed in review seem all so futile and meaningless. There is no lift to the spirit, as when we read of suffering bravely borne to some end, however dimly apprehended. The author is either a fool or a genius. At first we were annoyed by his failure to make the most of his situations, and by his repeatedly missing, apparently thru mere stupidity, opportunities for fine dramatic climaxes. But gradually the possibility dawned upon us that the author was deliberately keeping down the emotional tone and that he was exercising as great art in avoiding sensational scenes as other authors do in contriving them.

**The Ideal of Jesus.** By William Newton Clarke. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Dr. Clarke has put the religious world under still greater obligation to him by adding another book to his list of noteworthy publications. His gracious and winning manner of presentation, his clear and leisurely style, his accurate and convincing biblical interpretations, above all his deep, searching thought, are here utilized in elucidating the most important and profound elements in Christianity. For Professor Clarke rightly claims that *The Ideal of Jesus* "represents his contribution to humanity better than anything else we can mention," however difficult it may be to define or even perfectly discern that ideal. For the basic facts in his discussion the author relies entirely on the Synoptic Gospels; largely on St. Mark. His exclusion of the Gospel of St. John from his sources is not due to the unsettled questions of authorship and date, but to the certainty that the Johannine materials have been cast in the mold of some other mind than that of Jesus. "Utterances," he says, "that have been consciously recast by another mind, however true their spiritual testimony may be, cannot rightly be used for the purpose of setting forth the actual ideal of the living Jesus himself." The rich spiritual qualities of the book, the absence of all polemic tone, and its suggestive interpretations of the mind and purpose of Christ give it extraordinary value for the preacher, but no reader can fail to profit greatly from so clear and persuasive an exposition of the many-sided ideal of Jesus. Dr. Clarke's keen vision of truth, broad sympathies and wealth of experience were never used to better purpose than in this volume, which should be on the table of every thoughtful minister and student of the Gospels.

**Ship's Company.** By W. W. Jacobs. With 34 Illustrations by Will Owen. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Not all the diverting tales gathered together in this volume concern mariners and their world afloat or ashore, but enough of them to justify the title do so, and Mr. Jacobs won his reputation by telling us about British tars on the main and in the pub. He has lost neither his droll humor nor his skill as an historian of the "lower orders." W. W. Jacobs is not, however, a writer to discuss. He is essentially an author for reading purposes. English as he is, his stories are as thoroly enjoyable from the American standpoint as O. Henry's are from the English.



SOME OF MR. JACOBS'S "SHIP'S COMPANY"
(Scribner's)

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**The Iron Woman.** By Margaret Deland. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.35.

*The Iron Woman* is a tragedy of motherhood. The quartet of young people come and go; play together as children; love, quarrel and make up; are vivid, beautiful, faulty, immature creatures, but the figure that dominates the book is that of Sarah Maitland, the Iron Woman. An extraordinary woman, with the mind of a great financier and the heart of a child, carrying heavy responsibilities in her great iron-works as well as the ablest of manufacturers, a busy, powerful leader of industry; but helpless to rear and train her only son, whom she idolizes. Her pathetic efforts to undo the wrong she had done him by her indulgence, by cutting him off from his inheritance, burn deep into our sympathies. She is a great woman, but not to be comprehended by her light-natured, spoiled only son, nor by a timid and conventional stepdaughter. The stormy-tempered heroine, Elizabeth, never wins our sympathy with her insane rages, in one of which she spoils three lives, her own included. David Richie is more attractive, and his mother, Helena, is the same gentle and lovable person that Dr. Lavendar, whom we miss in this sequel, watched out of sight at the close of "The Awakening of Helena Richie." Her self-conquest brings a rich reward when she is able to save David at the crisis of his life. Long ago Dr. Lavendar had said to Helena Richie:

> "My child, your secret belongs to your Heavenly Father. It is never to be taken from His hands except for one reason: to save some other child of His. Never for any smaller reason of peace of mind to yourself."

Helena Richie, with all her loveliness, fades into insignificance beside Sarah Maitland. The Iron Woman is as strong as a man and, at heart, as sensitive and modest as a girl. That with all her powerful mind she was incapable of understanding her son was her tragedy

and his. We pity her and respect her, and most of the interest of the book vanishes when she leaves it, "a great tower falling and crumbling in upon itself," and the sorrows and anxieties of the others look small in comparison with that great, silent grief at Blair's unworthiness, which at last broke his mother's heart. Blair, Elizabeth and David work out their salvation from the worst effects of Elizabeth's crazy temper, Blair's selfishness, and David's longing for revenge upon the man who has wronged him. Helena Richie has the courage to risk her son's love in order to save him. It is a painful story, except for the great portrait of Sarah Maitland, which is to be compared only, among the books of the year, to Maxwell's wonderful characterization of Mrs. Thompson.

**The Quest of the Silver Fleece.** A Novel. By W. E. Burghardt DuBois, author of "The Souls of Black Folk." Illustrated by H. S. De Lay. 12mo, pp. 434. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.35.

What will not Professor DuBois write? We had known him as a student of statistics, a collector and arranger of economic facts in reference to negro life, and again as the author of the best book which from the inside eloquently and pleadingly opens to white people the souls of black folk; but this is a new venture into the field of fiction which several other men of more or less color have entered, but no one so well equipt as Professor DuBois. His first venture is no failure. Of course, it is a race story and a very interesting one, and admirably told with the true artist's touch. Its scene is in Alabama, and it lingers about a school something like what the Misses Thorne's has been in Calhoun, where white women from the North devote themselves to the task of teaching colored youth. There is the rich, aristocratic planter, who hates the school, but finally endows it, and the Northern merchant and mill owner; but the chief interest centers in the ambitious colored boy and the wild colored girl of the swamp and their growth to culture, power and love. The author has put into the story all his wealth of justice and passion, and not merely as a romance, but as a study of race psychology it is well worth the reading.

**The Better Country.** By Dana W. Bartlett. Boston: The C. M. Clark Publishing Company. Pp. 555. $1.50.

No great literary art has gone to the writing of *The Better Country*. The style is bald and without grace or dignity. The arrangement of the book is poor, and the subjects are miscellaneous and lacking in correlation. Nevertheless, Mr. Bartlett has produced a little book which ought to be in every household and school in the country, and which should be read, not only by men and women interested in the prosperity and well-being of the country, but by every boy and girl in whom may be awakened a spirit of social service and of true patriotism. In the short space of this one volume Mr. Bartlett has brought together the many lines of progress which are now being followed by the Government of the United States. He tells of irrigation, forest preservation, roads and waterways, life-saving and education, and of the combat with disease in plants, animals and mankind. He also describes the work on the Panama Isthmus, both of building the Canal, and for the welfare of the workers. The work in cities—social settlements, care of infant life, and efforts to combat the tenement evil are not neglected, and Mr. Bartlett devotes a chapter to the progress of the nation toward greater democracy—the movement for the initiative, referendum and recall. Taken as a whole it is an account of the beneficent work of Government in its collectivist activities—its new sphere as distinguished from the older individualistic conception of the duties of government—the defense of the country from external enemies and the policing of society. It is a curious lack in a man writing from Los Angeles, where woman suffrage has so recently been adopted, that while Mr. Bartlett heartily commends woman suffrage as practised in Norway, Sweden, Australia and New Zealand, not even in describing the trend toward greater democracy does he make any mention of the extraordinary and widespread demand for the vote by the women of the nation which is so largely inspired by the desire of women to take their part in social service and national uplift.

**The Revolutionary War and the Military Policy of the United States.** By Francis Vinton Greene. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50

General Greene promises to write a three-volume history of the wars of the United States, and has now produced the first volume, on the Revolution, as an earnest of his good intentions. The book is clear and direct, and as interesting as technical military history often is. Thru it runs a strain of appeal for a standing army—a large standing army; and in the closing chapter the military policy of the United States, in its incorrigible reliance upon the militia, is adversely criticised. The maps are numerous and admirable, being borrowed from the author's West Point classmate. Mr. Charles W. Burrows, who had them made some time ago to illustrate the extensive history by E. M. Avery, to which he has given such whole-hearted devotion.

**Charles Darwin and Other English Thinkers,** with reference to their religious and ethical value. By S. Parkes Cadman. Boston: The Pilgrim Press. $1.25.

This is based upon a series of lectures delivered in the fall of 1910 before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. Dr. Cadman is himself an English thinker of the honest, vigorous, sturdy sort, who welcomes truth even tho it shocks and displaces old beliefs. He is, therefore, akin to Darwin, Huxley, Mill, James Martineau, and Matthew Arnold, and speaks of them and for them with sympathy and authority. On page 30 he says: "When Weismann said that the wonderful results of evolution were brought about as tho they were guided by a supreme intelligence, he spoke better than he knew. Theologians and men of faith need no longer be afraid of science. They can accept the reign of law and they can rejoice in it. It is confirmatory in many ways of the greatest and most Christian ideas they can entertain concerning the workmanship of the all-wise God." As the eloquent preacher of the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn, Dr. Cadman, in the ten years of his pastorate, has added 2,000 members to his flock, an unusual number being cultured and thoughtful men, and this book will widen his audience.



*Charles the Second.*

**The Gay King.** Charles II: His Court and Times. By Dorothy Senior. Frontispiece and 16 illustrations. Pp. 362. New York: Brentano's. $3.50.

If you'd write bi-og-raphy
Take care that your hero be
A high-born person, *incompris.*
—*Old Ballad.*

It isn't even necessary, perhaps, that he be high-born. Take Rousseau, for example; he was lowly enough in pedigree as in morals; but not too lowly to be whitewashed nowadays. He didn't commit suicide, and he *was* wronged by the Encyclopedists and by every one else (a "conspiracy," you see), and those five children sent to the foundling asylum weren't his, even if they were Thérèse's. And such a "gay king" as Charles II of England is neither too gay nor too kingly to be whitewashed. "Few have been more widely misunderstood. . . . Black he certainly was—but he was not the devil." Devilish enough, however, to furnish excellent gossip. The biography by Dorothy Senior is decidedly entertaining; full of anecdote and conversation. The Restoration was, when all is said, a brilliant period—tho brilliant with the phosphorescence of decay.

## Literary Notes

From Henry Holt & Co. we receive *The Ring of the Nibelung Stories*, retold from the music dramas by Filson Young, with metrical translations of lyrical portions by Eric Mackagan, this being the second American from the sixth English edition ($1.50). It is an exceedingly well made book and the composition of it is wholly respectable.

....Says the Boston *Transcript*, editorially:

"The long anticipated 'row' over 'The Playboy' has come, not when and where it was expected—to wit, in Boston—but in New York. These truculent Irishmen, who would deny to others the right to listen undisturbed to a play that they happened to dislike, blustered and threatened here and did nothing in the theatre, except to emit a few timid hisses and outcries that volleys of applause and a vigilant policeman or two quickly suppressed. In New Haven, the chief of police who exercises what is called an intelligent and needful supervision of the acted drama, mistook 'Blanco Posnet' for 'The Playboy,' duly censored Shaw's play, which he believed to be Synge's, and for a day even the most bellicose Hibernian smiled at him. In Dublin nobody thinks of 'demonstrating' nowadays against 'The Playboy,' but everybody, even the participants, smiles over the memories and the tales that are told of those demonstrations. The militant Hibernians of New York have fallen into an old and out-moded Dublin fashion. So to do may have been truculent and soothing, but it was not intelligent."

The *Transcript* goes on to deny the right of fanatics to oppose "the common right of all of us to act what plays in the theater we choose, and to see what plays we choose, so long as they do not offend against common and elementary decency." Continuing:

"The unintelligence of the whole proceeding lies rather in the taking of a very romantic, literary and fantastic play as a literal representation of ordinary Irish life and character. It lies in the complete obtuseness of the objectors to 'The Playboy' to the fine idea that runs thru all this fantasy of wild imagination and wilder word that a man lives up to what his environment believes him to be, and that a full life, whatever be the illusions of it, is better than a starved one. It lies most of all in the taking of a romantic and fantastic pleasure of the theatre as tho it were a solemn indictment of all Irishmen as habitual parricides and admirers of parricides. As soon try Shakespeare's comedies, or Gilbert's operettas, by the tests of reality and statistics."

We reproduce the words of the editor of the very respectable and highly conservative Boston newspaper because they are so notably fair and free from passion. In New York it would be difficult so admirably to control oneself in discussing the organized rowdyism of certain "patriotic" societies. Elder Daniels tells his brother, in Shaw's play, "The Shewing Up," that "What keeps America today the purest of the nations is that when she's not working she's too drunk to hear the voice of the tempter." Yet thus far no Americans have thrown potatoes at the Irish players who act the play in New York. American accept the Shavian play as comedy, in part, tho its author calls it "a sermon in crude melodrama." Why don't the self-called Irish Americans show that *they* understand comedy?

....A small volume entitled *Lee's Invasion of Northwest Virginia in 1861* (A. B. Hall, Glencoe, Ill., $1.25) has been published privately by its author, Granville Davisson Hall. It prints much of the original correspondence from the Official Records. The chief aim of the author is to expose the inconsistency of the State of Virginia in seceding from the Union on the ground of coercion, yet, at the same moment, using every effort to coerce its own western counties and prevent them from forming a new State

....According to the *Pall Mall Gazette* Mr. Barrie found his original for the Maggie Wylie of "What Every Woman Knows" in his mother; and many of the sayings and doings of that heroine were inspired by her. Thus when Maggie objects to her brother sitting in the best chair (which she covers up carefully before retiring), Barrie was thinking of his mother's saying, "I wouldna sit in the fine chair, James." Maggie produces her knitting on all occasions, just as her prototype "had her stockings always on the wires for odd moments."

....In the years from 1896 to 1903 the late Dr. Michael L. Rodkinson, with immense labor and boundless enthusiasm, issued ten octavo volumes of his translation of the Talmud. We more than once called attention to this monumental work which is now once more offered to the public in a second edition by the Talmud Publishing Company of Boston. It is a work for libraries, and for scholars both Jewish and Christian, for we are too little familiar with this great collection of the laws and institutions of Judaism. We are glad once more to call the attention of the public to it, assured that even the curious reader will find much in it to interest him, while the psychologist and much more the student of religion may well devote many hours to its study.

....The author of "The Psychology of Religious Experience," Edward Scribner Ames, Ph. D., is not only Assistant Professor of Philosophy in the University of Chicago, but also the minister of the Hyde Park Church of the Disciples of Christ. From time to time some of his sermons have been separately printed. A half dozen of these bearing on *The Divinity of Christ* (Chicago: Bethany Press) are now published in a small volume authorized by his church. Dr. Ames does not deny being a liberal, but strongly objects to being styled a "Unitarian," quoting with enthusiasm a saying of one of the early leaders of his denomination: "I am neither a Unitarian nor a Trinitarian, but strive to be simply a Christian." The sermons are thoughtful, moderate in tone, and straightforward in expression.

....Ten of Miss Margaret Slattery's delightful talks to young people on themes of daily interest are found in the little volume entitled *Just Over the Hill* (Pilgrim Press; 50 cents). Each subject is illumined by incidents and anecdotes handled in an attractive way.

....In *Visions and Revelations* (Scribners), Rev. J. T. Dean, M. A., of Coldingham, has given a popular exposition of the Book of Revelation. Mr. Dean seeks to interpret the pictures and sayings of the book in the light of their immediate and contemporary meaning and application to the lives of those who needed encouragement and hope in the sufferings necessitated by the conditions prevalent in the Roman Empire toward the close of the first century. The tone of the work is healthful and bracing.

...Two revised Hymnals have just been brought out to meet the changing needs of Church worship and to embody the new materials that are accumulating, especially such as give voice to the growing social consciousness and emphasize the Kingdom of God among men. *The Hymnal, Revised*, is published by the Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia, and *Unity Hymns and Chorals* (50 cents), revised and enlarged, with service elements, comes from the Unity Publishing Company, of Chicago. The latter book still retains the cut-leaf feature of its predecessor, whereby any tune may be set over any hymn.

...The readers of THE INDEPENDENT, who have so long enjoyed the correspondence of Mr. Justin McCarthy, will be interested in a reference to him in the "Memoirs" of Lady St. Helier, who has written her reminiscences of the leading Englishmen whom she has known. She writes as follows:

> He was much more the man of action than the politician. His heart was in his books and in his literary work, and he was entirely unfitted to be a member of the House Rule party. Generated, accomplished, gentle by nature, full of imagination, he was more fitted for a life of study than for the turmoil of politics. He had not even the appearance of a patriot, and in all the stormy time which he passed thru in the House of Commons, with its victories and its defeats, his heart was always in his little study. He exercised, however, a great influence on the rising men of the Home Rule party, thus in a sense justifying Parnell's choice, and his efforts were always used in the interests of peace, but he was no match for the combative spirits to whom he was allied. He had a great affection and admiration for Mr. Parnell, who, in spite of his cynical description of him, really appreciated and deferred to Mr. McCarthy's opinion. Those who knew him were extremely anxious to have and that he should have succeeded him for many years from [illegible] in London one realized how proper it is to see him with the dignities that have accrued to him all his life. He was one of the people of whom we love a great deal at our time, and there never was any objection on the part of his numerous successors to accord him, on all occasions, the most distinguished position in London society. Lady Dorothy Neville and others have always been most kind to me, and always welcome."

## Pebbles

WILLIS.—How's his credit? Does he pay?
Gillis.—O, yes. He always pays something down and never pays anything up.—*Puck.*

SOME cities are concerned with street car problems—Indianapolis is satisfied with its Shanks Mayor.

"IT is a thousand pities," says the New York *Evening Post*, "that Champ Clark and William J. Bryan cannot be rolled into one." But we should roll them farther than that, if we knew how.

HEWITT.—I believe in the greatest good of the greatest number.
Jewett.—Yes, and you think the greatest number is number one!—*Puck.*

FIRST Little Suffragette—"Don't you want a dolly that talks?"
Second Little Suffragette—"No, I want one that breaks windows."—*New York Sun.*

"How did that story pan out about the man up the Bronx who found the big hailstone on his back stoop this morning?" asked the city editor.
"Nothing in it," replied the reporter. "He discovered it wasn't a hailstone, after all. The iceman left it there."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

"PEPYS was a remarkable man."
"Yes," replied the man who isn't especially literary. "I understand he is one of the few people who managed to stick to it after they started in to keep a diary."—*Washington Star.*

The Chicago *Tribune* reprints from the East Dubuque *Register* this gem of ray serene:

> He attacked [illegible] like the magnate does the steel, legions [illegible] devoted friends.

In the same excellent journal we read an advertisement that originally appeared in the *Economist*, an advertisement of a bank for sale "in goop farming section in western Illinois." We have always wondered where the Goops lived, and are grateful for the information. Who says advertisements are less instructive than the rest of the paper? But it is the Erie *Record* that achieves literary greatness without the artful aid of the compositor. "Mr. Rodgers butchered Monday," we read there. We hope he never kills Friday—for that would be too much like a lynching.

CYRIL MAUDE had been reviewing "The English Novel Before Shakespeare," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and, the review finished, he wrote to a friend, "What an excellent and readable book it is!" I used to say of another French critic:

> One English critic's their dull wits keep training
> When—enter Taine! and all is entertaining

But the epigram would be far truer if it could be adapted to Jusserand. For example:

> A Frenchman comes into English fields
> Of letters, seldom has a keen stand;
> But if there's one to whom objection can't
> 'Tis Jusserand—he has the key-crowds



# The New Hampshire Historical Society Building

THE new home of the New Hampshire Historical Society, the gift of Edward Tuck, of Paris, was dedicated at Concord, N. H., on November 23, 1911. The building is of Concord granite, with interior decorations of steel, concrete, marble and bronze. The most impressive feature is the sculptured group by Daniel Chester French, and the main rotunda, octagonal in form, with ceiling arched and vaulted, in Old Convent gray Siena marble, and its stairway, breaking to the right and left. The stairway leads to the second story, and the massive tablet of bronze, the gift of Hon. Benjamin A. Kimball, telling in simple words the story of the gift:

"This building was presented to the New Hampshire Historical Society by Edward Tuck, Anno Domini, 1910. This tablet was given by Benjamin Ames Kimball to express and perpetuate the gratitude of the society for the munificence of Edward Tuck."

The entrance to the rotunda is thru the heavy bronze grill, over which is the group by Daniel Chester French. It consists of two figures, male and female, kneeling on either side of a shield bearing the seal of the historical society and surmounted by an owl, as the symbol of wisdom. The aged female figure on the right represents ancient history. She holds in her right hand a skull symbolizing the dead past, and is studying a tablet upon which her left hand rests—the tablet representing the records of the past.

From the rotunda corridors run to the east and west, the former terminating in the main lecture room, finished in white marble. On the west is the reading room, with a fireplace at the south end, over which on a background of marble, in letters of bronze, are recorded the names of those who contributed to the fund for the purchase of the lot and care of the building.

The books are arranged on shelves on the side of the room, leaving the center for the desk of the librarian and the reading table.

In the assembly hall light at night is furnished from electric lamps which are placed in the center of the ceiling panels while in the reading room light is furnished by bronze electric candelabra, arranged on the pillars on either side of the

apartment. On either side of the corridors are the various committee and administration rooms.

On the second floor the rotunda is finished in Caen stone and the opening to the room below is protected by a heavy railing of bronze. On this floor is the exhibition room, with flooring of brick tiling, and lighted from the ceiling. On the west end is the stock room, with shelves sufficient to furnish room for the accretions to the library of the society for many years to come.

All the walls of the building are tinted in light colors, which contrast with the white of the ceilngs.

In the basement is the newspaper room, the heating and ventilating apparatus and the mechanism which controls by means of compressed air the windows in the top lights on the roof of the structure.

Mr. Tuck, in his presentation address, spoke in part as follows:

It is my office in the ceremonies of today formally to present this building to the New Hampshire Historical Society, preparatory to its official dedication. I am pleased to be able to present to the society a building the urgent need of which has existed for so many years, one that it will possess in its own right and that will be worthy of what is believed to be one of the most valuable historical libraries in the United States. It is an even greater pleasure to have this opportunity to testify to my loyalty to my native State by causing to be built in its capital city and of its own imperishable granite, a structure which I have intended should be, in its perfection of artistic design and of material execution, a source of gratification and pride for all time to the people of New Hampshire. In the monumental sculpture over the portal of the building we have the grandest specimen of the artistic work of a son of our own State, one of America's most celebrated sculptors, Daniel Chester French.

There are in the State of New Hampshire two institutions of which we, the sons of the State, have just reason to be especially proud; Dartmouth College and the Historical Society.

Miss Edna Dean Proctor read a poem entitled "The Mountain Maid," from which we print the last two stanzas:

O the Mountain Maid, New Hampshire!
For beauty and wit and will
I'll pledge her, in draughts from her crystal springs,
Rarest on plain or hill!
New York is a princess in purple
By the gems of her cities crowned;
Illinois with the garland of Ceres
Her tresses of gold has bound,
Queen of the limitless prairies
Whose great sheaves heap the ground;

And out by the vast Pacific,
Their gay young sisters say:
"Ours are the mines of the Indies,
And the treasures of far Cathay";
And the dames of the South walk proudly
Where the fig and the orange fall
And, hid in the high magnolias,
The mocking thrushes call;
But the Mountain Maid, New Hampshire,
Is the rarest of them all!

Addresses were also made by Governor Robert Perkins Bass, of New Hampshire; Hon. Charles Francis Adams; Guy Lowell; President Ernest Fox Nichols, of Dartmouth College; Senator Jacob H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire; Prof. George Lyman Kittredge; Hon. Charles R. Corning, and Frank B. Sanborn. The president of the New Hampshire Historical Society is Daniel Hall and the secretary is Henry A. Kimball.



# The Independent

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## The Confession

WHO believed that the McNamara brothers were guilty of the crimes and murders attributed to them? Almost everybody. It was incredible that such a succession of dynamite explosions should occur, meant to destroy a single class of structures put up by non-union labor, without somebody interested in the destructions, and able to find money and energy for it, being responsible; and the evidence published was enough to make it almost certain that these were among the guilty men. Who were those that disbelieved, or tried to disbelieve, their guilt? Samuel Gompers, as head of the American Federation of Labor, believed them innocent. They told him they were and he easily accepted their word. So the leaders of various unions of organized labor believed them innocent, and they had already raised, before the trial began, $190,000 for the defense, and were planning by assessments to raise a million. They were utterly blinded.

Why were they so blinded? It is not enough to say that a man must be supposed innocent till proved guilty; that is a legal principle, but not a social or a business one. When there is evidence against a man who is as yet untried the citizen has the same right as the grand jury which presents an indictment to withhold judgment either way, or even to believe him guilty. These willing believers could not but have known in their bottom hearts that people high in the counsels of their order were in a shameful conspiracy, and that the evidence pointed to Indianapolis. Their duty was plainly to make thoro investigation and find the facts which now they know too late by confession. Why did they not do it? Why did they instead raise an enormous fund, by assessment on the whole country, without finding out whether it was to be used for defending an innocent man, or shielding a guilty one, possibly by subornation and bribery, means by which not a few guilty men have escaped?

Now that the two McNamaras have confest, and Mr. Gompers says the outcome will do no good to union labor, and everybody knows it must injure it as hitherto conducted, a universal cry of condemnation and detestation rises from all the leaders. They cry that the two men have been traitors to federated labor and ought to swing for it. We do not doubt that with many of them this is an honest feeling; but with others the anger is because they have owned up instead of fighting, guilty tho they were, to the end. The fact is, and one might as well understand it, that there are in union labor two camps, one of honest, law-abiding men, who, we believe, are the large majority, and of whom, we suppose, Samuel Gompers is one. There is another wing who are Socialists verging or verged over to anarchism. They are very active men, and have been trying hard to swing the labor unions into the Socialist camp. Mr. Darrow and others among the McNamaras' lawyers are of this tribe. The methods of dynamite prove those who use it, and those who approve it or apologize for it, to be of the same class. Just now they are stunned by the confession, and they join with the law-abiding element in denouncing the guilty men; but they do it not from detestation of the crime, but because of the damage done by confession.

Labor unionism is a fine thing. It can do and has done much good. In these

days, when the corporations combine, the workmen need to do the same for their own defense. But there should be no lawlessness about it. In too many strikes success is sought by methods that are utterly anarchistic, like this at Los Angeles. The fortunate conclusion of this trial should be made to purge the Federation of Labor and its subordinate unions of all influence or control by the anarchistic element which is mustered under the decent flag of Socialism. Such men should be shut out of office and influence or they will ruin the cause of labor.

Still, further, we repeat that it is the duty of the Federation of Labor, and of the labor unions, to ferret out the men who are guilty of such crimes as the McNamaras have confest, and other acts of lawlessness. We have had a strike in this city of the men who sweep the streets and remove the garbage, and some have been killed and many injured. The violence has been in the presumed interest of the strikers, and none can so easily find who are guilty of it as the union men themselves. Many of them know. Probably a hundred men had fair knowledge of what the McNamaras were about. Their counsel knew, and an inner circle must have known, months ago that they were guilty, and yet they assessed this large sum on honest men all thru the Federation, not to defend the innocent but to shield the guilty, and to make dynamiting safe for the perpetrators. No wonder Mr. Gompers looks haggard and worn. Instead of preventing the crime they were consenting parties to the murders. Mr. Gompers says he can do nothing, that he has no authority, nor the other officers of the American Federation of Labor, to make investigation. That is a silly and cowardly position to take. There must be a way; a way should be made. He says he cannot meddle with the subordinate unions. At least the Federation can, thru its official board, do what Congress can do anywhere in the States, investigate, learn facts and publish them. That will stop the evil.

The combinations of labor, labor trusts, have done many unlawful things; so have the combinations of capital. Neither can throw stones at the other. We have had some evidence of late that the capitalists' trusts are trying to obey the laws; and it is equally a good sign that the combinations of labor are, thru their leaders, denouncing lawlessness. It is much to be hoped that in neither case will the converts fall from grace.

## Cheer Up, Mr. Gompers

"'WELL, it won't do the labor unions any good,' said Mr. Gompers, as he vainly tried to extract a wax drinking cup from a broken machine to get water to allay his thirst."

Cheer up, Mr. Gompers, it may not do you any good, but you won't mind that, if the cause doesn't suffer, for, as everybody knows, your life is consecrated to the cause. Your judgment is a bit at fault just now. It will do the labor unions more good than anything which has ever happened to them—always excepting you.

You admit that "the unions of this country have been imposed on before by enemies and have been injured by friends." The People *versus* McNamara will agree with you on this point at least, but if you and the people should undertake to separate the sheep from the goats in your fold, you would all get tired before you got thru.

If you take the "friends" of the unions at their own estimate of themselves you must include those whose zeal springs from "principle," and the McNamara's profess to have been actuated by "principle." Doesn't it look to you now as if the time were ripe for re-examining certain "principles" that have taken a pretty strong hold upon the conscience of that contingent in the labor union membership which is represented by men of the McNamara type?

You have heard, haven't you, of a tendency in the labor union following, and in the Socialist party as well, to adopt some of the principles of revolutionary syndicalism? You understand, of course, that among the principles referred to are those which justify sabotage and "necessary violence"? You are aware also, perhaps, that some of the labor union men feel indignant at the European syndicalists for having taken, without credit, the sabotage article of their creed from the trade unions which

are said to have formulated and practised it before syndicalism was heard of.

In the light of what has happened don't you think that an overwhelming majority of the labor union membership will now begin to feel that these "principles" are of doubtful value to the cause? Don't you suppose that this majority will pull itself together soon and take decisive action against those "friends" who are so far committed to the "principles" in question that they can't cheerfully acquiesce in the opposing judgment of the majority? Don't you think it probable that the majority will then choose leaders who cannot only say, as you do: "My attitude has always been the denunciation and the discouragement of that sort of thing," but can also actually accomplish what you have in mind when you add: "It must be stamped out if the labor unions are to endure"?

And if that happens it won't be true, will it, that the McNamara confession will not have done the labor unions "any good"?

## Mr. Taft and the Tariff

A LARGE part of the long authorized interview with President Taft which was published last week relates to the tariff revision of 1909. That revision, a monumental political blunder, greatly affected the fortunes of the Republican party. It caused a memorable political revolution at the Congressional elections of the following year, and there is no proof that the attitude of a majority of our voters toward those who were responsible for it has since been changed. Mr. Taft begins with some remarks about his public address at Winona, where he characterized the new tariff law as "the best ever passed." If he had prepared that address carefully and "revised it deliberately" he would have used the "comparative" in place of that "superlative." But he was in a hurry. "I dictated that speech to a stenographer on the cars between two stations, and glanced thru it only enough to straighten its grammar."

But if he had said that the new tariff law was a "better" one than any of its predecessors, instead of asserting that it was the "best ever passed," this would have been only a slight change, and he shows no desire to withdraw from the position taken in that address. The question has been, however, not what he said at Winona, but what he did while Congress was engaged in the revision, what he could have done, and what he ought to have tried very earnestly to do.

He knew that the old tariff had been made much too high (as some of the framers of it admitted) in order that there should be allowance for reductions by those reciprocity agreements that the Senate afterward refused to ratify, or even to consider. He had been saying that the rates of that tariff were "generally excessive," and that the Republican platform called for "a substantial downward revision." In public speeches he had urged that the demand of the people for such a revision should be satisfied. But he must have seen that there was not such a revision in the bill which Mr. Payne reported from the Ways and Means Committee to the House. If our memory be not at fault, Mr. Payne admitted that this bill would increase the average ad valorem rate on dutiable imports from 44.16 to 45.72 per cent.!

And the bill which the House passed, having used this committee bill as a basis, was not a "substantial downward revision." Mr. Taft now says: "If the Payne bill had passed the Senate in the shape in which it passed the House, there would have been little serious censure of it in the country at large." Here he is very surely in error. While the House bill was in some respects a better measure than the bill of the Senate, the enactment of it would have caused political revolt.

Undoubtedly he desired to exert his influence legitimately to procure what he would regard as a good revision. He should have begun so to exert it at the start, when the House committee's bill was brought out, and should have persisted thruout the House debate. But his present opinion that the country would have accepted the House bill with "little serious censure" shows that at that stage of the proceedings he did not see much room for improvement of the pending revision.

While the Senate was making the bill more objectionable, it was commonly

said in Washington and in the reports of press correspondents that the President was waiting for the sessions of the conference committee. When that committee should take up the House bill and the Senate bill, with the purpose of reaching an agreement, the President, it was repeatedly asserted and apparently with authority, would insist upon the reductions that ought to be made.

But when the conference stage is reached, the door is no longer open for more than a very few changes, because the committee is empowered to deal only with the comparatively small number of duties as to which the two branches of Congress have disagreed. This was pointed out in THE INDEPENDENT on May 20, soon after the beginning of the debate in the Senate, whose bill was not passed until July 8. We said then:

"A great deal of nonsense about reforms in conference has been put in circulation. It is said that even Mr. Taft has been looking to the conference committee for the reductions which so many desire. That committee will be controlled by those who made the House bill and those who are now shaping the bill of the Senate. And its work will be confined to those duties as to which the two bills disagree. In all probability the Senate rates will be higher than those of the House in a large majority of cases which the conferrees will be empowered to consider, some of them having been made higher to provide material for trading. If this be borne in mind, the general character of the conference work can be foreseen. The final result promises to be something worse than the House bill."

And it was worse. Mr. Taft addressed the conference committee with pleas, arguments and threats of a veto. But the field for possible reductions had then become a very narrow one. He accomplished something, but it was not much.

We should guess that Mr. Taft had never studied tariff legislation and that his knowledge of the subject was not extensive. He had not been a legislator, he had been otherwise busily engaged, and in twelve years there had been no revision of the tariff laws. While he felt that the public demanded "substantial downward revision," he did not realize how imperative the demand was, did not foresee how sharp the disappointment would be if the demand should not be satisfied, and was so misled as to the measure of the desired downward movement that, as he says now, he thought (and still thinks) that the Payne House bill would have been received by the public with "little serious censure."

In many ways he was admirably equipt and qualified for his high office, but with respect to this very important question of tariff revision he was in sore need of wise counsel, which should have been at hand. There are indications that he did not get it.

## Diplomatic Secrets Revealed

THE agreement between Germany and France in regard to Morocco must be pretty close to the golden mean of compromise, since it seems equally unsatisfactory to both. Frenchmen and Germans, outside the Government, vie with each other in denouncing the treaty as a betrayal of their respective countries thru the surrender of important interests. The German Crown Prince applauds the opposition, and M. Millerand attacks the French Government. Both Herr von Kiderlen-Wächter and M. de Selves are likely to lose their positions as Foreign Ministers, in consequence of their successful diplomacy. Great Britain, which undoubtedly aided in bringing the matter to a settlement, gets thanks from neither.

One reason for this openly exprest dissatisfaction on the part of the newspapers of all three countries is because they are exasperated at the revelation of their own impotence. They have a great deal to say about it because they had no say in it. The discussion follows the decision. The Reichstag and the Chambre des Députés, however much they may talk, have nothing to do but approve. One is reminded of the rural justice of the peace who, when the lawyer for the prosecution arose to make the opening argument, said he hoped the gentlemen would excuse him; it looked like rain and he wanted to get his hay in; and they would find his decision in the envelope on the desk when they got thru with their speeches.

Sir Edward Grey declared in Parliament that Great Britain had now no secret treaties. In order to say this with a clear conscience he had made public the day before the secret clauses of the treaty with France in 1904. This revelation makes waste paper of those

pages, perhaps volumes, of British patriotic protest against the criminality of surrendering the southern Pillar of Hercules to a great Power like France. Even so well-informed a man as Lord Curzon voiced this objection no longer ago than last summer. But now we know that the north coast of Morocco goes not to France, but to Spain, a country from which England need fear no rivalry. It was stipulated in the convention of 1904 that England was to have a free hand in Egypt and France the same in Morocco, with the exception that whenever the Sultan should cease to exercise his authority Spain was to be allowed to annex a certain extent of territory adjoining Melilla, Ceuta and other points under Spanish control.

This explains why Spain embarked upon the Melilla campaign and persisted in carrying it thru to the end, regardless of the sacrifices of life and money and the risk of a revolution at home. We understand now why Spain last summer seized Larache and Alkazar on the flimsiest of pretexts, and also why France submitted to it so tamely. For the secret treaty of 1904 between France and Spain has now also transpired, and according to this, Spain is entitled to a slice of Morocco from the mouth of the Muluya River, on the Mediterranean, to the Atlantic, including Larache and Alkazar, as well as Tangier; also to a strip of the Atlantic coast from Rio d'Oro to Morocco, just below Agadir.

The Algeciras Conference was therefore a solemn farce. The twenty-five estimable gentlemen who spent the first three months of 1906 in that sleepy old Spanish city wrangling over spheres of influence and the policing of the ports were wasting their breath, as doubtless they suspected at the time. The terms of the partition of Morocco had, except for the consent of Germany, been secretly settled two years before by the mutual agreement of England, France and Spain. It must have been highly amusing to M. Delcassé, retired to private life at the demand of Germany, to observe this grave discussion of dead issues and the recent outburst of Gallic indignation at the Spanish occupation of Larache and Alkazar, when he had signed away these two cities five years before. Ignorance on the part of journalists as to the foreign policy of their government is, however, quite excusable, when we see that the Foreign Secretary himself does not know it. M. de Selves questioned in the Chamber of Deputies as to whether France had protested against the seizure of these two cities by Spain, answered that no protest had been made. This occasioned some surprise, which was altered tho not lessened the next day when he confest that he had been mistaken, that three notes of protest had been dispatched within the past few months from the office of which he is nominal head. This tends to confirm the German suspicion that it is really M. Delcassé and not M. de Selves who is Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Exactly on what grounds France is entitled to protest against the action of Spain is not at all clear.

The Franco-German treaty concluded at Berlin in November is still coming out piecemeal, either because it was thought wiser to break the news gradually or because it was found impossible to keep the agreements longer secret. We now learn, tho a little late, that the prowling of the "Panther" was not a failure, that Agadir is to become an open port, a railroad to be constructed up the Sus Valley, and the mines opened to German exploitation on equal terms with French. Spanish Guinea, which is now enclaved by the extension of German Kamerun, may be purchased by Germany without protest from France.

On one other question of still greater importance—that is, the reversionary rights of Belgian Kongo—both Governments are reticent. We know that this was one of the questions discussed at Berlin by the German Foreign Minister and the French Ambassador, but not how it was settled or if it was settled at all. As the matter formerly stood, the old Kongo Free State, in case it should ever be relinquished by Belgium, would revert to France. What would happen now if the Belgians should wish to sell it to Germany or if Belgium itself should at some future time become more closely identified with the German Empire either thru the accidents of war or the pressure of economic interests, is one of the secrets that are still secret.

## Our Persian Mordecai

It is of no use, say some, to hope for any good thing out of Persia. It is, they tell us, utterly disintegrated, its government corrupt and weak, past redemption; and the only thing to be done is for two good and gracious and benevolent Powers like Great Britain and Russia to undertake the task of order and rule. And this they are attempting to do. Persia being unable to regenerate herself, they will generously divide the spoil.

Now we believe no people on the face of the earth to be hopeless; not our Latin republics, nor Turkey nor China nor Persia. What was there fifty years ago more hopeless and backward than Japan? But now Japan is one of the premier nations. Only a few years ago the Sick Man roused himself, threw off his chains, renewed his constitution, and now Turkey is, if let alone, a nation of good hope, moving with fair speed along the right way. So China has wakened from her thirty centuries of sleep and is shaking herself like a mighty man ready to run the race of modern enlightenment. Why not Persia? She, too, has felt the worldwide impulse, and has made the start by expelling her Shah, as Turkey removed her Sultan, only, instead of shutting him up, she let him find refuge in Russia. She adopted a constitution and created a Mejliss, a Parliament.

Why not let her try? It is a pity to strangle her. Persia has been in her flower the mightiest nation in the world. Her empire embraced Asia Minor, Syria and Egypt. She originated the best religion the world has ever seen, next to the products of Palestine. In later days her poets and her culture and her arms were supreme in the East. We do not believe she has lost the power to reproduce the breed of noble men. We fear it is mutual jealousy and combined greed that have made Britain and Russia evil friends in this hour of Persia's hope and danger.

Observe the agreement between Britain and Russia. It is that the northern third of the country shall be Russia's sphere of influence and the southern third Great Britain's, and both agreed to maintain the integrity of the nation. We do not quite know how Great Britain interprets that integrity, but it is clear how Russia does. It means that Russia shall rule her third. But observe that Persia was not consulted. She has never consented to let these two Powers dictate to her. Morocco did consent to such an overlordship by France, but Persia never. The two Powers have treated Persia as if it were an unoccupied waste, a no-man's land, which they might deal with as they pleased; and so now, when the Persian authorities crushed a sedition fostered by Russia and took possession of a rebel chief's estate, Russia stormed and made the threat that if an apology and restitution were not made in forty-eight hours she would march on Teheran, and that Mr. Shuster, the American financial adviser, must be removed.

The Persian Mejliss has the amazing and beautiful courage to say No. Somehow the presence of the strong American Jew, Mr. Shuster, has put spirit into the Mejliss and it dares to refuse the demand of Russia, backed by the advice of Great Britain. And it is an inspiring sight, call it utter rashness, if you will, to see the modern Mordecai pushing back Russia on one side and Britain on the other. We are not ready yet to say that he must fail. Already England feels very sore over the predicament in which she is placed, to support Russia in a most unjust demand, and one which subverts the exprest words of the treaty, which promised independence while taking it away. It looks as if Russia might easily sweep down on Teheran and expel Mr. Shuster and dictate terms: but it may not be so easy. We see what a Tartar Italy has caught in Tripoli, and there may be another Tartar in Persia. At any rate, this invasion of a free state just attempting to secure liberty and just government ought to stir the nations to protest. We would have the United States, whose citizens are trying to give lessons in self-government, make at least a protest, and would have the conscience of Great Britain pricked and roused until some method of protection may be given to the successor to the throne of Cyrus and Darius and Ahasuerus. We rejoice that Mr. Shuster has made an appeal so strongly to Great Britain for justice; that appeal the conscience of the

world must back up. We do not see why we should not, as we have a right, approach Russia in a friendly way, and ask her to present her claims to the Hague Court. We have the right to speak. We have not only Mr. Shuster and his American associates in Persia's capital, but we have a band of American missionaries in Urumia, as Great Britain has in other cities of Persia, and we may consider ourselves concerned in this outcome.

What we ask of the strong nations of Europe is that they let those Eastern nations alone that are wakening from a long stupor of sleep. Give them a chance, China, Turkey, Persia. Let us see whether they can stand strong on their feet. Let us rejoice in their effort and help them in every way we can. That is what we are doing for the Philippines in one way, and for Cuba and San Domingo and Liberia and Persia in another. Our part may be that of a strong, or at least a sympathetic elder brother among the weaker nations of the world.

## Congress in Session

THE session of Congress which began on Monday last will be a long one. It may be that adjournment will not be reached before the national political conventions in June. With a Presidential campaign so near at hand, there will be much maneuvering for partisan advantage. Legislation will be retarded or prevented because the House is strongly Democratic, while the Senate has a Republican majority. But in the Senate the insurgent Republicans hold the balance of power and are inclined to act with the Democratic minority as to recommendations from the President. Unfortunately, the efforts of the two parties to gain advantage in the coming national contest may make the session a fruitless one, so far as several important subjects of legislation are concerned.

Mr. Taft asks for Federal incorporation of great companies engaged in interstate business, with a measure of regulation. Democrats who agree with Mr. Bryan will oppose such incorporation. He asserts that it is designed to relieve Trusts of supervision by State legislation. Such legislation and supervision are not commended to the public by the recent decision and opinion of Missouri's Supreme Court in the suit against the International Harvester Company. He would have all trade combinations made "unreasonable" by an addition to the Sherman act. There will be a movement for the appointment of an Interstate Trade Commission, and we think it ought to be successful. But legislation concerning this question, which will be the subject of much discussion, may be deferred. In the House, the Democratic majority will pass bills reducing the tariff on wool, woolen goods, cotton goods, steel and certain other products. The fate of these measures in the Senate and at the White House cannot be foreseen. Mr. Taft's Tariff Board's reports will probably set forth facts calling for reductions in the wool and woolens schedule, but the Democrats will not be guided exclusively by these reports. Probably certain reductions will be enacted, by compromise with the controlling majority in the Senate. But the Democrats will prefer to keep the tariff issue alive for use in the campaign.

A report and a bill will be submitted by the National Monetary Commission, and a bill for currency reform ought to be passed. But politics may bar the way. What is called the Aldrich plan, or something closely resembling it, will be proposed, and we think that something like that plan ought to be, and eventually will be, accepted. But in Congress and elsewhere there are many who agree with Mr. Bryan, who asks his party to oppose this plan, because it is designed "to enable Wall Street to strengthen its strangle-hold on the country's business." His record does not make him an eminent and respected authority on questions of national currency and finance.

The great peace treaties should be ratified. Provision for the utilization of Alaska's coal, under just regulation, should be made. Panama Canal tolls must be fixed by law. The report of the Hadley Commission concerning railroad stocks and bonds will suggest legislation, and reports from other commissions are soon to be received. Reports from com-

mittees of the Democratic House which have been conducting investigations will serve as warrants for bills of a more or less partisan character. Several subjects which we have not mentioned call for consideration and action. But, on account of partisan disagreement and for other reasons, much that ought to be done will be postponed to await the decision which will be made at the polls in November.

**The California Heresy Case**

We have made mention of the action of the Presbyterian Synod of California asking the trustees of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary in San Francisco to remove Prof. T. F. Day on the ground that as Professor of Old Testament he lacks faith in the historical character of certain chapters in Genesis. Professor Day has written a communication to the directors of the seminary in which he declines to resign voluntarily. He says that he is not heretical, and that if the synod thinks he is it is its duty to require the local presbytery to try him for heresy. The directors then took up the matter, and by a vote of 12 to 10 refused to yield to the demand of the synod. We suspect that the slender majority in the synod knew that the presbytery are with him and would not convict. His case has been before the directors more than once, and they had previously refused to act on the complaint. We may congratulate the California Presbyterians on the liberty they will still have in the investigation and teaching of Scripture. Let it be understood that the synod has the right to approve or disapprove a nomination for a professorship, but its powers over the seminary end there. It has no authority to remove a teacher once appointed. The directors can remove him, or his presbytery can condemn him, and reduce him from the ministry, in which case his removal from the professorship would be likely to follow.

**Woman's Seven Activities**

Bishop Tuttle, Presiding Bishop by age in the Protestant Episcopal Church, has in a sermon declared himself as against woman suffrage; and he says:

> "There are seven lines along which human activities in the main project themselves. These are the home, the school, society, the church, business, government and war. Now look at these seven and see in how many of them woman is predominant."

In a fair number. In the home certainly; in the school an overwhelming number of teachers are women; in society women are the leaders and men only appendages; in the church two-thirds of the active members are women; in business men predominate, with a big proportion of women in the offices; in government the men have excluded women; while in war women allow men the advantage. The bishop's argument is not overwhelming.

**Shut Out from Harvard**

The Harvard authorities have forbidden the use of a hall in the university grounds for an address by Mrs. Pankhurst. Permission had been given for a series of lectures on "The Progressive Movement," if limited to students only, but it was not thought that a university building should be used to address the general public on political questions. The college paper which reports the refusal says that the reason given by the authorities to allow Mrs. Pankhurst to speak is that this is a man's college, and that women should not ordinarily be allowed to speak there. We have no doubt they have spoken many times, and we doubt if this really was the reason. A more likely reason might be that Mrs. Pankhurst has come to this country to defend and propagate lawlessness and violence. She boasts that her daughter was one of those who took part in the late demonstration of window-smashing in the cause of justice. Now, that kind of teaching and that kind of conduct is what we call anarchism in the case of Emma Goldman. If not theoretic anarchism it is practical anarchism. It wantonly, purposely, persistently breaks the laws, destroys property and resists the police. Addresses along that line are not healthy in an orderly, law abiding community, such as the corporation and faculty wish Harvard to be, and we are not surprised that the use of the hall was forbidden to her.

**Inequality in Alabama**

It is a question often raised in these days when we get weary of giving money and labor for the uplifting of the negroes of the country, whether half a century after the Civil War is not time enough to let the race take care of itself, or be taken care of by the States. An article which we are not able to print, seeking support for the Snow Hill Institute in Wilcox County, Ala., gives data to answer the question. There are nearly 11,000 negro children of school age and 2,000 white children; over five times as many negroes as white. But the school funds were not divided proportionately. Last year there was assigned for teaching the negro children $6,538.09, while the white children received $26,128.36. That is, one negro child received for his education about 60 cents, and each white child about $13. And this glaring injustice is not exceptional. The six counties surrounding and touching Wilcox County have 59,978 negro children of school age, for whom there was appropriated in 1910 $44,114.16, while for the 18,255 white children there was allowed $220,533.20. Such startling inequality of opportunity explains in great part why the Southern negroes have made no greater progress, and also why aid is still needed to supply their deficiency of opportunity.

**Dissatisfaction with the Vatican**

The following extract from *The Western Watchman*, of St. Louis, illustrates the freedom with which a considerable section of the Catholic press expresses its dissatisfaction that Archbishop Ireland was not one of those to be made Cardinal:

"The *Ave Maria*, after devoting nearly a column of eulogy on the new American cardinals, has this to say:

"'The general rejoicing over their elevation, however, is not unmixed with regret that at least one other American prelate, whose services to the Church are so conspicuous as to render the mention of his name unnecessary, was not included in the bestowal of Papal honors. Tho, of course, no complaint on this score will be heard from American Catholics, they can not help feeling regretful, and may be excused for expressing disappointment. Political activities familiar to every one, combined with unrecognized instrumentalities, have resulted in the deprivation to the Sacred College of a Cardinal who would have been a light among its most illustrious members.'

"This statement is not overdrawn and the coming semi-centennial celebration of Archbishop Ireland's priesthood will give the American people an opportunity of expressing their feeling on the subject. We would not be surprised if the golden jubilee of the Pauline prelate were to eclipse that of Cardinal Gibbons in splendor and magnificence."

**Ecclesiastical Immunity**

The old, old, contention that the clergy are not amenable to civil law has, as we mentioned last week, been, in a measure, revived by the latest *motu proprio* of Pius X, and it raises some curious questions. It reads:

"Any private person, layman or cleric, male of female, who without the sanction of ecclesiastical authority, summons and compels to appear any cleric, no matter his grade, before lay tribunals, civil or criminal, is by the very fact excommunicated *latæ sententiæ*."

That is, he incurs the excommunication without any further action being needed. We note that the Pope sets aside all question of the guilt or tort of the party accused. The *motu proprio* includes the lowest grade of clergy, so that if Combes, the former Premier of France, since he has the four Minor Orders, should refuse to pay his grocer's or tailor's bill, the tradesman who would sue him would be excommunicated. It seems also that the many brotherhoods and sisterhoods cannot enjoy the exemption of this *motu proprio*, altho casuists may try to include them on the canonical axiom, "*Communicatione privilegiorum*," which is a pretty broad mantle. We rejoice that the full reports of the Cardinalitial ceremonies plainly contradict the current reports as to the Pope's mental failure. Otherwise the question would have perplexed canonists whether this *motu proprio* is binding, or even whether the new wearers of the red hat have a right to take part in the election of a successor to the present Pontiff.

**Bookshops**

Two classes of people buy old books: collectors and persons who have discovered that old books are the most likely to yield them satisfaction. Of this second class, a great number end by becoming

out-and-out collectors. The genuine collector is neither more nor less than a booklover who adds a certain amount of expert knowledge to his sentiment. A good deal of this knowledge is acquired in the university, the public library and the study; but a part of it, at least, comes from dalliance in bookshops. All that bookshops demand of you is leisurely attention. Men rush into certain kinds of shops, give an order and hurry out again. But you should never hurry out of a bookshop. You might miss, by that, the one particular volume that ought to be *yours*. A bookshop, with plenty of second-hand books on its shelves, suggests a cemetery to the pessimist: a mortuary chamber for yesterday's immortals. But how many of the shabby volumes do refuse to die, no matter what becomes of their authors! All books do not pass out of existence between night and morning, as most of the new novels do. And that explains, in part, why time spent here is not wasted. One of Mr. Lucas's most delightful novels has lodgings over a bookshop for its scene; and some of the best chapters in the book ("Over Bemerton's" is the name, in case you haven't read it) describe the shop itself, and the people in it. Carlyle said that a good collection of books makes the best of universities; and you need not pass any examination to enter the bookshop. This kind of university has produced several notable graduates; the fathers of Samuel Johnson and of Anatole France—bookworms in the good sense of the word—were both of them retail booksellers.

**The Farmers' Congress**

The Farmers' Congress, which held its recent annual session at Columbus, Ohio, is a unique body, in reality legislative but with no power to enforce its legislation. It relies upon public sentiment to secure the enactment of its recommendations in the several States, and it has not been altogether a vain reliance. From year to year most of its recommendations become law thru the action of Congress or the State Legislatures. This year it recommends or repeats its recommendation of a parcels post system; the direct election of United States Senators by the people, and the centralization of schools in rural communities. It endorses the educational bill which is now pending in Congress, a bill that proposes to give aid to the teaching of agriculture in the public schools of our country. This bill has undergone considerable amendment, and passes under different names. It is now called the Grout Bill. Our Agricultural Colleges are not in harmony concerning this bill, some of them insisting that the teaching of agriculture shall remain largely under the direction of each State. The tendency, however, to correlate the work of the Agricultural Colleges and Stations in the Department of Agriculture at Washington is growing—a natural growth. The Congress renews its opposition to free-seed distribution by members of Congress, and demands that it shall be abolished by national legislation. It takes strong ground in favor of stringent legislation on the part of Congress to prevent the traffic in spirituous liquors, under national license, across State lines, and the hauling or delivery of goods of this character in dry territory. The composition of the Farmers' Congress is such that the movement lacks publicity. Some of its members are appointed by the Governors of the different States, others by various State Departments of Agriculture, and others by agricultural organizations. It leaves the representative force somewhat vague, and the personnel of the Congress very changeable. However, many laws of vital importance to farmers and the people in general have originated with this Congress, and others have been very decidedly aided by its endorsement before passage. The recent sessions at Columbus showed that the farming element of the country is not as inclined to endorse what are sometimes called populistic measures as it used to be. Our farmers are becoming educated scientifically and politically thru the Agricultural Colleges, to take front rank as legislators.

In Australia the Presbyterians, Congregationalists and Methodists appear to be making progress toward a corporate union, but as to a federation with the An-

glican Church the outlook is hopeless, because the latter Church refuses to acknowledge the validity of the orders of the non-Episcopal churches. Such a claim for exclusive valid orders rests on sacerdotal principles that cover the sacraments, as to which no compromise is possible. For any official recognition or federation, either the Anglican Church and her daughters must recognize the validity of non-Episcopal ordination, or non-Episcopal churches must yield and accept ordination from the hands of bishops; and we are sure the latter will not yield.

They had the other day a convention of Jewish farmers, representing a dozen communities in various parts of the country. They reported good success on the part of those who had gone back to their ancestral business of cultivating the soil. But we notice that the speakers were mostly business men and not farmers. Mr. Oscar Straus, who talked in Yiddish, told the experiences of the new farmer:

"We went like blind sheep, and when we saw a green spot we thought we had found a farm—you know how happy the Jew is when he sees a bit of green—and that we needed only to put in seeds to reap trees next season. Some of us even thought we could plant crackers, absurd as that sounds, but could find no cracker seed."

Hundreds of telegrams have been sent by labor leaders to Los Angeles demanding that the full penalty of the law be inflicted on the two brothers McNamara. Let us think for a moment what the effect would be. It would be tantamount to the announcement that confession would do no good, and that hereafter men guilty of similar crimes and confessing must die. Then they would not confess. Confession is dangerous for others implicated, and of course they want those who confess killed. They deserve it, but we would rather encourage confession than discourage it. We cannot but suspect the motive of some of these telegrams.

The census tells us that the percentage of negroes is falling in this country, and so even tho allowance is made for immigration. It is not easy to believe this, but we are told that it is accounted for by the excessive number of deaths. But in South Africa it is the whites that are losing proportionately. In the Cape Province the white male population has decreased in seven years by 16,825, while the negroes have increased by 54,346. Taking the whole of British South Africa there has been a considerable white increase, but the negro increase has been four times as great.

A child five years old died in this city last week of diphtheria. The mother had called in a Christian Science healer who gave it "present treatment" once and "absent treatment" several times, but who did not report the case as infectious to the authorities and testified that she did not know it was diphtheria. The mother has been arrested for allowing her child to die thru neglect of medical care. It is well known that by the injection of an antitoxin a cure is obtained in almost every case. A child's life is of too much value to the community to allow such neglect to go unpunished.

It was in the City Temple, in London, Mr. Campbell's church, that a meeting was to be held for a benevolent purpose, and Prime Minister Asquith was a principal speaker. But as soon as he began to speak an invasion of suffragists yelled and howled so that his voice was drowned with cries of "Votes for Women," and he left the church in disgust. If they think they can make converts in that way they are greatly mistaken.

We presume that most of the members of the Cabinet will, in their annual reports, recommend, as does the Secretary of the Navy, the establishment of a civil service pension. Mr. Meyer says that the salaries of the employees should also be raised. Since 1854 living expenses have enormously increased, and yet 25 per cent. of the Government clerks receive less than the $1,200 which was the minimum salary in 1854.

Oxford University remains perverse. A convocation refused, by a vote of 595 against 360, to allow students of mathematics and science to dispense with Greek.

# Insurance

## Life Insurance and Justice

In an address recently delivered by Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, at Kansas City, Mo., he characterized life insurance as a logical development of the demands of modern civilization. We quote the following from his remarks:

Life insurance reveals the vast possibilities of scientific cooperation. It is a working plan of self-government, at once scientific, humane, and just. Applying the principle to civic problems, isn't it conceivable that every citizen on reaching maturity and acquiring the right of franchise can be rated, as a citizen, just as the individual is rated when he applies for life insurance? Is there no way of calculating and stating with workable exactness what a man must pay to general society if he is to get certain things in return? And is there no way of stating with equal exactness what a man shall forfeit if he takes social and civic benefits and fails to perform the social and civic duties prescribed? Is a plan of government inconceivable which shall encourage the strong and yet control the greedy, which shall with exactness measure to a man what he shall ultimately take, and yet put substantially no limit on what he may take if he pays the just price?

Life insurance is such a plan. It not only applies these doctrines rigidly to great bodies of men, but so strongly have men responded that the accumulated social and human values now represented by life insurance almost surpass imagination.

The Glens Falls Insurance Company, in a recent bulletin, has the following interesting opinions to offer on the fire insurance situation.

We are rather cheerful minded and hopeful; but there are unpleasant features of fire insurance which are plain enough and serious enough to prevent hilarious indifference.

The increased loss ratio is a no small check upon happy expectation, while the distinctly visible reduction in the average rate of premium helps to make the smile come off. It is the fact that rates have reached below what they were some years ago when they dropped so alarmingly under the danger point as to make a sharp general advance a necessity.

We might further specify smaller matters, like increase in commission, fees, licenses and taxes; loss of interest from extended premium credits and prepayment of losses, etc., all amounting to a perceptible aggregate when compared with what used to be.

Per contra items are not distinctly visible, altho improvements in construction and better fire prevention and fire extinguishing facilities and equipment, and other improvement, all with good promise of lessening the fire loss, ought to be a large other-side consideration; but, notwithstanding, losses have actually increased! which, however, may not and ought not to be a continuing experience.

The most direct and surest remedy for this unpromising situation is increased rates, and such would undoubtedly be the result of a more general application of careful schedule rating, instead of the guessing plan and the rating to meet competition.

A summary of the statements of 214 American life insurance companies, made by the *Insurance Press,* gives the total amount of life insurance in force as over $16,000,000,000. The rank of the first ten States, according to the assets held by their domestic companies, is as follows:

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|---|---|---|
| 1. | New York | $2,128,448,266 |
| 2. | New Jersey | 367,176,126 |
| 3. | Wisconsin | 275,786,250 |
| 4. | Connecticut | 267,252,926 |
| 5. | Massachusetts | 249,837,785 |
| 6. | Pennsylvania | 248,455,890 |
| 7. | Ohio | 89,112,325 |
| 8. | Vermont | 50,438,517 |
| 9. | Illinois | 30,249,905 |
| 10. | California | 22,864,067 |

The leadership of New York, the center of the American insurance business, is easily accounted for. The Prudential of Newark, and the Northwestern Mutual, of Milwaukee, greatly assist the showing of their States, while the many prosperous companies of Hartford bring Connecticut into a rank far above its proportionate population.

According to figures published by the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company the total life insurance in the United States, excepting industrial insurance, was $6,131,646,974 in 1900, or $80.69 per capita; in 1910, $11,799,192,093, or $128.29 per capita, an increase of $5,667,545,119, or $47.60 per capita.

The list is a growing one of the smaller agency companies which have reinsured in 1911 and retired on account of extremely heavy losses, increased expenses and hard competition.

# Financial

## Funds for Currency Reform

TESTIFYING last week before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, denounced the Aldrich plan for currency reform, for the indorsement of which thruout the country, he asserted, a fund of $1,000,000 had been or would be raised. Mr. Barker has been known as a foe of the gold standard. In 1896 he was an ardent advocate of free silver coinage, writing and circulating pamphlets in support of his views. We presume that the inference which he would have the public draw from his assertion about a fund of $1,000,000 is that the great banks and the capitalists connected with them are raising or have raised this fund to be used in procuring the adoption of a plan which would serve their selfish purposes rather than the interests of the people.

So far as we can learn, contributions of money to be used in such a field have been solicited only by the National Citizens' League for the Promotion of a Sound Banking System, whose aim is to excite an intelligent interest in currency reform and thus to promote good legislation. This League, which originated in Chicago and is a non-partisan organization composed mainly of merchants and other business men—of borrowers from and customers of banks, rather than of bankers—has had branches formed in twenty-five States. Its President is John V. Farwell, and the chairman of its executive committee is Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, of the University of Chicago. The president of the Massachusetts branch is ex-Governor W. L. Douglas, the well-known manufacturer of shoes. John Claflin, a well-known merchant, is at the head of the New York branch, and associated with him are men representing several of the largest retail or wholesale firms in the State and city. The fundamental principles set forth by the League as those which should be embodied in any plan for currency reform are as follows:

1. Cooperation, not dominant centralization, of all banks by an evolution out of our Clearing-House experience.
2. Protection of the credit system of the country from the domination of any group of financial or political interests.
3. Independence of the individual banks, national or State, and uniform treatment in discounts and rates to all banks, large or small.
4. Provision for making liquid the sound commercial paper of all the banks, either in the form of credits or of banknotes redeemable in gold or lawful money.
5. Elasticity of currency and credit in times of seasonal demands and stringencies, with full protection against over-expansion.
6. Legalization of acceptances of time bills of exchange, in order to create a discount market at home and abroad.
7. The organization of banking facilities with other countries, to aid in the extension of our foreign trade.

If the Aldrich plan, or any other, meets these requirements, it will have the League's support. Professor Laughlin says the League has been in need of money for various legitimate expenses, but has never thought of raising $1,000,000. It has solicited small subscriptions. Those who know the character of the officers of the central body and of the branches must be convinced, as we are, that the money the League receives will be honestly and decently used. The officers should realize, however, that any attempt to raise a large sum will be subject to misrepresentation, and that the funds required should be procured from business men and firms rather than from banks. As the press will do its share of work in the campaign of education, we presume that a large fund is not needed by the League.

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....Last year, 21,075 miles of railroad in this country were operated by oil fuel, 24,526,883 barrels of which were consumed.

....The Census Bureau says that in 1909 there were in this country 5,186 laundries operated by mechanical power, representing an investment of $68,935,000, receiving $104,680,000 for work done, paying $53,008,000 per annum in salaries and wages, and employing 112,064 persons.

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# Survey of the World

**The Dynamiters Sentenced**

James Barnabas McNamara was sentenced by Judge Bordwell at Los Angeles, December 5, to life imprisonment in San Quentin, the prison opposite San Francisco. John Joseph McNamara was sentenced to serve fifteen years in the same prison. Before the sentences were pronounced the district attorney read the confession in the handwriting of J. B. McNamara. This document, dated December 4, stated, in part, that he had, on September 30, 1910, at 5.45 p. m., "placed in Ink alley, a portion of the *Times* building, a suitcase containing sixteen sticks of 80 per cent. dynamite set to explode at 1 o'clock the next morning." His intention, he continued, was "to injure the building and scare the owner. "He regretted the loss of life.——After seven months and thirteen days in the Los Angeles county jail the McNamara brothers were taken to a Southern Pacific Railway train on the afternoon of December 9 and next day were delivered to the authorities of San Quentin. All hope that they would aid the Federal Government and Oscar Lawler, named by the President as attorney for the Government, in its investigation of the dynamite conspiracy, vanished when they for the third time refused to say a word. They made it plain they would stand pat on their pleas of guilty. Their mental attitude was made apparent in the declaration of both brothers that "about the meanest skunk of the bunch is the man who squeals."——Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, said at New York last week that the sentences pronounced in the McNamara case were "appropriate." According to Morrison who had charge of the McNamara defense fund, over $200,000 was subscribed in this cause by laboring men, and all of this sum except what went to Clarence Darrow, the costly attorney for the defense, went for printing and incidental legal expenses. He promises an accounting. Darrow's whole fee was about $100,000, he thought. This lawyer received $50,000 as a retainer. He also received numerous remittances of $10,000 each.——The McNamara ways and means committee, meeting at Washington December 7, issued a statement on the confession of the dynamiters, signed by all its members except Frank M. Ryan, president of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Association. It brands the McNamaras as "recreant to the good name and high ideals of labor," and expresses satisfaction at their "commensurate" punishment. Investigation by Government authorities is welcomed. ——United States deputy marshals are looking for 125 witnesses subpenaed to appear before the Federal grand jury at Los Angeles. Another investigation in progress is that of the Federal grand jury at Indianapolis. There has been plenty of dynamiting for both juries to investigate. It is believed that the letters, etc., found at Indianapolis in the rooms of "J. J." incriminate certain labor leaders and show that many of the dynamiting jobs were undertaken "by request" and paid for out of other treasuries than that of the Ironworkers' headquarters.—— One consequence of this case may be an agitation at Washington to insist upon the Federal incorporation of labor unions.——Job Harriman, Socialist candidate for Mayor of Los Angeles, was defeated by a majority of 50,000 votes, December 5. The successful candidate, George Alexander, was elected on the "Good Government" ticket. The defeat

of the Socialist, who was one of the McNamaras' counsel, is ascribed to the failure of women voters to support the Socialist party, and also to the effect of the dynamiters' confession. It is believed that a heavier percentage of the newly registered woman vote was polled than of the men. The initiative ordinance providing for municipal prohibition was voted down, but the provision for a municipal newspaper carried. We discuss this subject editorially. Altho Candidate Alexander denies that he is a Socialist, he promised on the stump city ownership of many industries and utilities.

**In Congress**

Congress convened last week, and Representative Hamlin, of Missouri, chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department, who unearthed the Day portrait scandal of the special session, stated that while the secret fund of the State Department is only $90,000 a year, the department had expended secretly in six years, under blanket vouchers, $732,981, or $122,163 annually. Last year, he continued, the secret expenditures amounted to $200,000. He made this fact the basis of a vigorous attack upon the President.——In the Senate, December 5, Miles Poindexter, of Washington, introduced a bill to abolish the Federal Commerce Court. Since this court enjoined the Interstate Commerce Commission from enforcing its long and short haul order, the commercial bodies of several Western cities, notably Spokane, Senator Poindexter's home, have demanded its suppression. Representative LaFollette, a cousin of the Wisconsin Senator, has a somewhat similar bill. Mr. Poindexter referred in his speech to the "raw Commerce Court" and its "absolute destruction" of the powers of the commission, rendering perfectly futile the advance of twenty years in governmental railroad control."——The long awaited report of the Controller Bay land controversy was adopted December 9 by the four Democratic members of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department, of which Representative Graham, of Illinois, is chairman. This is the last chapter in the "Dick to Dick letter" case; an attempt to connect the President with an Alaskan land scandal, tho the letter is not mentioned in the majority report.——The first annual report of the Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson, outlines an ambitious program of reform, calling for the concentration of the scattered units of the army, both for the purposes of economy and efficiency as a defensive and offensive weapon; maintaining a large portion of the regiments of the mobile army at war strength instead of keeping them in the present state of depletion; changing the conditions of enlistment so as to create a reserve force of men in civil life with military training to be available in the event of a sudden call to arms, and the establishment of a reserve supply of ammunition for the field artillery. These changes are in accord with those urged by Major-Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, and other officers of the general staff. The Secretary says that many of his suggestions are the result of lessons learned from the mobilization of last spring on the Mexican frontier. It is proposed to send the cavalry regiments into the South and Southwest, where they can use the horses winter and summer.

**Presidential Messages**

The trust message of the President is discussed in this issue editorially. In a second message, sent to Congress December 7, Mr. Taft discloses hopes that the present negotiations with Russia may end in a satisfactory solution of the Jewish passport question, which was the occasion of a mass meeting in New York City last week. The diplomatic negotiations with Russia have for their object the securing of a clearer construction of the 1832 treaty and the modification of existing Russian regulations interfering with the full recognition of the rights of Hebrews who are American citizens. The question of American relations with Mexico during and subsequent to the revolution in that country is discussed in this message, and the mobilization of American troops. The Chinese loan is briefly referred to. "In the war which unhappily exists between Italy and Turkey this Government has no direct political interest," the President remarks. The fiscal year, ended June 30, shows

great commercial progress: "marking the highest record of exports of American products to foreign countries," the gain over the preceding year being $300,000,000, and the total valuation over $2,000,000,000. The extension of the merchant marine is urged, and legislation to facilitate the extension of American banks in foreign countries.

**How the "Maine" Was Wrecked**

The Vreeland Board of Inspection, which has been examining the wreck of the battleship "Maine," arrived in Washington on the night of the 7th. Its report, submitted to Secretary Meyer on the following day, is generally in accordance with that of the Sampson Board of Inquiry, which declared thirteen years ago that the ship had been "destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines." The following brief summary of the Vreeland report has been given to the public by Secretary Meyer:

"The board finds that the injuries to the bottom of the 'Maine' were caused by the explosion of a charge of a low form of explosive exterior to the ship, between frames 28 and 31, strake B, port side. This resulted in igniting and exploding the contents of the six-inch reserve magazine, A-14-M, said contents including a large quantity of black powder. The more or less complete explosion of the contents of the remaining forward magazine followed. The magazine explosions resulted in the destruction of the vessel."

While the Sampson Board relied mainly upon evidence given by divers, the Vreeland Board has been able to see and examine all parts of the wreck. This board is composed of Rear-Admiral Charles F. Vreeland, chairman; Commander Joseph Strauss, explosive and ordnance expert; Naval Constructor William B. Ferguson; Chief Constructor Richard M. Watt, head of the Bureau of Construction and Repair; and Lieut.-Col. William M. Black, of the Army's Engineer Corps, who has superintended the work of clearing the wreck. It brought to Washington a model of the wreck, showing the displacement of plates, keel, etc. As to the supposed position of the mine it disagrees with the Sampson Board, which placed it at about frame 18.——The Cuban House has passed a bill suspending the civil service law for six months, in order that President Gomez may remove summarily the office holders who formerly fought against the revolutionists. A list of them has been prepared by the Veterans' Association.——General Edwards, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, in his annual report recommends that as a matter of justice to the Porto Rican people, and to remove a cause of political unrest, all Porto Ricans properly qualified should be admitted to citizenship of the United States. He says:

"The Porto Rican is now without any national status as an individual. Traveling abroad, he is a man without a country. Both as a practical and as a sentimental matter this has been for many years a cause of political agitation and unrest in Porto Rico, and is the fundamental argument of the small portion of the islanders found in opposition to the Government of the United States and its policy."

**Various Items**

The proposed sale of the Brooklyn Navy Yard is, it is reported, only part of a general scheme for the concentration of Atlantic Coast yards proposed by the joint Army and Navy Board, which has presented its conclusions to Secretary Meyer. This board recommends the abandonment of the yards at New York, Boston and Portsmouth, N. H., and the establishment of a large yard at Narragansett Bay. This plan in turn is part of a broader scheme which the board proposes providing for one large yard north of the Delaware Capes, another south of the Capes at Hampton Roads, torpedo stations at Charleston and Key West and a naval base with repair and docking facilities at Guantanamo, Cuba. The Philadelphia yard at League Island will be retained as a fresh water basin. The Secretary of the Navy will make known his opinion, and make recommendations to Congress, about January 1; but he is known to favor the above program in theory, at least.——John W. Garrett, of Maryland, has been nominated by the President to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Argentina.——$225,000 is the sum asked for the maintenance of the Tariff Board for the coming fiscal year in the estimates lately submitted to Congress.

Democrats of the House who opposed the creation of the board and who have announced a determination to revise the tariff without respect to its recommendations will attack this appropriation. The estimates submitted to Congress December 4 contemplate a saving of $21,283,921.43 as compared with the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1911-1912, the total estimate being $745,834,563. This does not include the Post Office appropriation. That department is expected to be self-sustaining. The greatest economies projected are in the estimates for public works.——Of the 4,766,883 persons residents of New York City, according to the late census, 2,741,504, or 57.5 per cent., are native born whites. This shows a relative falling off. The foreign born whites number 1,927,720, or 40.4 per cent. of the entire population. This is an increase of almost 4 per cent. in ten years. Today the native white population having both parents native born numbers only 921,130, those having one or both parents foreign born being about twice as numerous. In 1900 there were 60,666 negroes; in 1910, 91,702. There has been a 10 per cent. falling off in the Asiatic colony. The general increase in the population of the city during ten years amounts to 38.7 per cent.——The National Rivers and Harbors Congress ended its session in Washington, December 8. Its resolutions urge the adoption by the Government of a broad and liberal, systematic and comprehensive policy of waterway improvement. They argue that such improvements as have been recommended by Government engineers and approved by Congress be completed as rapidly as possible, and that the minimum annual appropriation required to carry forward waterway improvements on a scale commensurate with the importance of the work to be done is $50,000,000. The Congress also recommended the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission to the end that the commission may more effectually regulate competing land and water carriers and provide for the interchange of traffic. Local interests are also urged to at once start the work of providing adequate and properly equipped terminal facilities so that water borne commerce may be handled with the minimum of cost and labor and the maximum of efficiency and care. The creation of a bureau in the Department of Commerce and Labor for the purpose of developing the use of American coastwise and inland waters and compiling and disseminating useful information concerning opportunities for their use is also advocated.——An explosion at the Cross Mountain Coal Mine, near Briceville, Tenn., December 9, entombed between 125 and 200 miners, and a heavy loss of life is indicated.

**The Situation in Mexico**

At the end of last week our Government, it is reported, had information showing that Madero was losing his power and that serious disturbance was at hand. While there had been no organized and extensive revolt against his Government, there was unrest in almost every State, with petty uprisings and a widespread revival of brigandage. General Reyes is said to have crossed the line and, after remaining in Northern Mexico two or three days, to have returned in disguise. Several letters found at El Paso are said to prove that General Orozco, one of Madero's revolutionary commanders, recently entered into negotiations with Reyes. It is also asserted that a Reyist attack upon Juarez was prevented only by the arrest of one of Orozco's messengers. Two days after these charges were published Orozco was seen on the street in Chihuahua, where he holds an office in the army.——Much indignation has been caused in Oaxaca by the lynching of Dr. José Gomez and eight of his associates. Gomez, an attorney and a deposed officeholder, was leader of the local rebellion at Juchitan, which cost 300 lives. Madero refused to assist the State forces, and therefore the State practically seceded. Madero chose to negotiate with Gomez for peace, and promised that he should be protected on his way to the capital. Gomez, bearing Madero's signed passport, was taken from a railroad train on the 5th, at Rincon Antonio, by the forces of the Governor of the State, and placed in jail. An hour or two later the people of the town took him and his associates from

jail and hanged them. Two days later, the followers of Gomez were flocking to the cities of Oaxaca, making parades and denouncing both Madero and the Governor. A Congressman from Oaxaca complained at the capital because Madero had sought to protect Gomez while Governor Juarez was trying to arrest him. Madero, he declared, should be dragged to the bar of justice for violation of the Constitution.——There is much disorder in Yucatan, to which it is said that 5,000 rifles were shipped from New Orleans on November 28. In Yucatan and Chiapas there is talk of secession. In parts of Chihuahua there is open revolt, and bands of rebels are raiding the ranches. A Reyist plot has been discovered in Sinaloa. Foreigners in Torreon have called for protection, expecting a new rebellion. Dr. Francisco Gomez publishes a statement denying that he is implicated in any movement against the Government. At the same time he criticises the course of Madero, with whom he was formerly associated, saying that the President is seeking a constitutional dictatorship.

**South and Central America**

Three commissioners from Ecuador recently arrived in New York, where they are to confer with bankers concerning a loan. They will make a similar inquiry in Europe. One of them is a son of President Estrada; another is a graduate of Lehigh University.——Reports from Venezuela indicate that a revolt against the Gomez Government, under the leadership of Dr. Alexander Vasquez (recently in New York), will soon take place. Vasquez has the support of Dr. Delgado, said to be the richest man in Venezuela, who asserts that a revolutionary force of 5,000 soldiers will soon be in the field.——Argentina's Congress has approved the boundary agreement with Bolivia and the cause of much controversy has thus been removed.——The British, Bolivian and Peruvian commissioners recently engaged in a definite demarcation of the disputed boundary between Bolivia and Peru have returned to Lima.——Conflicting reports about the revolution in Paraguay are published. The rebels have withdrawn from Villeta, at which point they were recently threatening the capital.——For some weeks there has been disorder in Pernambuco, owing to the claims of two rival candidates for Governor at the recent election. In one riot thirty persons were killed. Brazil's President has asked the two claimants to settle the controvery by arbitration.——Juan E. Paredes, formerly a financial representative of Honduras in the United States, is sending to members of our Congress a pamphlet published by him in New Orleans. He asserts in this pamphlet that our Government by threatening a protectorate induced President Davila to sign the loan agreement, and in return for this harassed the Bonilla revolutionists; but aided the same revolutionists after the Congress of Honduras had refused to ratify the agreement. It is said that the Government at Washington will soon receive a protest, bearing the signatures of more than 100,000 residents of Honduras, against this loan agreement or treaty, now pending in the Senate. They assert, it is reported, that it would be unconstitutional for Honduras to negotiate a loan under the proposed conditions, and that they would even prefer annexation.——An extensive revolutionary conspiracy has been discovered in Nicaragua. Our Government is striving to prevent a filibustering expedition, planned at New Orleans.——President Cabrera, of Guatemala, hastens to disclaim, for himself and his Government, any responsibility for utterances hostile to the United States at the recent meeting of Central American journalists. He could not approve, he says, remarks in the slightest degree offensive to the United States, to which Guatemala is "linked by many bonds of friendship."

**British Politics**

Premier Asquith has assured the House of Commons that the Government would do all in its power to pass during the lifetime of the present Parliament a comprehensive Irish Home Rule Bill. This means that the bill for the insurance of wage-earners and the bill for the disestablishment of the Church of England in Wales will be pushed thru rapidly. To what extent the Government is willing to use pres-

sure to advance its measures was shown by the passage of Part I of the insurance bill on the night of November 30, when 470 amendments were adopted by the use of the "guillotine." The entire Opposition, after a vigorous protest by Mr. Law, rose and left the Chamber in a body. The speaker's voice grew tired of putting the amendments and he had to be relieved by the Deputy Speaker. In the case of only one of the amendments a division was called for by the Laborites, but otherwise there was no opposition. The House of Lords will probably be afraid to reject or to amend to any considerable extent the insurance bill, for on the whole it is a popular measure, altho it has aroused various protests from many quarters where it conflicts with established customs and private interests.——The Naval Prize bill passed on its third reading by a vote of 172 to 125. This low majority was due to the fear that the measure will cripple England in time of war by cutting off the food supply from oversea. The measure carries out the declaration of London defining neutrality in accordance with the policy of the Hague Court. The House of Lords is likely to reject the bill, in spite of the fact that it was approved by the last conference of the Colonial Premiers.——The Foreign Minister, Sir Edward Grey, has written to the Earl of Lytton, strongly protesting, in behalf of himself and his colleagues of the Cabinet who are in favor of equal suffrage, against the disturbances of the suffragets, which he says are not only very repugnant, but seriously retard the progress of the cause. ——The King and Queen of England, on their arrival at Bombay, December 2, and at Delhi December 7, were received with magnificent ceremonies and a great display of enthusiasm. Four fires of unknown origin have broken out in the Durbar camp at Delhi, one of which destroyed the pavilion prepared for the reception of the Indian princes by the King-Emperor, causing a great loss of valuables collected there for the ceremony. These frequent and mysterious fires have renewed the anxiety felt in England for the safety of the royal party during the Durbar.

**The Morocco Question** At the final session of the Reichstag on December 5, the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg summed up the German side of the Morocco controversy with England in a dispassionate and conciliatory manner. He announced at the beginning of his speech that the Imperial Government accepted for the future parliamentary control of any measures extending or reducing colonial territory. He asserted that the suspicion of German policy harbored by the British Government, which found expression in Lloyd-George's speech of July 21, was unfounded. Germany had frankly declared that she had no thought of a naval port on the Moroccan coast, and if the British Government was not satisfied it should have inquired further, instead of acting on rumors and newspaper reports concerning Agadir. In regard to the good will exprest by Sir Edward Grey, the Chancellor said:

"English Ministers and other speakers in the House of Commons have exprest a desire for the betterment of the relations between England and Germany. For myself, I am in accord with that wish, but I remember that the same wish has been exprest repeatedly by both sides for a series of years. Nevertheless, we have obtained experience thru what has occurred. My phrase 'A clean slate' has been taken up by England, but the slate of the recent past has been written on with a hard pencil, leaving permanent scratches, which cannot be written over in the future if suspicion wields the pencil.

"The English Foreign Minister rightfully sees that Germany's growing strength covers no aggressive plans. We wish sincerely not only for peace and friendship, but for the actual betterment of relations tending to keep the peace. This is our wish, only, so far as England is concerned, she needs to demonstrate her desire in a positive manner in her policy."

The suggestion of the Chancellor that England may have an opportunity of expressing her good will by deeds rather than words in the future refers doubtless to the question of the Bagdad railroad, which Germany will probably now bring to the front. This railroad is being constructed by German capital and is already well across Asia Minor on its way to Bagdad, but Great Britain bars the way to an outlet on the Persian Gulf. According to the recent agreement be-

tween Germany and Russia, the Bagdad railroad may be extended to the Persian border within the Russian sphere of influence, connecting there with the road which Russia is to construct across Northern Persia to Afghanistan. The Bagdad railroad will also connect with the Syrian-Arabian railroad, and it is pointed out by German jingoes that Egypt is no longer invulnerable thru isolation. It would be possible for a Turkish and German army combined to be transported rapidly from Europe by railroad down the eastern coast of the Mediterranean for the invasion of Egypt across to the Suez Canal. Then on the other side of Egypt is Tripoli, which is to come into the possession of Germany's ally, Italy. The foreign policy of Sir Edward Grey is being sharply criticised by members of his own party who question the wisdom of provoking Germany to the limits of endurance by checking her colonial aspirations in all possible ways. —— The Reichstag which was elected in 1907 was dissolved by imperial decree on December 8, and the general election for a new Reichstag will be held on January 12. This election will be watched with the greatest interest by the whole world, because the growing power of the Social Democratic party indicates that it will have a very large membership in the next Reichstag and not impossibly a majority.——The formal negotiations between France and Spain in regard to the division of Morocco have not yet begun, but there is already much speculation as to whether France will succeed in cutting down the Spanish claims to extensive territory in Northern Morocco based upon the Franco-Spanish treaty of 1904. It is rumored that President Caillaux, acting in connection with MM. Delcassé and Cruppi, has taken the unusual step of interfering directly in international politics by communicating thru an intermediary to King Alfonso that if Spain refused to show an accommodating spirit to France, the Spanish dynasty would be in danger thru the development of a republican movement in Spain. King Alfonso is said to have retorted, "Spain is not Portugal." The Foreign Minister, M. de Selves, is reported to disapprove of such tactics.

**The Persian Situation**

Persia still refuses to accede to the Russian ultimatum demanding the dismissal of W. Morgan Shuster as Treasurer-General, the payment of the expenses of Russian military movements and a promise to submit all future appointments of foreign advisors to Russia and Great Britain. The Parliament and people of Persia still stand by Shuster, but the Regent and Cabinet show a disposition to compromise with Russia on certain points on condition that the Russian troops do not advance further than Kasvin, which is about half way on between Resht and Teheran. Possibly the Russian Government may be consoled by the grant of the coveted railway franchises from the Caucasus to Teheran. The Mejliss, or Persian Parliament, has cabled to the American House of Representatives a plea for the support in the maintenance of popular government exprest in the following terms:

"The ultimatum of the Russian Government, threatening our independence, having been rejected with one accord by a country which, jealous of its liberties tries to preserve it at any price, the Russian Government would impose it upon us by armed force. Our one offence is, perhaps, that we have understood the necessity of a new regime and wish to enter upon an era of reform and organization. Convinced of our perfect innocence and of not being guilty of any aggressive act, we appeal to the humanitarian sentiment of the parliament of the United States in saying to them:

"You who have tasted the benefits of liberty, would you witness the fall of any people whose only fault was to sympathize with your system to save its future? Would you suffer that Persia should fall for having wished to preserve its national dignity and for having understood the sentiments so dear to a free people?

"Trusting in the sentiment of honor and justice of the generous people of which you are their representatives, we are sure that our appeal will penetrate directly to your ears and will gain for us your precious aid in a solution consistent with the dignity and independence of Persia."

It is not probable, however, that Congress will take up the matter, as there appear no legitimate grounds for our intervention in behalf of Persia. The American Government will confine its efforts to the protection of Mr. Shuster and his family in the case of war or rioting. ——Lord Curzon of Kedleston, former Viceroy of India, has spoken in the

House of Lords against the Persian policy of the Government. He admitted that Mr. Shuster had shown an unfortunate lack of tact and acquaintance with diplomatic usages, but he questioned whether his action was really an excuse for an armed occupation on the part of Russia, which would lead inevitably to a partition of the country. Lord Morley, in replying, said that Russia had given categorical assurance that such measures as had been taken were purely provisional and did not aim at a violation of Persia's integrity and independence. Great Britain had made representations to Russia against her demands for the payment of the expense of the Russian military expedition on the ground that this would involve a loan and make it more difficult for Persia to restore order on the southern trade routes. It was hinted by Lord Morley that Russia would make further proposals which would modify the demand for indemnity. This is understood to refer to the railroad concession.

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**The Regent Resigns**

Prince Chun, Regent of China and father of the Emperor, resigned his position on December 6. A Manchu and a Chinese are appointed guardians of the child sovereign, namely, Prince Shi Hsu, formerly president of the Senate or preliminary National Assembly, and Hsu Shi-chang, who has been vice-president of the privy council. They have declined the honor, but doubtless merely in deference to Chinese etiquet. It is also one of the rules of Chinese etiquet that a resignation should be accompanied by an acknowledgment of incapacity and expressions of contrition. This accounts for the tone of the following paragraphs from the edict in which the Empress Dowager announces Chun's resignation:

"His administration has been unpopular, constitutional government has not been consummated and hence the people's hearts are broken and the country is in turmoil. Thus one man's mismanagement has entailed miserable sufferings on the nation. He regrets that his repentance is already too late. He wept and prayed to be allowed to resign.

"Living in the palace I am ignorant of public affairs, but I know that a rebellion exists and that fighting is going on which is causing general disasters, while our commerce with friendly nations is suffering. I must inquire into the circumstances and find a remedy. I will lead the Emperor, who is of tender age, and conduct audiences."

The Empress Dowager in this edict announces that the Premier and the Cabinet will control the administration and appointments and she adds that the people "must now realize that the court does not object to the surrender of the power invested in the throne." Prince Chun retires on a pension of about $30,000 a year. His brothers, Prince Tsai Tao and Prince Tsai Hsun have each contributed $600,000 for military expenses. An edict has been issued permitting the Chinese to cut off their cues. This style of hair dressing was imposed upon the Chinese by the Manchus at the time of the conquest as a sign of subjugation, and in recent years radicals have shown their opposition to the dynasty by cutting off their cues, sometimes privately and individually, sometimes collectively in a public demonstration. The rebels of South China, like their predecessors, the Tai-pings, are all cueless. The adoption of the calendar of Western nations is also approved by imperial edict.——Premier Yuan Shi-kai has now, by the resignation of the Regent and the appointment of one of his friends as the Chinese guardian of the Emperor, become the supreme power in Peking. He has opened negotiations with the revolutionists on the Yang-tse by despatching his trusted ally, Tang Shao-yi, to Han-kow to see if an agreement cannot be reached with General Li Yuan-hung. The armistice has been extended to December 21 for that purpose. The revolutionists still insist upon a republic, but perhaps now that the Throne has yielded everything essential they may be willing to compromise on a constitutional monarchy, either with the present incumbent or some Chinese as Emperor. Disorder and distress are increasing in the country at large. Business is at a standstill; bands of brigands roam thru the provinces, and thousands are on the verge of starvation. Neither revolutionists nor imperialists have funds for the support of administration or the payment of their troops, and foreign capitalists are afraid to make loans to either party, for fear lest the other prove victorious and repudiate payment.



"We had actually begun our Long, Long Journey."

Color illustration by Charles Pears from *Two Years Before the Mast*, by Richard H. Dana, Jr. Illustrated holiday edition with Introduction by Sir Wilfred Grenfell. Copyright, 1911, The Macmillan Company.

# A Classic of the Sea

BY JACK LONDON

[Thru the courtesy of The Macmillan Company we are able to include in this issue one of the beautiful colored plates illustrating their new edition of Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast." Jack London, who needs no introduction, writes the following characteristic description of the changes that have come in the seafaring world since the publication of this book.—EDITOR.]

ONCE in a hundred years is a book written that lives not alone for its own century, but becomes a document for the future centuries, Such a book is Dana's. When Marryat's and Cooper's sea novels are gone to dust, stimulating and joyful as they have been to generations of men, still will remain "Two Years Before the Mast."

Paradoxical as it may seem, Dana's book is the classic of the sea, not because there was anything extraordinary about Dana, but for the precisely contrary reason that he was just an ordinary, normal man, clear-seeing, hard-headed, controlled, fitted with adequate education to go about the work. He brought a trained mind to put down with untroubled vision what he saw of a certain phase of work-a-day life. There was nothing brilliant nor flyaway about him. He was not a genius.

He was overlorded neither by sentiment nor by imagination. Otherwise he might have been guilty of the beautiful exaggeration in Melville's "Typee" or the imaginative orgies in the latter's "Moby Dick." It was Dana's cool poise that saved him from being spreadeagled and flogged when two of his mates were so treated; it was his lack of abandon that prevented him from taking up permanently with the sea, that prevented him from seeing more than one poetical spot, and more than one romantic spot on all the coast of Old California. These apparent defects were his strength. They enabled him magnificently to write, and for all time, the picture of the sea life of his time.

Written close to the middle of the last century, such has been the revolution worked in man's method of trafficking with the sea that the life and conditions described in Dana's book have passed utterly away. Gone are the crack clippers, the driving captains, the hard-bitten but efficient foremast hands. Remain only crawling cargo tanks, dirty tramps, greyhound liners, and a somber, sordid type of sailing ship. The only records broken today by sailing vessels are those for slowness. They are no longer built for speed, nor are they manned before the mast by so sturdy a sailor stock, nor aft the mast are they officered by sail-carrying captains and driving mates.

Speed is left to the liners, who run the silk and tea and spices. Admiralty courts, boards of trade and underwriters frown upon driving and sail carrying. No more are the free-and-easy, daredevil days, when fortunes were made in fast runs and lucky ventures, not alone for owners, but for captains as well. Nothing is ventured now. The risks of swift passages cannot be abided. Freights are calculated to the least fraction of per cent. The captains do no speculating, no bargain-making, for the owners. The latter attend to all this, and by wire and cable rake the ports of the seven seas in quest of cargoes, and thru their agents make all business arrangements.

It has been learned that small crews only, and large carriers only, can return a decent interest on the investment. The inevitable corollary is that speed and spirit are at a discount. There is no discussion of the fact that in the sailing merchant marine the seamen, as a class, have sadly deteriorated. Men no longer sell farms to go to sea. But the time of which Dana writes was the heyday of fortune-making and adventure on the sea—with the full connotation of hardship and peril always attendant.

It was Dana's fortune, for the sake of the picture, that the "Pilgrim" was an average ship, with an average crew and officers, and managed with average discipline. Even the *hazing* that took place after the California coast was reached was of the average sort. The "Pilgrim" savored not in any way of a hell ship. The captain, while not the sweetest-natured man in the world, was only an average Down East driver, neither brilliant nor slovenly in his seamanship, neither cruel nor sentimental in the treat-

ment of his men. While, on the one hand, there were no extra liberty days, no delicacies added to the meager forecastle fare, not grog or hot coffee on double watches, on the other hand the crew was not chronically crippled by the continual play of knuckle-dusters and belaying pins. Once, and once only, were men flogged and ironed—a very fair average for the year 1834, for at that time flogging on board merchant vessels was already well on the decline.

The difference between the sea life then and now can be no better epitomized than in Dana's description of the dress of the sailor of his day:

"The trousers tight around the nips, and thence hanging long and loose around the feet, a superabundance of checked shirt, a low-crowned, well-varnished black hat, worn on the back of the head, with half a fathom of black ribbon hanging over the left eye, and a peculiar tie to the black silk neckerchief."

Tho Dana sailed from Boston only three-quarters of a century ago, much that is at present obsolete was then in full sway. For instance, the old word *larboard* was still in use. He was a member of the *larboard* watch. The vessel was on the *larboard* tack. It was only the other day, because of its similarity in sound to *starboard*, that *larboard* was changed to *port*. Try to imagine "All larboard bowlines on deck!" being shouted down into the forecastle of a present day ship. Yet that was the call used on the "Pilgrim" to fetch Dana and the rest of his watch on deck.

The chronometer, which is merely the least imperfect timepiece man has devised, makes possible the surest and easiest method by far of ascertaining longitude. Yet the "Pilgrim" sailed in a day when the chronometer was just coming into general use. So little was it depended upon that the "Pilgrim" carried only one, and that one, going wrong at the outset, was never used again. A navigator of the present would be aghast if asked to voyage for two years from Boston, around the Horn to California, and back again, without a chronometer. In those days such a proceeding was a matter of course, for those were the days when dead reckoning was indeed something to reckon on, when running down the latitude was a common way of finding a place, and when lunar observations were direly necessary. Very few merchant officers of today ever make a lunar observation and a large percentage are unable to do it.

"*September 22d* Upon coming on deck at seven bells in the morning we found the other watch aloft throwing water upon the sails, and looking astern we saw a small, clipper-built brig with a black hull heading directly after us. We went to work immediately, and put all the canvas upon the brig which we could get upon her, rigging out oars for studding-sail yards; and continued wetting down the sails by buckets of water whipped up to the mast head. . . . She was armed, and full of men, and showed no colors."

The foregoing sounds like a paragraph from "Midshipman Easy" or the "Water Witch" rather than a paragraph from the soberest, faithfulest and most literal chronicle of the sea ever written. And yet the chase of the brig "Pilgrim" by a pirate occurred on September 22, 1834—only two generations ago.

Dana was the thorogoing type of man, not overbalanced and erratic, without quirk or quibble of temperament. He was efficient, but not brilliant. His was a general all-around efficiency. He was efficient at the law; he was efficient at college; he was efficient as a sailor; he was efficient in the matter of pride, when that pride was no more than the pride of a forecastle hand, at $12 a month, in his seaman's task well done, in the smart sailing of his captain, in the cleanness and trimness of his ship.

There is no sailor whose cockles of the heart will not warm to Dana's description of the first time he sent down a royal yard. Once or twice he had seen it done. He had got an old hand in the crew to coach him. And then, the first anchorage at Monterey, being pretty *thick* with the second mate, he got him to ask the mate to be sent up the first time the royal yards were struck. "Fortunately," as Dana describes it, "I got thru without any word from the officer, and heard the 'well done' of the mate, when the yard reached the deck, with as much satisfaction as I ever felt at Cambridge on seeing a 'bene' at the foot of a Latin exercise."

"This was the first time I had taken a weather ear-ring, and I felt not a little proud to sit astride of the weather yard-arm, past the ear-ring, and sing out 'Haul out to leeward!'" He had been

over a year at sea before he essayed this able seaman's task, but he did it, and he did it with pride. And with pride he went down a 400-foot cliff, on a pair of top-gallant studding-sail halyards bent together, to dislodge several dollars' worth of stranded bullock hides, tho all the acclaim he got from his mates was: "What a d—d fool you were to risk your life for half a dozen hides!"

In brief, it was just this efficiency in pride, as well as work, that enabled Dana to set down, not merely the photographic detail of life before the mast and hide-droghing on the coast of California, but of the unvarnished, simple psychology and ethics of the forecastle hands who droghed the hides, stood at the wheel, made and took in sail, tarred down the rigging, holystoned the decks, turned in all-standing, grumbled as they cut about the kid, criticised the seamanship of their officers, and estimated the duration of their exile from the cubic space of the hide-house.

GLEN ELLEN, CAL.

# A Christmas Hymn

BY JULIE M. LIPPMANN

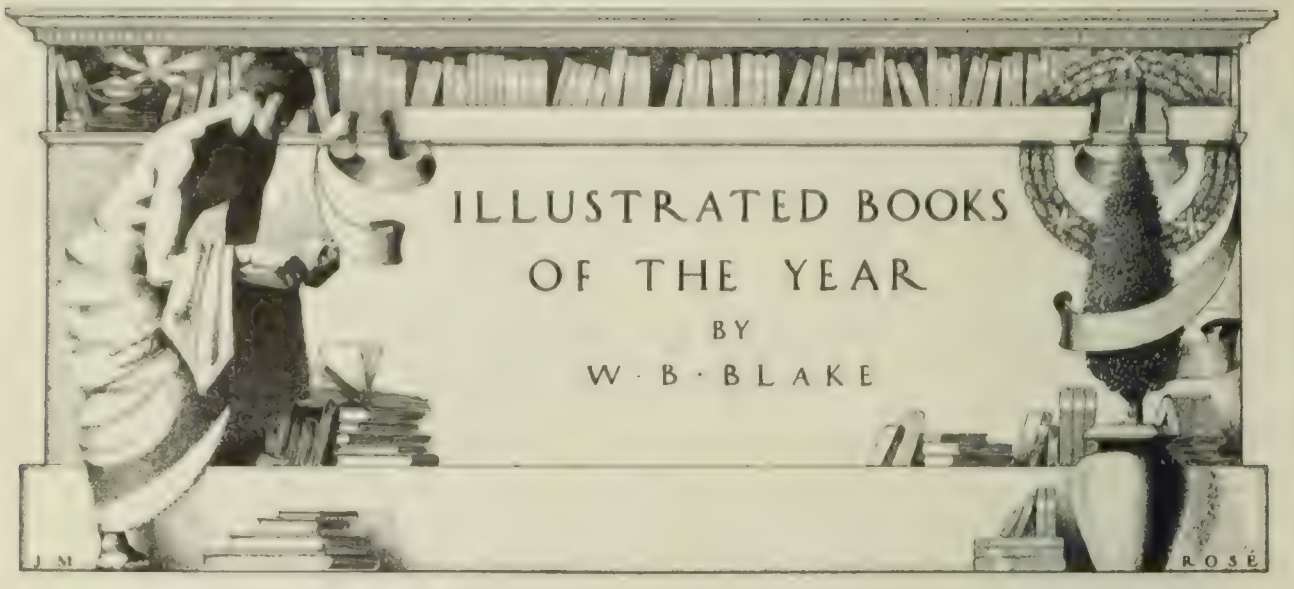
'TWAS humble Mary bore God's son—
Hosanna! Hosanna!
Than He there was no lowlier one,
Hosanna!
Within a manger He was laid,
Where oxen lowed and asses brayed,
Where gentle Mary softly prayed,
"Hosanna! Hosanna!"

Afoot came alien travelers three,
Hosanna! Hosanna!
From distant lands the babe to see,
Hosanna!
Above their heads the night arched wide,
They took a star to be their guide,
And so trod Christward side by side,
Hosanna! Hosanna!

God chooseth thee—He chooseth me,
Hosanna! Hosanna!
However humble we may be,
Hosanna!
His will it is to manifest
Himself within each human breast,
So we may bear His image blest—
Hosanna! Hosanna!

The lords of life shall bend the knee,
Hosanna! Hosanna!
Before the heart of thee and me
Hosanna!
When Christ is born and cradled there,
What holier hostel anywhere?
Make haste, then, heart, such bliss to bear
Hosanna! Hosanna!

THE TWO CITY




WE may hold, with proximate truth, that the illustrated books of the season, into which publishers crowd too many of their books, are of two general sorts: the books we should welcome at any season at all, and those which we tolerate because Christmas is coming. And the books new in their matter as well as their manner have first innings.

Peter Pan is, in one sense, not precisely new; but a Peter Pan book written after the play—that at least is new, and very welcome. The playgoer will not find the drawings by F. D. Bedford altogether satisfactory; he will crave the Captain Hook of the stage, not the page; he will wonder if it is really better to have a Puck-like Peter instead of the inimitable Maude-Adams Peter; but, on second thoughts, he will be glad that Mr. Bedford did not try to inspire himself from either the American or the English theatrical performances. His style is airy and fanciful; not the inspired-fanciful of Arthur Rackham, but expressing an easily comprehended kind of fancy. Mr. Barrie himself has done more than "storify" a play.[1]

Better to read, however, than any warming over, even a sublimated rehash, is the thing itself. One who is not afraid of a published play cannot do better than take up Maeterlinck's *Blue Bird* in the new edition, with color pictures by F. Cayley Robinson.[2] Not that the pictures equal in beauty the Belgian poet's book, translated with success by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos, nor can anything rival the beauty of the staging of the *Blue Bird* as it is given in our own theaters. Yet there is beauty here. This edition differs from its predecessors, not in the pictures alone, and the big pages, but in the fact that the text contains the latest alterations and additions made by the author for the Paris production. Some of the scenes—not the same ones—have been omitted in the London and New York performances.

Since we are admiring works of the imagination, let us record the issue of *A Viking's Love and Other Tales of the North,* by Ottilie A. Liljencrantz.[3] This is not a translation; the author was born in Chicago. She died there, too, a year ago, and we welcome this somewhat elaborate edition of some of her best work. Neither is Mr. Rolleston's work a translation precisely; tho in the course of it some of the ancient tales, told in Gaelic once, and still so told, are rendered into English.[4] Mr. Rolleston's book is essentially a popularization; but

[1] PETER AND WENDY. *By J. M. Barrie.* New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. $1.50

[2] THE BLUE BIRD. A Fairy Play in Six Acts. *By Maurice Maeterlinck.* New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $4.50.

[3] A VIKING'S LOVE, ETC. *By Ottilie A. Liljencrantz.* Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

[4] MYTHS AND LEGENDS OF THE CELTIC RACE. *By T. W. Rolleston.* 64 full-page illustrations by Stephen Reid. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $2.50.

See also THE KILTARTAN WONDER BOOK, *by Lady Gregory* (Dutton; $1.50): intended primarily for children, but capable of pleasing grown-ups, too.

it is, essentially again, an honest popularization. The writer has read widely, and a great deal of his reading has been given to the field of the present volume; but, being no specialist, he is at no pains to conceal his borrowings, telling us, instead, where we can study further into the myth and folk lore of the puzzling race—if it is a race—which he himself represents as well as describes. One is in danger of falling into enthusiasm (I use the cold old eighteenth century sense of the word) in examining Celticism, but it is a risk worth taking. What a glorious paganism it is—tho the word paganism is here to be taken literally, and not in the modern fashionable sense. Mr. Rolleston happens to be an Irish Celt, but you do not have to be a fellow Irishman to share his interest in studying this people that spread over all Central and Western Europe, out of no one knows where, coloring the language and civilization of every land they conquered and, in time, lost, and inspiring not a little of foreign literature, besides (in



FROM BARRIE'S "PETER AND WENDY" (SCRIBNER'S)

time, again) creating their own. I am glad that Mr. Rolleston takes a fling at the word Anglo-Saxon (he is not the first here, either), for the word should surely be Anglo-Celtic. Who indeed were the people who held Britain before the Angles and Saxons, the Danes and the Northmen, came? Whom did Cæsar conquer, if not Celts? And the legends Mr. Rolleston tells us of belong to us all, and not exclusively to those of us who are descendants of William the Conqueror's bullies, or the "Anglo-Saxon" contingent of blond beasts.

The Celts, you may remember, once sacked Rome, but they did not destroy quite everything they found there, leaving monuments and statues enough to furnish illustrations for H. B. Walter's *Art of the Romans*.[5] It is a handsome volume, without the fussiness of decoration that would be inappropriate to the theme. Solid merit is the characteristic here, and also in J. C. Stobart's *Greece*, with even finer illustrations.[6] We like the words with which Mr. Stobart prefaces his book: "With the progress of research," he writes, "classical scholarship tends more and more toward narrower fields of specialization. Real students are now like miners working underground, each in his own shaft, buried far away from sight or earshot of the public, so that they even begin to lose touch with one another. This makes an occasional survey of the whole field of operations not only necessary for interested onlookers, . . . but also serviceable to the scholars themselves." Mr. Stobart is fortunate in the moment of his book's appearance, for it is now possible worthily to illustrate the prehistoric culture of Greece, and to link it up in some wise with the classical periods. For both the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford and the British Museum have lately added to their collections magnificent models of the treasures of Crete and Mycenæ. These are reproduced in color.

It is a far cry from the Glory that was Greece to the Mystery that was Medievalism, but books can be found to bridge it. One of these is the very beautiful volume in the Connoisseurs' Library entitled *Illuminated Manuscripts*.[7] "An attempt is made," writes the modest author, "to sketch the history of the illumination of vellum manuscripts, from classical times down to the decay and virtual disuse of the art which resulted . . . from the introduction of printing"; an attempt which is richly served in the beauty of the many plates and of the ample letterpress. And if one wishes to breathe the ecclesiastical-esthetical atmosphere while reading of the illumination of the sacred books, let him read, synchronously, Mr. Collins's impressionistic *Cathedral Cities of Italy*.[8]

But there is also an art of the far East in which this western world takes a keen delight today, and we welcome Mr. Arthur Morrison's study of the Japanese painters.[9] Each of his volumes has fifty or sixty beautiful collotypes, many of them, especially those illustrating the earlier periods, introducing the reader to an art with which he is likely to be most unfamiliar. Mr. Morrison acquits himself with discretion and ability. "One is accustomed to hear the pictorial art of Japan spoken of as if it comprised nothing but the color prints, and even to hear the Japanese blamed for failing to esteem their prints at their proper value; which is precisely as tho an Asiatic should condemn us for our failure to exalt the work of Lancret and Lavreince above that of Titian and Michael Angelo." Mr. Morrison tells us much of the art of old Japan that will surely interest those who, at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, or elsewhere, have had an opportunity to learn the rudiments of Japanese art, secular and religious.

Two books devoted to the history of the art of France have lately appeared in English, the admirable study of M. Hourticq in translation, and Mr. Caffin's *Story of French Painting*.[10] Mr. Caffin in his very first chapter emphasizes the

[5] The Art of the Romans. *By H. B. Walters.* 72 plates and 10 illustrations in the text. New York: The Macmillan Co. $5

[6] The Glory that Was Greece. A Survey of Hellenic Culture and Civilization. *By J. C. Stobart.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $7.50.

[7] Illuminated Manuscripts. *By J. A. Herbert.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $7.50.

[8] Cathedral Cities of Italy. *By W. W. Collins, R.I.* Illustrations by the Author. New York: Dodd Mead & Co. $3.50.

[9] The Painters of Japan. *By Arthur Morrison.* Two Volumes. New York: F. A. Stokes & Co. $3.5

[10] Art in France. *By Louis Hourticq.* New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

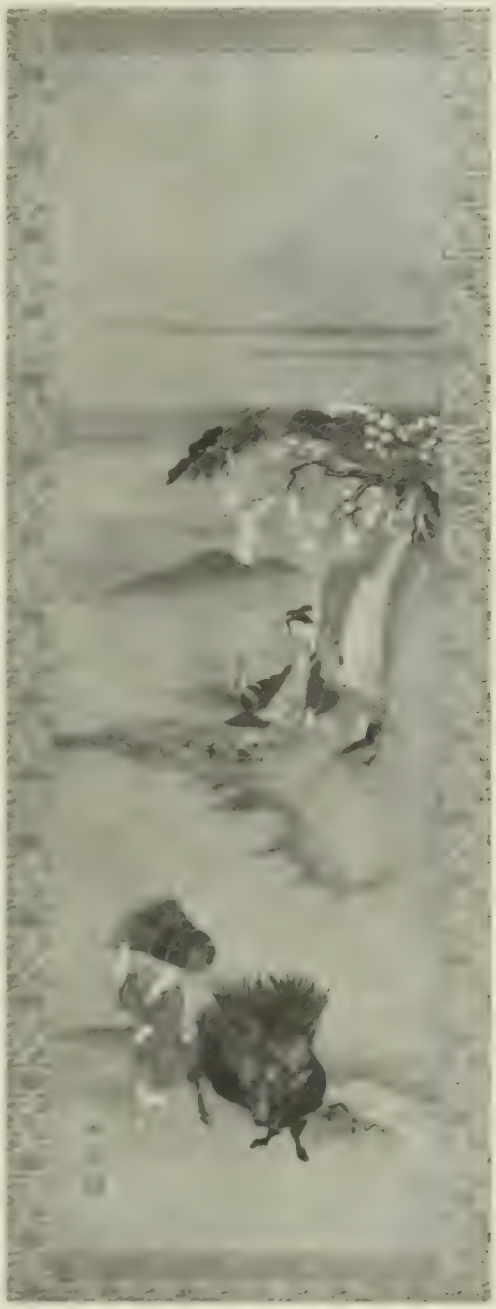
The Story of French Painting. *By Charles H. Caffin.* New York: The Century Co. $1.20

fact that France is (as M. de Maulde la Clavière has observed) a singular country, "slightly Greek, half Latin or Ligurian, very Gallic or very German, and in the West, the country of an intellectual gulf stream, dreamers—Celts. "In the study of French art it is well to remember that France is not a 'Latin' country, pure and simple, any more than America, or for that matter Britain, is 'Anglo-Saxon.'" And Mr. Caffin (tho he never writes profoundly) is not afraid of generalization. M. Hourticq's book has a far greater reference value than his—it is indeed a masterpiece of skilful condensation—but *The Story of France* "is primarily concerned with principles." Superficiality has no terrors for Mr. Caffin, and he writes very engagingly of native and exotic influences in French art from Francis I's time down to *le Cubisme.*

More profitable than the study of sensationalism, however, is the lesson we may learn from Winslow Homer, in whose death (tho he left no "pupils") America lost one of its prophets. To Homer the critic of the Boston *Transcript* now devotes a large and extraordinarily authoritative volume.[11] Mr. Downes goes into great detail; his leisurely monograph is scarcely intended for the kind of reader who wants to learn "all about" a subject from a ten-minute book review. The basis of Homer's art was, says Mr. Beatty, of the Pittsburgh Carnegie Museum, who furnishes a brief introduction, "simple truth." On the occasion of a visit paid to the recluse at Prout's Neck, the two of them were picking their way along the coast, over the shelving rocks familiar to all of us who know the painter's work, when Mr. Beatty suddenly asked:

"'Mr. Homer, do you ever take the liberty, in painting nature, of modifying the color of any part?'

"'Never! Never! When I have selected the thing carefully, I paint it exactly as it appears.' Turning toward his studio, and pointing to the gallery which hung along the second story, he added: 'When I was painting the Luxembourg picture, I carried the canvas, repeatedly, from the rocks below, hung it on that balcony, and studied it from a distance with reference simply to its simple and absolute truth. Never!' he reiterated."



A PUPIL OF HOPPNER

Such was the fidelity of this New England painter to the scene which had inspired the New England poets![12] "But it was the sea that

[11] The Life and Works of Winslow Homer. By William Howe Downes. With Illustrations. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $6.50 net; postage 30 cents additional. [12] The Poets' Eye Exercise. By Helen Archibald Carter. New York: Baker & Taylor Co. $1.50. The book is illustrated with a frontispiece in colors, photographs, and many quotations of verse. The author is also the author of "Nature: From the Hills to the Sea," "Poetry," "Hours," "Friendship," and "Thought." Here she has made another of the



A VISIT ON THE LAWNS OF THE OLDEN TIME

An illustration for Hildegarde Hawthorne's "Lure of the Garden" (Century)

Homer loved." As Mr. Downes remarks, his brother, Charles S. Homer, said of him in Maine: "'He did not go in for expensive or elaborate tackle, but he usually caught the biggest fish.' One might make a parable of this and apply it to his art.

"In the little garden behind the [Scarboro] cottage, surrounded by a high board fence, topped with lattice work, the artist found recreation and solace in raising all sorts of old-fashioned garden flowers, such as roses, cinnamon pinks, English primroses, marigolds, pansies, heliotropes, petunias, etc.," writes Mr. Downes of Homer. I wonder if he would not have enjoyed the large square octavo written by a granddaughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne and entitled *The Lure of the Garden*.[13] Miss Hawthorne's book is well printed on thick paper, and is illustrated in color and in black and white—one of the latter we reproduce with this review. It is not a book for the professional gardener, and hardly for connoisseurs, but it is a handsome gift book, interestingly written in a somewhat gossiping way that makes pleasant reading, on a variety of subjects not unrelated to fancy horticulture. A second garden book that lies open on our table is called *The Joy of Gardens*, and is valuable for its appendix, with its lists of perennial plants for the seasons, its designs for formal gardens, and its numerous illustrations of American gardens. The text of the book is less instructive, but full of such enthusiasm as is suggested by the title.[14] Here, too, let us note the reissue of the optimistic meditations of an humble *Roadmender*,[15] with which Michael Fairless charmed us a



WINSLOW HOMER PAINTING "THE GULF STREAM"
His studio at Prout's Neck, Scarboro, Me., from an illustration in Downes's "Life and Works of Winslow Homer" (Houghton Mifflin Co.)

[illegible] author, too, has had the photographer's collabora-

[13] "The Lure of the Garden." By Hildegard Hawthorne. With 16 full-page illustrations in full color by Tyler Greene, Arnold Purrish, Anna Whelen Betts and Lonsdale and 32 full-page illustrations in black and white. New York: The Century Co. $1.50.

[14] "The Joy of Gardens." By Lena May McCauley. Chicago: Rand McNally Co. $1.

[15] "The Roadmender." By Michael Fairless. Illustrated by E. W. Waite. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

few years ago, now given the honor of a special edition, with eight color plates that, for a wonder, harmonize with the tone of the book instead of spoiling its effect. And no less successful color

nous, but we don't think the less of *The Vicar of Wakefield* on that account; nor yet of *The Ingoldsby Legends*.[17] What commonplace subjects Shakespeare chooses, questions like living and dy-



FROM BEN KING'S "SOUTHLAND MELODIES" (FORBES)

illustration distinguishes the new edition of the *Natural History of Selborne*.[16]

It is always good to welcome old friends—to walk with old friends—to read old books. That is a platitude; but some platitudes do not wear their welcome out. And some of the books which we count as friends are platitudi-

ing; and he draws analogies between life and the stage—an analogy ancient even in his day! It has been fashionable for a great while to disparage some of the masters of platitude—Longfellow, for example; yet we observe that Longfellow is read and enjoyed, all the same, and his much parodied *Hiawatha* comes to us in a much illustrated edition, the pictures being reproductions from photographs.[18]

We are not enthusiastic over photo-

[16] THE NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF SELBORNE IN THE COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON. *By Gilbert White.* With illustrations in color by G. E. Collins, R.B.A. New York: The Macmillan Co. $4.

[17] THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD. *By Oliver Goldsmith.* With illustrations in color by H. M. Brock, R.I. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.

THE INGOLDSBY LEGENDS. Or Mirth and Marvels. With illustrations in color by H. G. Theaker. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.

[18] THE SONG OF HIAWATHA. *By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.* With an introduction by Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus. And with illustrations of Wa-ya-ga-mug and the Indian Players from photographs by Grace Chandler Horn. The Players' Edition. Chicago, Rand, McNally Co. $2.

graphic illustrations; there are too many of them, and too many drawings nowadays resemble photographs — as do Sorolla's huge paintings that we lately praised with such exaggeration.[19] But in the case of a volume like Ben King's pleasing *Southland Melodies,*[20] or this *Hiawatha,* there are excellent reasons for photographic illustrations; in the latter instance the pictures were taken at performances of the poem as enacted by Ojibway Indians on the Michigan shore. Many of the illustrations are reproduced in color.

In color, too, but free from any suggestion of the photograph, are Charles Robinson's illustrations for *The Sensitive Plant.*[21] The book is a beautiful one, and the poem is preceded by an informing introduction of Mr. Gosse's contribution. The title page is wholly admirable; so, too, the end-papers. I mention these details because details are all-important where fine books are in point. But I cannot imagine any one preferring to read an illustrated Shelley!

The list of current reprints includes, also, more than one volume of Dickens: his *Holly Tree, Christmas Carol* (this time with jolly illustrations in pen-and-ink and color, by A. C. Michael), *The Chimes;* and, for those of us who insist upon a large page, with clear type and numerous illustrations in the text, and color plates as well, *Pickwick* is ready in two massive volumes.[22] Next year marks the centenary of Dickens's birth; there will, doubtless, be many celebrations of the occasion; but to me it seems that none of them will be worth more than the issue of his works in an illustrated edition, upon which THE INDEPENDENT has already commented: an ample-paged, moderate-priced edition, with numerous illustrations chosen from the work of the old timers.[23] Nor is Thackeray altogether forgotten at this Christmas season, for we have a new edition of *The Rose and the Ring,* with pictures redrawn from Thackeray's own.[24] No doubt Mr. Monsell's pictures will please youngsters as well as or better than Thackeray's incorrect drawings, but Thackeray had ten times the vigor and spontaneity of the gentleman who undertakes the thankless task of improving upon him. Other Christmas books, pure and simple, are *The Twelfth Christmas,* a Christ-child legend woven into dramatic verse; *The Boy Who Brought Christmas,* a pleasant tale for old and young, by Alice Morgan; *Christmas at Big Moose Falls,* a story of a Wisconsin mining camp and of French-Canadian lumbermen; *One Night in Bethlehem*—one night being *the* night; Mr. Tarkington's *Beasley's Christmas Party* (a less conventional but by no means less enjoyable interlude, if we compare it with most of these volumes), and the semi-devotional works entitled *Christmas in the Heart, Christmas Roses, Christmas Bells,* etc.[25] More attractive

why should we say what we think of him? Mr. Gib- Another popular illustrator, Howard Chanler Christy, laboration yields better results than one could fairly side.

"The Holly Tree." Illustrations by H. M. Brock. New York: George H. Doran & Co. 50 cents. A CHRISTMAS CAROL. New York: Hodder & Stoughton. $. THE CHIMES. Illustrated by F. S. Coburn. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75. THE POSTHUMOUS PAPERS OF THE PICKWICK CLUB. Illustrated by Cecil Aldin. Two volumes. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $7.50.

The Centenary Edition, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, to which we have just received MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS reprinted from the *Morning Chronicle* the *Daily News, Household Words,* and other journals, with an introduction by B. W. Matz. $1 each. But the centenary has also suggested to a New York publisher the reissue of John Foster's LIFE OF CHARLES DICKENS, in what is called the Memorial Edition (2 vols., over 200 illustrations, $7. Baker & Taylor Co.).

THE ROSE AND THE RING. By W. M. Thackeray. Re-illustrated by J. R. Monsell. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

THE TWELFTH CHRISTMAS. By Marjorie Benton Cooke. Chicago: Forbes & Co. 50c. THE BOY WHO BROUGHT CHRISTMAS. By Alice Morgan. Illustrated by John Jackson. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. 50c. CHRISTMAS AT BIG MOOSE FALLS. By Charles S. Wood. Boston: Richard G. Badger. ONE NIGHT IN BETHLEHEM. By W. J. Duncan. New York: George H. Doran & Co. THE LOVE OF

than the last named albeit uncolored!—is Dr. Van Dyke's *Sad Shepherd*, a charming gloss upon Scripture, such as is rarely successfully compassed.[26] And, tho we already have it in another book, bound up with other tales, we are glad to receive O. Henry's *Gift of the Wise Men*, a masterly story by a masterly storyteller.[27] The illustrator in his frontispiece shows us the exchange of gifts between the devoted pair who are the characters of the tale, and it is pleasant to note that the heroine (who had sacrificed her hair to buy her husband a fob) has just as much hair as ever she had. Probably the illustrator is the only living person who has had a chance to read *The Gift of the Magi*, and has wasted his chance.

Mr. Wister's *Virginian* is another new-old favorite that comes to us decked out with new illustrations.[28] Mr. Wister lately had the pleasure of reading his own obituary, and learning how much this story of the plains has meant to the world; let us hope that he will, before he really does die, write another story almost as good.

If calendars are not books, some of them come nearer to so being than many of the *abiblia* published in time for the Christmas season of charity. We have received a number of calendars from Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co.; calendars of many sizes, prices and series. Of the "Authors" type of calendar, there are both the new-quotation-every-day kind (Longfellow, Tennyson, Ruskin and "The Christian Year"; 40 cents each), and the turnover type, two months and one quotation to the sheet (a larger one). Certainly the Dickens calendar (75 cents) ought to prove popular in the novelist's centenary year. Then there is the "That Reminds Me" calendar, a sheet to a week, and plenty of space for jotting down engagements and a pencil to jot them with (75 cents). And there are so many art calendars, and travel calendars, and sentiment calendars (all of them that we have looked into well printed and tasteful) that there is no noting them all.

One lesson there is in the issue of all these Christmas books, and that is the lesson that they need not, in order to be attractive, be expensive. That is borne out in such a volume as Mr. Stearns's on *The Midsummer of Italian Art*.[29] It is borne out, too, in such a little series as that of the "Master Painters."[30]

NEW YORK CITY.

THE SHEPHERD. CHRISTMAS IN THE HEART. CHRISTMAS ROSES. CHRISTMAS BELLS, *ibid.*, 50 cents each. WHAT OF THE MERRY CHRISTMAS? and WHAT OF THE HAPPY NEW YEAR? *By Jane Ellis Joy*. New York: Duffield & Co. 50c each.

[26] THE SAD SHEPHERD. *By Henry Van Dyke*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. From another publisher, Frederick A. Stokes Co., comes THE SYRIAN SHEPHERD'S PSALM (the Twenty-third), with an illustration in color, and an introduction by Jules Guérin, and appreciations (that we could spare) by excellent "pulpit orators"; also metrical versions. 50 cents.

[27] THE GIFT OF THE WISE MEN. *By O. Henry*. Illustrated by Charles M. Relyea. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. 50 cents.

[28] THE VIRGINIAN. *By Owen Wister*. New edition. With illustrations by Charles M. Russell, and drawings from Western scenes by Frederic Remington. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

[29] THE MIDSUMMER OF ITALIAN ART. *By Frank Preston Stearns*. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $2.

[30] MASTER PAINTERS. From the Works of *John Ruskin*. Van Dyck; Reynolds; Titian. 50 cents each. New York: George H. Doran Co. These little books are profusely illustrated in color. They open with a note which gives the bare outline of the career; there follow passages gleaned from various pages of Ruskin's works, bearing on the subject of the volume.

# My Little Boy

BY MAY PRESTON SLOSSON

THE other children grow so tall!
I would not wish it otherwise,
And yet—we mothers lose them all,
They grow to Men before our eyes—
My little, little boys!

But he, who slipped away in Spring,
Six summers on his shining head,
His baby eyes still wondering,
He only, tho long years have sped,
Is still my little boy.

NEW YORK CITY.



# THE CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS BOOK-SHELF

~BY MONTROSE J. MOSES~

## Special Editions

**The Big Book of Fairy Tales.* Edited by Walter Jerrold, and illustrated by Charles Robinson. New York: H. M. Caldwell Co. $2.50.

**Treasure Island.* By Robert Louis Stevenson. Illustrated by N. C. Wyeth. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

*All Shakespeare's Tales.* Tales from Shakespeare by Charles and Mary Lamb, and Tales from Shakespeare by Winston Stokes. Illustrated by M. L. Kirk. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $2.

**A Child's Book of Stories.* Selected and arranged by Penrhyn W. Coussens. With pictures by Jessie Willcox Smith. New York: Duffield & Co. $2.25.

**Little Lord Fauntleroy.* By Frances Hodgson Burnett. Newly illustrated by Reginald Birch. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

*The Treasure Book of Children's Verse.* Arranged by Mabel and Lillian Quiller-Couch. Illustrated in color by M. Etheldreda Gray. New York: Hodder & Stoughton. $5.

*The Book of Baby Beasts.* Pictures in color by E. J. Detmold. Descriptions by Florence E. Dugdale. New York: Hodder & Stoughton. $3.50.

**Aesop's Fables.* Illustrated by E. Boyd Smith. New York: The Century Co. $2.

**The Pied Piper of Hamelin.* By Robert Browning. Illustrated by Kate Greenaway. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.50.

**The Song of Hiawatha.* By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. With illustrations and designs by Frederic Remington, Maxfield Parrish and N. C. Wyeth. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.50.

*Plutarch's Lives for Boys and Girls.* Being selected lives freely retold by W. H. Weston. With drawings in color by W. Rainey. London: T C. & E. C. Jack. 7/6.

*When Knights were Bold.* By Eva March Tappan. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2

*King Arthur's Knights: The Tales Retold for Boys and Girls.* By Henry Gilbert. Illustrations in color by Walter Crane. London: T. C. & E. C. Jack. 7/6.

*The Children's Shakespeare: Being Stories from the Plays with Illustrative Passages.* Told and chosen by Alice Spencer Hoffmann. Illustrated in color by Charles Folkard. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

*The Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.* By Daniel DeFoe. Illustrated in color by W. B. Robinson. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50.

**Tom Brown's School Days.* By Thomas Hughes. With numerous illustrations made at Rugby School by Louis Rhead. With an introduction by W. D. Howells. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

*Pinocchio: The Tale of a Puppet.* By C. Collodi. Translated from the Italian by M. A. Murray. Illustrated by Charles Folkard. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

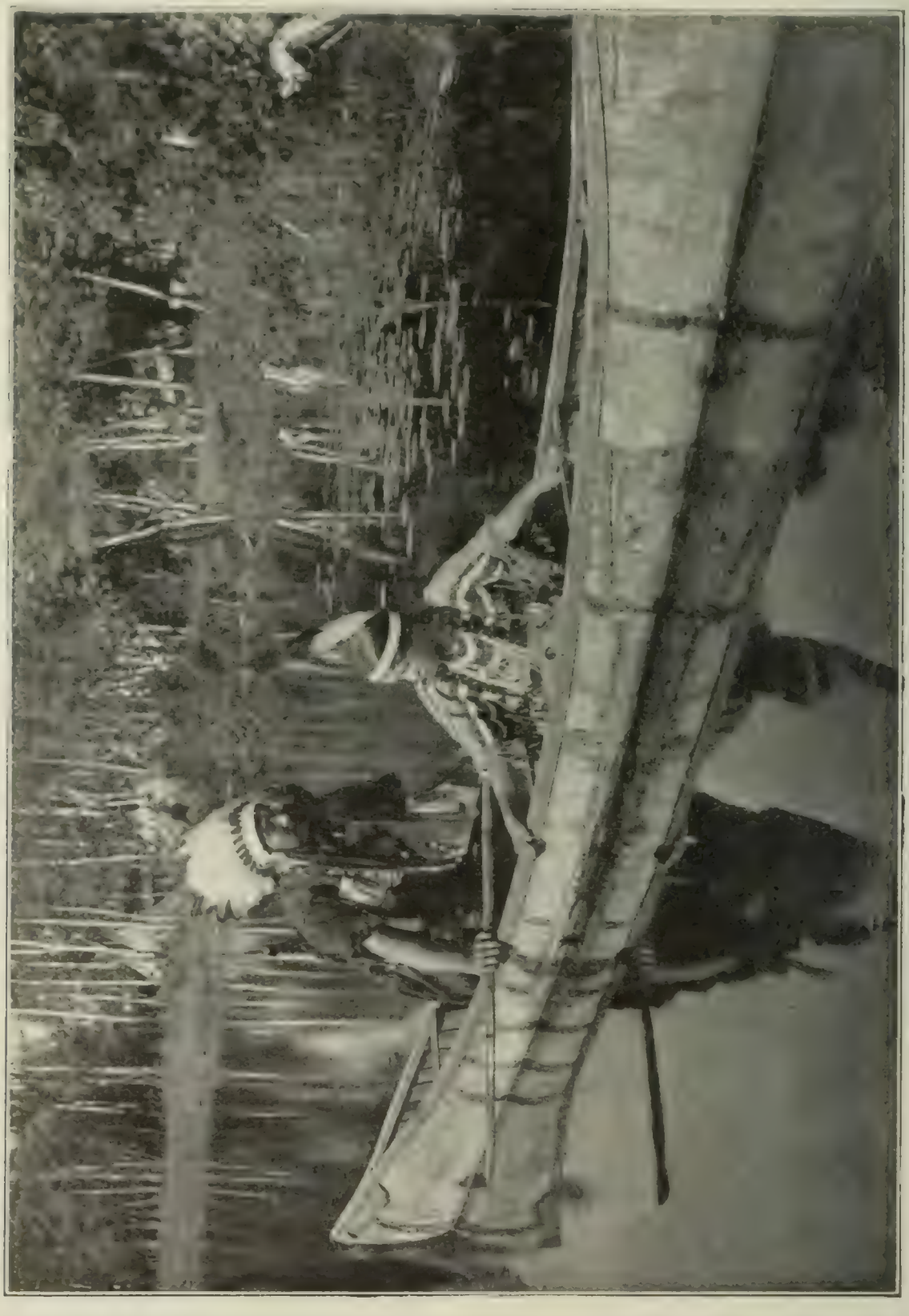
[Volumes marked (*) are of particular worth.]

Buyers of children's books have very little idea of classification, and they are more than likely to ask first for those books that are large and beautiful; those volumes recommended for their cover designs and for their illustrations. There are many such editions this year, among the most conspicuous being *The Big Book of Fairy Tales,* edited by Mr. Jerrold and illustrated in charming lines by Charles Robinson. This will prove a priceless treasure for the nursery, and owners of the *Rhymes and Jingles,* a companion volume, will welcome it. We know of no more royal gift for children. Stevenson's *Treasure Island* has such drawings by Wyeth as will surely add to the buccaneer spirit of the story. What a great privilege it will be for a boy to gain his first knowledge of this masterpiece with such incentives as these drawings. The book, in format and in color, is in the Parrish style.

What bid fair to be an excellent edition proved to be a disappointment, for in *All Shakespeare's Tales* Winston Stokes has added to the Lambs' tales prose versions of those plays wisely omitted by them. To aggravate us further, Miss Kirk has made illustrations in color which miss the beauty of the real characters, and reduce them to calendar fitness,—sweet, smooth and insipid. In manufacture, the publishers have shown some feeling, tho the book is heavy beyond measure.

The selections in *A Child's Book of Stories* have been wisely made, there being only a few hybrids included, and Miss Smith has done some of her best pictures; "Jack and the Beanstalk" is par-

tionally filled with the breath of youth. It is well to give young readers the rich heritage of fairy tales rather than to overburden them with folk-lore. The ful *Little Lord Fauntleroy*, which, since Mrs. Burnett first wrote it, has gone thru so many editions that this new one from new plates was necessitated. In



"THUS IT WAS THEY JOURNEYED HOMEWARD"
From the Players' edition of "Hiawatha" (Rand McNally, Co.)

compiler has wisely omitted historical and ethnological matter.

With much the same appearance, tho not of the same type, is that ever delight- order to celebrate the event, Mr. Birch, the originator of the Fauntleroy costume, has made new pictures, some of them in color. This story has lost none of its

charm for the present reviewer, even tho he has grown up. In fact, since reading "The Secret Garden," he is firmly convinced that Mrs. Burnett's powers have ripened into richer harvest.

Small children will like the histories of small animals contained in *The Book of Baby Beasts.* The artist, Mr. Detmold, has been fortunate in obtaining reproductions of his color plates that reveal all the pinkness of babyhood. There are some clever verses, and the text is simple; in addition, the type is splendidly large. Many pleasant stories may be culled from this portfolio volume.

The publishers have been wise in giving a rich cover of blue and gold and green to *The Treasure Book of Children's Verse,* but we must confess our disappointment when we saw the mediocre color plates and the haphazard arrangement of the poems. Notwithstanding a few commonplace inclusions, the Misses Quiller-Couch have not failed to gather into their sumptuous anthology much that is rich and much that is agreeable.

We would call attention to the Century's edition of *Aesop's Fables* from the DeVinne Press. The page is a delight to the eye, not a feature out of taste, and Mr. Smith's drawings are so reproduced and so placed that they look like fine originals, or as tho etched. Two hundred and three of the fables are used.

It is a pleasure to call attention to the reprinting of Kate Greenaway's books, which have been scarce for so many years. The quaint little figures will again be welcomed in the nursery, and we still believe that a general revival of the Greenaway books might lead to the revival of the Greenaway dress.

The new Houghton-Mifflin edition of *Hiawatha* is not primarily a child's book, tho I believe that our schools have almost monopolized the poem as their own. No matter where this volume goes, it is sure to attract. The birch-bark end papers are effective and the marginal drawings fully interpretative. The wide margins please us.

Plutarch has been retold so many times that it is simply a matter of choosing the best version; the editions are usually attractive in format, and there is an amount of care shown in the preparation of the text. Mr. Weston has exhibited much skill, and he has been faithful to the original as far as he could be with his object in view. The publishers have made an attractive volume.

The young reader interested in the medieval history tale will welcome Eva March Tappan's *When Knights Were Bold,* where are assembled many accounts of the life of the times—a life wherein page, squire and knight, hermit friar and pilgrim had each his several duties; wherein streets, houses and barter were different from what they are today. In an attractive manner, and with many illustrations of a unique order, Dr. Tappan has told her story, a blend of custom and economics—a social study which might prove an incentive for the rehabilitation of Scott.

Mr. Gilbert's King Arthur book is simply another volume added to the number of retold Malorys. Modernized, the text loses some of its flavor, but children would never wade thru difficult spelling, and, after all, the essential action and chivalry are what one most desires. The Walter Crane color plates are poorly reproduced, however romantic in conception.

Considerable novelty and originality distinguish Alice Spencer Hoffman's retelling of the Shakespeare plays. We have always thought it advisable to mingle illustrative passages with the narrative wherever such passages were simple enough to be understood without additional explanation. This is the policy adopted, and, therefore, we obtain much more of Shakespeare than usual.

In whatever form it is put, DeFoe's *Robinson Crusoe* is always welcome, and the Stokes's importation will find a ready market, tho we prefer some other editions we have seen. We pity the boy who grows up without having read this classic of adventure. And the same may be said of *Tom Brown's School Days,* which is this year illustrated by Louis Rhead in line, and sent forth with an introduction by W. D. Howells. A commendation from the latter is always a pleasant matter, but we doubt whether it is advisable to place such minute criticism—negative in a way—before an



PIRATES OF TREASURE ISLAND
From one of Mr. Wyeth's illustrations for the new Scribner edition

audience of children. Mr. Howells objects to the beer drinking which was the custom in old Rugby. His objection only emphasizes, and that is bad. It might have sufficed to stress the fact that the school life at Rugby since Tom's day has changed. Nevertheless, the Harpers' beautiful edition will be enjoyed as much as ever, tho the modern athletic story sometimes crowds it out.

Never a season passes but a new edition of *Pinocchio* appears. Even the characters in *The Wizard of Oz* have not the popularity of this small Italian puppet, whose adventures prove a never-failing delight to the young reader. The illustrations in black and white are admirable, and the color plates show the influence of Rackham.

## Nature and Animal Life

*The Land We Live In.* The Boys' Book of Conservation. Overton Price. Foreword by Gifford Pinchot. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

**Animal Secrets Told.* A Book of Whys. Harry Chase Brearley. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50.

*The Monkeyfolk of South Africa.* F. W. Fitzsimons. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

*The Mahatma and the Hare.* H. Rider Haggard. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.

**Bird Stories Taken from the Works of John Burroughs.* Illustrated by Louis Agassiz Fuertes. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 80 cents.

*A Book of Nimble Beasts.* Douglas English. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $2.

*People of the Wild.* F. St. Mars. New York: Outing Publishing Co. $1.25.

*The Blue Goose Chase.* A Camera-Hunting Adventure in Louisiana. Herbert K. Job. New York: Baker & Taylor Co. $1.25.

*Secrets of the Hills;* and How Ronald Read Them. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

[Volumes starred (*) are of particular worth.]

The educational demand necessitates numberless nature books, and it would be



well were they all as interesting or as potent as *The Land We Live In*. Children cannot too early be made aware of our natural resources or of the manner in which we are squandering them. Both in text and in illustration, Mr. Price has produced an excellent treatise, tho the hasty buyer might pass it over because of the plainness of the cover.

There is a fascination in knowing the reason why certain animals are as odd as they are; why they have such peculiar forms and such peculiar habits. We, who spend days at the *Zoo*, *look* at many things, but we never *see*. This is the opinion of Mr. Brearley, who proceeds to show us what has always been evident, but has never been correlated in such an interesting way. We all have noses, tongues, eyes and mouths, but why it is that the eyes of a cat should be in the front of the head and a fish's or a bird's on the side, we have never given time to reason out. Such is Mr. Brearley's task. The book has many delightful secrets in it; the illustrations suggest excitement.

Primates are too much like people for people to ignore, and *The Monkey Folk*

*of South Africa* are queer things. They tell their own story in Mr. Fitzsimons's volume. Therein tales are narrated of queer habits and of treacherous enemies, and the book serves a double purpose—in being accurate and in being exciting.

This year, the rights of animals are supported by Rider Haggard in a fantasy which is partly story and partly sermon. It deprecates the chase as it is carried on in England, and the pathetic figure of the Hare easily wins our sympathy. The chapters on The Coursing, The Shooting and The Hunting are filled with action of an appealing kind. No guarantee needs to be affixed to the work of Mr. Burroughs, selections from whose books form a most attractive supplementary reader, written in a style that charms. It will serve as a vivid introduction to the study of birds in the Northeastern States.

The remarkable feature about Mr. English's *Nimble Beasts* consists in the two hundred illustrations, many of them taken by the camera under conditions which are rare. The text is filled with narrative and fact, but the photographs, reproduced on glazed paper, far surpass it in originality. The introductory note shows with what scientific accuracy the author went to work.

Both *People of the Wild* and *The Blue Goose Chase* are nature fictions, the one written with considerable vividness, the other attempting in its truthfulness to encourage the employment of the camera instead of the gun—a peace movement among the hunters.

Geology in one way is a hard subject; it deals with rocks. But when the scratches on the earth's surface, and when the veins beneath the outer crust are described thru the geologic ages, then romance predominates. Mr. Craig takes his young hero thru the lead mines of Scotland, and during his summer vacation he learns all the secrets of the hills. There is an artificiality about the style, but much information is carried in the dialog. On every occasion we repeat that if a story is worth telling at all it should be presented in direct fashion; the effect is much better. Had this book been simply told as a geology, it would have been more picturesque. Children's literature suffers from just this tendency to use fiction as a sugar-coating for fact.

## Inventions and Useful Arts

*Historic Inventions.* Rupert S. Holland. Philadelphia. George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.50.
**Stories of Useful Inventions.* S. E. Forman. New York. The Century Co. $1.
*Boat Building and Boating.* D. C. Beard. Illustrated by the author. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.
*Handicraft for Handy Boys.* A. Neely Hall. Boston. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $2.
**The Romance of Aeronautics.* Charles C. Turner. Philadelphia. J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.
*The Boys' Book of Warships.* J. R. Howden. New York. Frederick A. Stokes Co. $2.

[Volumes starred (*) are of particular worth.]

The world seems to advance in epochs marked by invention. Gunpowder and the printing press revolutionized mankind; such is the popular saying. But after reading Mr. Holland and Mr. Forman, our opinion is slightly modified. For the telescope and the telephone, the arc light and the steamboat have opened many ways for us that gunpowder could never have blazed. Boys will find fascinating details in *Historic Inventions.* There is a decided self-help quality to the stories. The cover design shows Progress with a telescope in one hand and an airship in the other.

There are some who believe that civilization in the modern sense began when the savage, rubbing two stones against one another, became aware of fire which might be curbed by the will of man. Mr. Forman traces the history of many of our common blessings. The lamp, the stove and the match have romantic careers, as have also the house, the clock, the boat and the mill.

Mr. Beard is a boat-builder that boys will like. The land-lubber could study his book, build his craft by it, go out to sea under its direction, and then tie up in infinite ways, according to its graphic illustrations. No one need fear drowning if Mr. Beard's advice is followed; no one need bother about expense if his cheap designs are adopted. In other words, here is a book of practical value. The author is a man of the open who is a safe guide and a pleasant one.

There is a certain assuring conceit about handicraft books that always produces hope in the breast of every amateur carpenter in a household. The lightness and ease with which Mr. Hall and writers like him turn out tool-made things suggest the wizard's art. No one need go without furniture when boxes and barrels are plentiful; mechanical devices are easy to fashion; aeroplanes are fascinating to construct. With one twist.

"according to directions," brass may be changed into ravishing ornaments. There is truth in the statement that when one purchases a camera, the amount spent in *et ceteras* almost quadruples the cost. Mr. Hall and his brothers in trade offer tempting suggestions at the least cost possible. Parents will be thankful.

Life is so full of romance that we meet it at every street corner. No doubt boys have done much to perfect themselves in the science of aviation; they have built models that fly; they have suggested modifications of designs that have proven of service. Therefore, Mr. Turner's history of Aeronautics will be greedily devoured. And a most fascinating and timely romance it will prove, one that that brings the entire subject up to date, giving long flight feats, and recording the enormous death roll, added to almost daily now, as the distances traveled are increased. The grown reader will find this volume of particular interest.

Another distinctive record is *The Boys' Book of Warships,* written from the English standpoint, but considering the American situation. What is more essential is that it analyzes the progress of ship-building, which has now reached its greatest hight in the super-dreadnought. With its comparative tables, it is a useful volume that the Stokes have imported. Why do not the same publishers have prepared a companion volume treating more fully of the American navy, whose recent mobilization in the Hudson River shows it to be advancing rapidly toward the standard maintained by Great Britain? The book is splendidly illustrated.

## Indians

*Rolf in the Woods.* The Adventures of a Boy [illegible] with Indian Quonab and Dinis Dog [illegible] Thompson Seton and illustrated by Ernest Thompson Seton. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

*The Indian Boys.* William Lees Hopkins. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25.

*The Wild Goose.* William W. Canfield. New York: A. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

*The Indian Boys.* [illegible] Boston: [illegible] & Co. $1.25. (A graphic account of the doings of a young scout.)

The boy-scout idea seems to have gained headway since last year, and its chief, Ernest Thompson Seton, is even more active in its behalf. *Rolf in the Woods* is a pleasant story of woodcraft, the hero having escaped the brutal tyranny of an uncle. Quonab, the Indian, is his guide, and he helps the boy to fathom all the secrets of hunting. So apt a pupil does Rolf become that he is chosen as a scout in the war of 1812. Mr. Seton, therefore, is now a fiction advocate as well as a nature "faker"—not such a faker, however, that he cannot fill the official post of Naturalist to the Government of Manitoba.

We may have treated the Indian badly, and his liberties may have been curtailed before the tide of white population. But the noble heroism of the red man always remains fascinating reading. Schools study *Hiawatha,* tho they refrain from Cooper, save in a few of the Leatherstocking series. We recommend Mr. Hopkins's book for the reason that it adopts a unique method of describing the habits and customs of the Indians in a story fashion. There is not much legend to the text. But it is saved from dryness by its graphic descriptions.

Mr. Canfield's *The White Seneca* is deserving of special mention, because it successfully combines faithfulness of Indian life with a story that has sufficient interest to carry the reader to the end. There is excitement from the very moment that the hero, captured by the Senecas, becomes a bone of contention, wins a friend and an enemy, adopts the Indian's ways, and fights in the Revolutionary War, perforce on the British side. For the reader of the "betwixt and between age" there is a romance, which, tho ending abruptly, terminates happily.

## Biography and History

*The Boy's story of Zebulon M. Pike. Explorer of the Great Southwest.* Edited by M. G. Humphreys. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

*Life of Lee.* Frederick Trevor Hill. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

*Life of Grant for Boys and Girls.* Warren Lee Goss. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

*The Real Captain Kidd:* A Vindication. Sir Cornelius Scale Dalton. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.25.

*The Boy's Life of Johnson.* William H. Meadowcroft. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.25.

*Colonial Dames and Their Girl Heroines.* Belle Moses. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

*Life Stories for Young People.* Translated from the German by George P. Upton. The yearly volumes are: Eric the Red and Leif the Lucky; Christopher Columbus; Hernando Cortez; Francisco Pizarro; William Penn; George Washington; Benjamin Franklin; Maximilian in Mexico. Chicago: McClurg & Co. 50 cents each.

*The Dawn of British History.* Alice Corkran. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.

*From Conquest to Charter.* Estelle Ross. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.

*In Tudor Times.* I. L. Elias. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

*In Stuart Times.* I. L. Elias. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

*History of England.* C. R. L. Fletcher and Rudyard Kipling. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

*The Story of France.* Mary MacGregor. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $2.50.

*The First Passages of Glorious Memory.* Frank Elias. The Macmillan Co. London: Adam and Charles Black. $1.50.

*David Crockett: Scout.* Charles Fletcher Allen. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25. (A narrative based on trustworthy data, the author attempts to dispel the clouds beneath which the frontiersman has been resting in most books.)

[Volumes starred (*) are of particular worth.]

Biography for children is still in an experimental stage; the short life stories are much in vogue; the distorted history lessons and ethical sermons of the "Self-Help" style have never failed of an audience. Tho many biographies are published, the field is barren as before.

Miss M. G. Humphreys believes that the way to follow a career is to make use of as much of the man's own record as possible. She has published before this an excellent account of Catlin—his own words slightly modified for juvenile understanding, the passages filled in with necessary data of her own. *The Boy's Story of Zebulon Pike* is based on his diaries and reports. We wish we could feel that it will have wide appeal in the children's rooms of the public library; but it is that type of juvenile book which the grown person will more likely read. The editing is well done, and the printed page agreeable to the eye.

Not for a long while have we read a more absorbing story than *On the Trail of Grant and Lee,* and we were like the little girl at school: we were surprised to find, after we were through, that it was a book of "non-fiction"; that it was a history. It was a distinctive idea of Mr. Hill's to entwine the careers of the Grant and Lee families. They are both considered as heroes—these two generals of opposite sides in the Civil strife—and there are no "rebel" arguments or prejudices in this new discussion. Lee is lauded as a national hero—as Mr. Alderman would say, one who knew the educative force of defeat. The text is based on authentic record, and the illustrations in color are founded on careful study at West Point and elsewhere.

The Crowells issue a Life of Grant written by a veteran soldier who served under him. Much of the material, therefore, is guaranteed to have come first hand. It is written with the object of pointing out the excellence of the General's struggle against odds—a wholesome lesson always, even tho we believe it to be a little overdone.

Tho intended for the grown-up, *The Real Captain Kidd* will fascinate the young reader, for whom pirates have always a thrill. The author claims that Kidd is suffering from a reputation which he never deserved. Give a man a bad name and it will stick to him for ever. But Sir Cornelius Dalton seeks to vindicate Kidd. What a disappointment to children!

What boy with electrical inclinations will not welcome Mr. Meadowcroft's *Life of Edison.* The wizard is shown in his true colors, and, to add to the aliveness of the account, Mr. Edison himself has contributed some autobiographical notes. The present reviewer heard Mr. Edison once remark that he hoped before he retired to contribute something of permanent value to science. After reading this short biography, such a remark seems all the more modest.

The Dickens Centennary has been productive of many new books about the author of "David Copperfield." No more appropriate study could be had than the one just written by Belle Moses, full of sympathy and understanding—very personal and containing the criticism that will serve best to increase the reader's love of the books that never stale.

Space will not allow us to do more than mention the *Life Stories for Young People,* translated in simple style by Mr. Upton. Evidently the series is as popular here as it is in Germany.

We are so apt to assume a matter-of-fact attitude toward history that the more vital social aspects escape us. This is true even for children. *The Dawn of British History* considers the customs, beliefs and legends of the ancient Briton at a time when the Druids held sway. The story stops at A. D. 410. T. Y. Crowell & Co. have been very fortunate in procuring from abroad a number of books of this excellent character. A companion volume is *From Conquest to Charter*—a period wherein the Crusades figure to a great extent. Each book has illustrations. *The Story of the Crusades* (Crowell) is fully told by E. M. Wilmot-Buxton.

Two admirable little studies are *In Tudor Times* and *In Stewart Times*, both of them by E. L. Elias. Particularly commendable is the arrangement of the material, for, instead of viewing the periods conventionally, there are different phases considered. Under each section, therefore, the personalities of the dominant figures of the times are analyzed—figures grouped under kingship, the church, the sea, the court, religion, science and the like.

Fletcher's *A History of England* is chiefly notable for the verses by Rudyard Kipling, which are scattered thruout the text. These verses have been considered in THE INDEPENDENT; it only suffices now to say that Mr. Kipling has lost none of his swing, however much his politics may flavor of imperialism.

Mary MacGregor's *Story of France* is a rich volume, and, with its spirited color illustrations, it is an interesting narrative. It does not deal with the nation as a republic; it is otherwise complete.

In the *First Voyages of Glorious Memory* Mr. Elias takes Hakluyt as his source, showing the courage and endurance of the men who sought the Northwest Passage, the Gold Coast and other places. In tone it is English.

## Music and Plays

*A Little History of Music.* Annette Hullah. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

*Little Songs for Little People.* Pictured by Millicent Sowerby, and selected by Githa Sowerby. New York: Hodder & Stoughton. $1.25.

*Brownikins and Other Fancies.* Ruth Arkwright. Music by J. W. Wilson. Pictures by Charles Robinson. New York: F. A. Stokes Co. $1.50.

*The Silver Thread: and Other Folk Plays for Young People.* Constance D'Arcy Mackay. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.10.

*Little Plays for Little People.* Pictured by Millicent Sowerby, and written by Githa Sowerby. New York: Hodder & Stoughton. $1.25.



THE LEOPARD AND THE FOX
From an illustration for the Century Company's new edition of "Æsop's Fables"

*Scenes from Dickens:* For drawing-room and platform acting. Adapted by Guy Pertwee and edited by Ernest Pertwee. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

*College Comedies.* Edwin Bateman Morris. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Co. $1.

*Home Games.* George Hapgood. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Co. 50 cents.

In *A Little History of Music* we find, not a book partaking of the nature of a biography, but one concerned with the development of the music itself, tracing the instruments of different ages and the varying forms of musical expression, and leaving to others the task of picturing the musicians. The book, therefore, will appeal more strongly to the musical student. The narrative is clear and the advice practical.

A fragile looking gift-book is *Little Songs for Little People*, in which Miss Sowerby treats us to her china-blue-eyed girls and boys, and in which the other Miss Sowerby gathers together some of

the familiar jingles with familiar tunes. The book is decorative and dainty. Those, however, looking for a series of Mother Goose rhymes lightly and charmingly set to music are referred to Edmond Rickett's thin volume, many of the lyrics (Ditson) having been sung by Kitty Cheatam.

One instinctively turns to anything illustrated by Charles Robinson; while he is not so successful in his full page color work, his small sketches are characterized by light touch and graceful conception. *Brownikins and Other Fancies* deserves due consideration because of its originality and because of the ease with which the playlets might be given in a school or parlor. There are not many books of plays, and teachers will find Ruth Arkwright's suggestions excellent. Constant Mackay's *Silver Thread* contains dramatizations of folk tales which have already stood the test of actual presentation by social settlements. In most of these collections the chief idea is the same as that which prompted Miss Herts to found the Children's Theater in New York City. Any play serves to train children in self-expression. Githa Sowerby, with the assistance of her sister as artist, has dramatized such stories as *The Rose and the Ring;* but the results are not as practical as the previously mentioned volume.

For parlor fun during this period of the Dickens Centenary, Guy Pertwee's *Scenes from Dickens* will be welcomed.

Mr. Morris's *College Comedies* are filled with the usual mischief to be found in high school and university, and it consists of four plays dealing with the four periods of a college man's life.

*Home Games* is a small manual, practical in scope and taking up concisely recipes for parlor fun.

## Fairy Tales

**The Princess and the Goblin.* George MacDonald. New York: H. M. Caldwell Co. $1.50

*The All Sorts of Stories Book.* Mrs. Lang. Edited by Andrew Lang. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.60.

*Honey-Bee.* Anatole France. Translated by Mrs. John Lane. New York: John Lane Co. $1.50.

*The Runaway Equator.* Lilian Bell. Illustrated by Peter Newell. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.25.

*The One-Footed Fairy and Other Stories.* Alice Brown. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25.

*Königskinder; or, The Royal Children.* Anna Alice Chapin. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.25.

*The Enchanted Mountain.* Eliza Orne White. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.

*Stories Lasses.* Constance Armfield. Illustrated by Maxwell Armfield. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

*Fox Fairies.* L. Frank Baum. Chicago: Reilly & Britton Co. $1.25.

*The Witch's Kitchen; or, The India Rubber Doctor.* Gerard Young. Illustrated by Willy Pogany. New York: J. Y. Crowell & Co. $2.

*Little Stories for Little People.* Pictured by Millicent Sowerby, and told by Githa Sowerby. New York: Hodder & Stoughton. $1.25.

*The Reign of Old King Cole.* Edited by J. M. Gibbon. Illustrated by Charles Robinson. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

*The Reign of King Oberon.* Edited by Walter Jerrold. Illustrated by Charles Robinson. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

*The Reign of King Herla.* Edited by William Canton. Illustrated by Charles Robinson. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

*The Kiltartan Wonder Book.* Lady Gregory. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50. (Irish legend. The illustrations are by Margaret Gregory, and are in crude color.)

*Edda and the Oak.* Elia W. Peattie. New York: Rand, McNally & Co. $1.25. (A story in which country richness and city poverty are contrasted, in which the green field is lauded above the comforts of a top flat.)

[Volumes starred (*) are of particular worth.]

No better introduction to *The Princess and the Goblin*—which long ago won an audience for itself—than the exquisite, kindly face of George MacDonald which adorns the wrapper. We welcome the reprint of this story, with its quaint black and white pictures, beside which the modern color plates are artificial. We felt assured that Mr. Lang would eventually run out of ideas for his variegated fairy tale books. Hence, his new volume lives up to its inconsequent name, tho children will flock to it because it is issued in the familiar and rich format, which makes it a familiar object for the Christmas season. Mr. Lang's introduction is enticing; it reveals his wife and himself as most persistent hunters in the literary field. The stories are all full of the adventurous quality, and have an element of historical truth. But we doubt whether the *Story of the Gold Beetle,* as Mrs. Lang narrates it, is as effective as *The Gold Bug,* which Poe made famous. And I believe that boys would rather meet D'Artagnan for the first time thru the original novel.

Anatole France's *Honey-Bee* should be most welcome to readers of the grown-up world, as well as to children. The text, full of subtle humor, will appeal to all lovers of the French satirist. We doubt whether, as Mrs. Lane, the translator, trusts, this dainty conception, with its love element, will take a place by the side of *Cinderella,* but we do believe that it will serve to stimulate the imagination of the little girl whom M. France found

with a book which lauded the glories of the *cephalopodic* mollusc. The illustrations aim to be greater than they are.

Peter Newell's wide-eyed people would liven any text, however imitative it might be of Lewis Carroll. It is to be regretted that Lilian Bell's *Runaway Equator* is not more delightfully funny to be in accord. Her hero is a youth chock full of geography, and equinoxes, meteors and the equator mix themselves up in his dreams. He takes a voyage with Nimbus, named after the clouds, and the two capture a trolley car, carrying it into the air with them, much to the surprise of the passengers who drop off and to the consternation of the gripman and the conductor, who remain. After many facetious adventures, Billy wakes up, with a lemon stick in his mouth—a good substitute for the Pole.

There is an element of daintiness in Alice Brown's book of fairy tales, and there will be found many ethical lessons, such as the one in *The Gradual Fairy*, which is followed by a playlet of simple scope. F. Richardson's illustrations in line are filmy and agreeable.

On its first presentation, *Königskinder* was recognized as an opera story suitable for children. This prose rendering has received the sanction of Humperdinck himself. Thruout the text musical motives are scattered. Even for grown people, it might prove an excellent guide to the opera.

Eliza Orne White's *Enchanted Mountain* carries four children thru many experiences which strengthen their characters. The High Wall Lodge, the No-work Castle and the Fare Well Palace—each has improving effect on these children, who, when they return home, see wherein they have been small about their daily duties. The story is mildly entertaining. Attractive features of *Sylvia's Travels* are the cover design and the illustrations. A woodcutter's daughter is the heroine of adventures almost as remarkable as those of *Alice in Wonderland*.

The great fault with most of these fairy tales is that they attempt to be funny, and therefore they lose much of their freshness and spontaneity. After the first Oz book Mr Baum simply varied the model set, and the consequence was that he became monotonous. Nevertheless, he was entertaining, and his children audiences demanded more and more from his prolific pen. To satisfy this demand—now that he refuses to write any more Oz books—this author takes a heroine, with an excellent old salt companion, into the briny deep, where they hobnob with the mermaids and are introduced to salt-sea wonders. These bid fair to rival the events befalling the Tin Soldier and the Scarecrow. We cannot understand why the publishers persist in such a commonplace make-up.

Three collections of fairy tales that will prove attractive compilations are those which are grouped under the fanciful jurisdiction of Kings Cole, Oberon and Herla. They will, in some ways, prove healthy competitors to Andrew Lang's anthologies.

## A Few Books for the Nursery

*The Pied Piper of Hamelin.* Robert Browning. Illustrated by Kate Greenaway. New York: Frederick Warne & Co.

*The Regatta in Animal Land.* Pictured by G. H. Thompson and described by Clifton Bingham. (Nister.) New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

*The Adventures of Benjamin and Christabel.* Pictured by Hilda Austin and written by Cyril F. Austin. (Nister.) New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

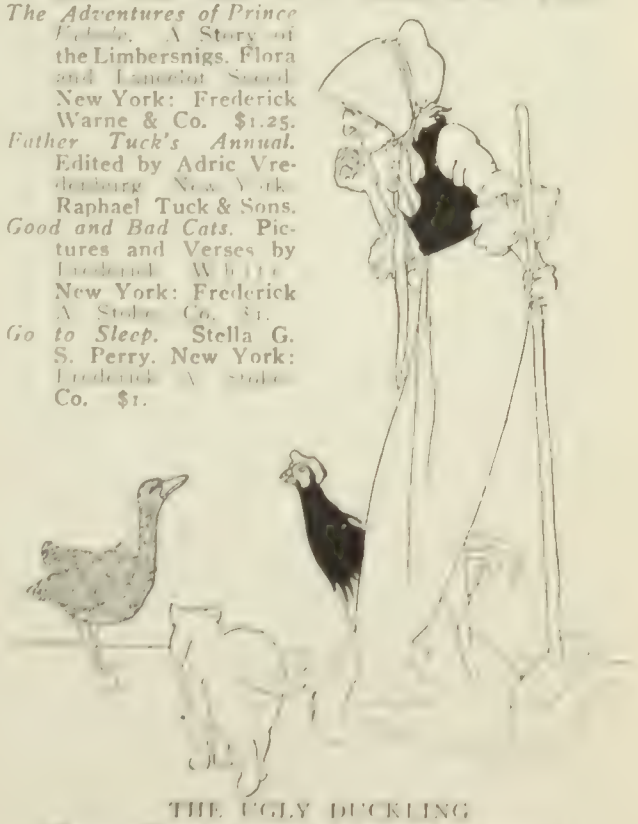
*The Life and Adventures of General Spudley.* A Story of a Toy Soldier. D. W. C. Fails. (Nister.) New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

*The Adventures of Prince Pickle.* A Story of the Limbersnigs. Flora and Lancelot Speed. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

*Father Tuck's Annual.* Edited by Adric Vredenburg. New York: Raphael Tuck & Sons.

*Good and Bad Cats.* Pictures and Verses by Frederick White. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.

*Go to Sleep.* Stella G. S. Perry. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.



THE UGLY DUCKLING
From "The Big Book of Fairies." (Caldwell)

*The So-and-So Family.* Ethel C. Brown. Introduction by Alice Farwell Brown. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

**The Dutch Twins.* Lucy Fitch Perkins. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.

[Volumes starred (*) are of particular worth.]

There is no artist more welcome to the nursery than Kate Greenaway, and this reprint of her *Pied Piper of Hamelin* gives us the hope that the publishers will rapidly put upon the market all of her gay pictures—some of them out of print for many years. The joyousness of childhood never had a better illustrator.

*The Regatta in Animal Land* is a very humorous pictorial account of boat-racing and water contests among the animals. Place these clumsy creatures in positions familiar to human beings, and the humor is all the more effective. La Fontaine after all was not so far wrong. The color plates and sketches are excellent. *The Adventures of Benjamin and Christabel* thru Alphabet-land is not very thrilling, and the pictures are more stilted and bold in color than bright in conception.

DeWitt Clinton Falls has a clever idea in his *Adventures of General Spooley,* the toy soldier cut from a tree in the forest. All youngsters, to whom soldiers —lead, wood or real—are an attraction, will find excitement of a quiet order in this picture book.

The Limbersnig adventures escape being cleverly original, tho there is interest in the fate of Kebole, who had to take Gogo's medicine to make him grow, and who for ever after had to avoid the schemes and plots of the evil-faced and black-hearted wretch. The pictures are imaginative, and the cover will attract.

*Father Tuck's Annual* contains the usual assortment of stories and verses to be found in all collections of the kind. For quite young people it fills a field supplied to older readers by the perennial "Chatterbox."

There are all kinds of felines in Mr. White's *Good and Bad Cats,* and some of the Puzzling Problems are clever. The contrast of tempers in some of the verses reminds us of the ever famous "Goops."

The *Go to Sleep* stories might also be called humdrum narratives, and the humdrum is done on purpose to put the reader to sleep. Every motion, every word value, is selected for its somnolent possibility. Here is a book that warrants to put to sleep any fretful child, and pleasant dreams are promised.

We recommend Miss Brown's *So-and-So Family* for its brightness and for its graphic and realistic manner. When the artist was nine years old, she invented this prolific family, and she pictured their doings in drawing books. These books have now been hauled from their shelves, and form the whole of the story now given to young readers. It is, therefore, something for nine-year-olders by a nine-year-older, and the grown-up who does not laugh over this book is difficult to please.

Another book we cheerfully recommend is Mrs. Perkins's *Dutch Twins,* pictured and told by her. Much of Holland, and much of child nature and much of sweetness are crammed into this nursery story, and what makes it all the more attractive is that most of the adventures befalling this tiny couple are softly sketched—so simply, indeed, that they might be easily copied by the reader, even traced over tracing paper. Here is a good bed-time treat.

## Miscellaneous

*One Thousand Books for Children.* Penrhyn W. Coussens. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

**The Children of the New Forest.* Captain Marryat. Illustrated by E. Boyd Smith. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.35

*Stories of Shakespeare's Tragedies.* H. A. Guerber. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

*Children's Stories from Shakespeare.* E. Nesbit. With an essay by the late Dr. Furnivall. London: Raphael Tuck & Sons.

**Gulliver's Travels.* Dean Swift. Illustrated by Albert E. Jackson. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

*The Sunset of the Heroes: Last Adventures of the Takers of Troy.* W. M. L. Hutchinson. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

*The Story of Parzival: The Templar.* Mary Blackwell Sterling. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

*A Chevalier of Old France.* John Harrington Cox. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

*Stories of India's Gods and Heroes.* W. D. Munroe. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

*The High Deeds of Finn: and other Bardic Romances of Ancient Ireland.* T. W. Rolleston. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

*Stories of the Scottish Border.* Mr. and Mrs. William Platt. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

*The Children's Book of Christmas.* Compiled by J. C. Dier. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

*One Hundred Bible Stories for Children.* Robert Bird. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

*The Story of the Roman People.* Eva March Tappan. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50.

*Stories from the New Testament for Children.* Elsa Barker. New York: Duffield & Co. $2.

*The Heart of Youth. Poems Gay and Grave.* Jeannette Gilder. Introduction by Frances Hodgson Burnett. New York: Sturgis & Walton Co. $1.25.

*Little Folks' Book of Verse.* Edited by Clifton Johnson. New York: Baker & Taylor Co. $1.

*The Listen To Me Stories.* Alicia Aspinwall. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50. (A collection of simple tales, suitable for reading aloud.)

[Volumes starred (*) are of particular value.]

However much we may disagree with a bibliography, it is always sure to be suggestive in some directions. *One Thousand Books for Children* is not over-selective, and it is more inclusive than a library of the present would allow. It does not disdain the series; it countenances the *Little Colonel*. In other words, it is up-to-date, leaving to more conservative authorities the privilege of excluding what the average boy likes to read in these modern public school days.

The Holts are doing a very wise thing in reissuing some of the boys' old favorites, and the delicacy of E. Boyd Smith's illustrations, in which blues and yellows and reds predominate, does much to add to the attractiveness of the volumes. Captain Marryat is an author of the ancient régime; most libraries frown upon him. His stories, however, *The Children of the New Forest* among them, contain the essential romance and action.

The painstaking work of Mr. Guerber is very evident in every page of *Stories of Shakespeare's Tragedies*, but the results are lacking in spontaneity. Much rather would I have children reach an understanding of Shakespeare from the original—taking it for better or for worse—and reward the mental effort with a worthy result. It is one thing to study Shakespeare; another to enjoy him.

The general scheme and the illustrations of the Nesbit Shakespeare retold are commendable, and the young reader will enjoy Dr. Furnivall's chapter, "When Shakespeare Was a Boy." We doubt the advisability of *Cymbeline* for tiny lovers of the Bard of Avon; the other stories are fairly well interpreted, while the illustrations have a live quality that is pleasing.

*Gulliver's Travels* is always welcome, but it is surprising the manner in which publishers follow close upon each other's footsteps. There must be a constant sale for the many editions of the same things. Never a year passes without the duplication of volumes. This reissue is very attractive, but there are so many of the kind to choose from that the buyer cannot fail to reach something good in the way of edition.

The heroic souls of young readers will thrill over the *Last Adventures of the Takers of Troy*. Priam's deeds, Achilles's invincibility, the taking of Troy—all of these are treated in a narrative and in pictures that are effective. American boys do not find much time for Greek in these days of electives at college; therefore, in whatever way they obtain some knowledge of the ancient golden days may be considered a blessing.

The author of the *Story of Parzival* goes back to the manuscript of Wolfram von Eschenbach for her material, and, furthermore, she explains the meaning of the story as it applies to the present. She proceeds, in an appendix, to construct a key for Parzival, and besides supplying notes for the text, she outlines the ethical teaching of the story and other sundry matters. In spite of all this popular scholarship, the story of the Holy Grail loses nothing of its pure idealism, and it should find ready audiences. The story-teller will assuredly make use of the book.

It is the fashion to offer in English form and in simple version out-of-the-way stories which constitute either the tradition or the religion of a people. How much such stories are read is a question. India's gods and heroes are not as important for culture as the stories of the Greek gods. Notwithstanding, Mr. Munro's tales are entertaining. The sources are the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. In its handsome form and rich cover design this volume will find more ready readers among older people. There is much in it explanatory of Indian worship and caste.

Every country has its hero tales, and Roland is as necessary to the ideal France as Arthur is to Great Britain. Professor Cox has very commendably adapted from the old French text the *Chanson de Roland*, in which valor and treachery are rampant. In his preface the author explains how the legend grew thru exaggeration from actual fact.

In scope, the *Stories of the Scottish Border*, based on distinctive ballads, will furnish many an absorbing hour to the imaginative reader. Not only that, but a book of this character will aid the librarian in reaching the true spirit of the originals. The same is to be said of *The High Deeds of Finn*. The material is explained in ample prefaces, and pronouncing indexes are included.




JACK AND THE BEANSTALK
From "A Child's Book of Stories" (Duffield)

It is rarely that we have sent to us a Christmasy-looking volume. People seem nowadays to have a prejudice against the jovial countenance of Santa Claus. But not so in the *Children's Book of Christmas,* filled with selections and poems and words of cheer about the Yule-tide season. The text only reminds us that everywhere peace and goodwill reign supreme despite the efforts to crush Kris Kringle and to turn his reindeer into motor car or aeroplane. It were well to ponder the editorial from the *Sun* anent whether there is a Santa Claus, and to read about the manner in which old Christmases were kept.

The usual assortment of *Bible Stories from the Old Testament* have been issued by the Scribners, and the format and the illustrations are old-fashioned. The book aims to reach very young folk, who are too immature to understand the Bible. The stories are suitably told.

But that the Bible may be retold with some spirit is well illustrated in Mrs. Elsa Barker's narrative of the New Testament, written with great feeling and with surprising originality. It is a pleasure to commend her book.

A useful as well as an entertaining gift book is Eva March Tappan's *Story of the Roman People.* In these republican days there is much to learn from a record such as this. Dr. Tappan is reliable as well as agreeable in style. The illustrations are copious.

Of anthologies there is no end. Miss Gilder has done a conscientious piece of work, perhaps more thoro than any of her competitors this year. Mr. Johnson destroys our belief in him by confessing that where it has been necessary, he has edited for the sake of simplicity and interest. But as we have said before, it is an easy matter to gather poems from a rich harvest; it is not so easy to be an anthologist. Yet poetry is ever popular among the young, so that there is always a market for this class of publication.

## Historical Stories

*Scouting for Light Horse Harry.* John Preston True. Boston. Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

*Tom Strong: Washington's Scout.* Alfred Bishop Mason. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

*The Champion of the Regiment.* Everett T. Tomlinson. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50.

*Rocky Fork.* Mary Hartwell Catherwood. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25. (The reprint of a story which deals with a rural school of the Middle West at a time just before the Civil War.)

The mixture of history and fiction is always an effective way of reaching the juvenile interest. Since the death of Henty, England has not figured so much in the stories issued by the American publisher. There is only one that has come to us this year with a foreign atmosphere. The others are strictly local and patriotic.

Evaleen Stein has been known before for her historical work, and she deals now with Raoul, who lived in the time of the French King Charles VI. From the moment the young hero is stolen by a band of robbers, the story moves with spirit, a falcon proving no mean aid to the captive, and an uncle proving a very satisfactory character.

Peggy Owen figures for the third time in a story of the Revolution. She is a Quaker, and daughter to a man who has defied the principles of his sect for the sake of patriotism. Peggy now turns toward Virginia to nurse an English cousin, and her adventures not only make her a captive, but bring her in touch with various historical personages. The author is Lucy Madison.

*The Young Continentals at Trenton* is the fourth in a series. To any one who would like to know who started Washington on his famous trip across the Delaware, this bit of fiction will prove entertaining. The spirit of such a story is of the right sort and there is always a streak of the feminine element to suggest romance. Especially to be praised are the illustrations by Ralph L. Boyer. The wrapper cover is better than the inner cover design.

Eliza Pollard's *New England Maid* is, strange to say, an importation; that is why the sub-title reads, *A Tale of the American Rebellion.* From the standpoint of historical perspective, the book has interest. The heroine is a Puritan maid whose brother is a treacherous Governor of Philadelphia, intent on gain. Major André figures in the scenes.

John Preston True is a seasoned writer for children. This new story of

In *Scouting for Light Horse Harry*, is the fourth in a series dealing with the Revolution. Our fictional heroes rise rapidly in the records of these past days, and young Thomas Ludlow advances from Bunker Hill experience to command of scouts at grave moments. There is small doubt that the juvenile reader will gain an excellent knowledge of historical fact by means of such literature.

In *Tom Strong* Alfred B. Mason has written a history of the Revolution; in fact, despite the dialog and in spite of the adventurous spirit of the story, well typified in the cover design, the illustrations and the detailed maps and diagrams scattered thru the book only serve to emphasize this other impression. We see no reason why such stories should not prove useful in a school. Our only contention is that real history is thus being discounted; the textbook only cares for date and name, not for cause and effect.

Mr. Tomlinson is a most successful writer of this type of book. Without him the season's output would seem strange indeed! *The Champion of the Regiment* is the usual variation of incident befalling the hero during a period, this year confined to the siege of Yorktown.

## A Few Specials

It is almost impossible for the present reviewer to have a division in an article like this, devoted to distinctive fiction, since there is no book which deserves absolute condemnation. In no department is he more at a loss for a critical perspective since there are elements of worth in every story he has examined. There is no one writing with any art these days; the fiction is all commercialized in its form—made to sell largely, to cater to special tastes. We have no right to place Arthur Stanwood Pier's *Jester of St. Timothy* (Houghton; $1 net) above Barbour's descriptions of college and school sport. More reason have we to emphasize the excellence of Hayden Carruth's *Track's End* (Harper; $1), a tale original in its idea. For therein a boy is left for the winter period the sole inhabitant of a town, and his adventures are many and varied and entertaining.

There is small doubt that any young reader who has heretofore become acquainted with James Otis's "Toby Tyler" will eagerly take hold of *Old Ben* (Harper; $1.25), which continues some of the circus experiences already made famous. Stewart Edward White, well known in other fields, now essays a book in the realm of juvenile fiction (Doubleday; $1.20). The book is illustrated by that very excellent artist of boy life, Worth Brehm.

As a record rather than as a piece of fiction, comes Miles Abernathy's account of the *Ride of the Abernathy Boys* (Doubleday; $1.20). The daring venture of these brothers will thrill many a boy, but we doubt whether there are many parents who would allow their sons to risk such a trip, even for a sight of Colonel Roosevelt.

As a notable reprint we recommend George MacDonald's *Ranald Bannerman's Boyhood* (Caldwell; $1.50), the kind of story which will find readers among the older as well as among the younger members of a household. Together with the old-fashioned woodcuts, there are included some very poetic full page color drawings.

## Pioneer Stories, and Others

*With the Flag at Panama: A Story of the Building of the Panama Canal.* Hugh C. Weir. Boston: W. A. Wilde Co. $1.50.

*The Hero of Panama. A Tale of the Great Canal.* Captain F. S. Brereton. New York: H. M. Caldwell Co. $1.25.

*Chased Across the Pampas; or, American Boys in Argentina.* Edward Stratemeyer. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25.

(The first of these stories is most of it based on fact, and the text aims to give to the American boy reader some conception of the engineering feat now nearing completion. The author claims to have been in touch with the activity in Panama. Brereton's story is an importation of the Henty type. In the South American country, Stratemeyer finds ample opportunity for excitement in the sixth story of his Pan-American series. Fire, cattle stampeding, and encounters with wild beasts supply sufficient action to the conventional tale which Mr. Stratemeyer knows so well how to write.)

*The Quest of the Four.* Joseph A. Altsheler. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50. (A story of the Comanches and Buena Vista. Herein is told of the strange meeting of four persons, each intent on some mysterious quest; all of them are excellent friends during exciting experiences.)

*The Scouts of the Valley.* Joseph A. Altsheler. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50. (This is the fifth story in a series. Boys interested in Indians will find this pioneer tale of Wyoming and the Chemung entertaining.)

*The Cave of Gold.* Everett McNeil. New York: E. P. Dutton Co. $1.50. (This is a story of the California of '49; it contains many stirring events of gold camp life. The characters of a previous story, "Fighting with Fremont," figure in it.)

*The Yellow Magnet* and *The Jaws of Death.* Both by Edwin J. Houston. Philadelphia: The Griffith & Rowland Press. $1.25 each. (These vo

umes comprise the third and fourth of a series known as "The Young Mineralogist." In the former, there is an attempt to convey to the young reader some idea of the many forms in which gold is found; in the latter, the scenes are laid in and around the cañons of the Colorado. Professor Houston received his Ph.D at Princeton.)

*Four Boys in the Yosemite.* Everett T. Tomlinson. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50. (The author's object seems to be to arouse an enthusiasm for the beauties of America, thereby encouraging travel in this country. The heroes have certain adventures consequent upon mountain climbing.)

*The Young Lion Hunter.* Zane Grey. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.25. (The Grand Cañon is the scene for these adventures. It is not an easy matter lassoing mountain lions.)

*The Young Alaskans on the Trail.* Emerson Hough. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.25. (The second member of a series On a summer vacation, four boys follow the trail of the route taken by the old trans-continental explorers. Many lessons in camp and in wild life "craft" are learned.)

*The Forest Castaways.* Frederick Orin Bartlett. New York: The Century Co. $1.50. (An escaped convict, unjustly sentenced, befriends two boys lost in the Maine woods during a winter holiday. Our heroes' rough comrade proves an Admirable Crichton where forest lore and wisdom are concerned, and he serves them in great need, especially when a wild cat attacks one of them.)

*The Boy Scouts of Birch-Bark Island.* Rupert Sargent Holland. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25. (This book is dedicated to Dan Beard, pioneer Scout. It is a story of outdoor life, with maroon adventures and healthy contests.)

*Great Bear Island.* Arthur E. McFarlane. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50. (The publishers' assurance that this book is packed with action will satisfy the general reader. The author has already proven himself a storyteller of no mean worth in his "Redney McGaw." This story originally appeared in "The Youth's Companion." The scenes are largely placed in a lumber and logging camp.)

*The Scout of Pea Ridge.* Byron A. Dunn. (The Young Missourians Series.) Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25

*What Happened at Quasi.* The Story of a Carolina Cruise. George Cary Eggleston. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50.

*The Young Timber-Cruisers; or, Fighting the Spruce Pirates.* Hugh Pendexter. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.25. (The first of a Camp and Trail series.)

*Pioneer of the Last Frontier.* Eric M. Dean. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25

## Stories of College Life for Boys

They are all the same—these experiences of college days, and the cover designs give the themes away. In fact, the authors of this type of literature content themselves with lauding a certain sport, and entering into the details so graphically that the boy expert will be interested. The writing is usually satisfactory in these books and the spirit healthy and democratic. We do not believe that any of them are exceptional or sufficiently original to stand apart from the rest. They are to be taken as faithful reproductions of the spirit now manifest in most of our schools—a spirit of manliness and of honest enthusiasm. We can only epitomize the best of the class

*Team-Mates.* Ralph Henry Barbour. New York: The Century Co. $1.50. As the publishers say, "What would a story of Mr. Barbour's be like if it did not glorify football!"

*Old Ryerson.* Walter Camp. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50. And we might add, "What would Mr. Camp's worship of outdoor sport be without Yale as a background!"

*Finkler's Field.* Ralph Henry Barbour. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25. Mr. Barbour, however, is just as happy on the diamond. The cover design of this book is a measure of the author's enthusiasm.

*The Last Lap.* Alden Arthur Knipe. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.25. A mixture of hockey and the track.

*On the Cinder Path.* Arthur Duffey. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25. This story is written by a champion sprinter. The school described, however disguised, is a real one.

*The Stroke Oar.* Ralph D. Paine. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50. The story of a shanghaied stroke who, after various adventures, wins his place in the great race.

*Larry Burke, Sophomore.* Frank I. Odell. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25. The second of a series. The illustrations and the cover design proclaim the action.

*Dave Porter and His Rivals.* Edward Stratemeyer. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25. The seventh in a series. In this story, Dave meets with a gang who take the upper hand for a while, only to meet defeat. Of course Dave soon finds himself in power again.

*A Graduate Coach.* T. Truxton Hare. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co. $1.25. The hero is in the law school, having figured in four other stories. Here is a tale of plotting, wherein the coach finds enemies, but eventually wins out.

*The Captain of the S. I. G.'s.* Etta Anthony Baker. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50. The first of a series dealing with the Staten Island Giants, an organization for the "preservation" of football and other sports.

*Winning the Junior Cup.* Norman Brainerd. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25

*Freshman Dorn, Pitcher.* Leslie W. Quirk. New York: The Century Co. $1.50.

*Sandy Sawyer, Sophomore.* Ralph D. Paine. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

*The Pecks in Camp.* A. T. Dudley. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25. The eighth in the Phillips-Exeter series.

*The Likable Chap.* Henry McHarg Davenport. New York: Sturgis & Walton Co. $1.20. A story of Prep. school life.

*For Yardley.* Ralph Henry Barbour. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

## Newspaper Timeliness and Boys' Fiction

*Roger Paulding, Apprentice Seaman.* Commander Edward L. Beach, U.S.N. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Co. $1.20. Being in the service, the author knows something of the Navy. His object in this series is to show how a man may rise to high rank thru personal ability.

*A West Point Lieutenant.* Capt. Paul B. Malone, U.S.A. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Co. $1.25. The fifth of a series, wherein the hero finds fraud in a proposed Government purchase of supplies.

*U. S. Midshipman in Japan.* Lieut. Com. Yates Stirling, Jr., U.S.N. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Co. $1.25. The fourth of a series; in this there is an effort made to push the United States and Japan into a war over China.

*Ensign Ralph Osborn.* Commander Edward L. Beach, U.S.N. Boston: W. A. Wilde Co. $1.50. The engineer room of a battleship figures prominently in this story.

*Captain Polly of Annapolis.* Gabrielle E. Jackson. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50. We mention this girl's story here to emphasize that the feminine element is as interested in the Navy as boys, tho not in the same manner.

*Contraband Tommy. A Tale of the Dreadnought Sea.* Charles Gleig. London: Jack

*A Captain at Fifteen.* Gilbert Payson Coleman. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50. A story which does not do the rights, in fact during 17-1

*The Wireless Message.* Ralph D. Paine. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25

*The Keepsake at Silver Fox Farm.* James Otis. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50. That farm is quite remarkable—everything of the latest style comes to it. Last season the book dealt with the wireless station. Now that we have received a message from Marconi, stationed in Italy, last year's story will have to be revised. In fact, every modification of invention figures in juvenile fiction.

*Young Cruisers of the Sky.* F. Lovell Combs. New York: The Century Company. $1.50. Balloon adventures.

*Two Boys in a Gyrocar.* Kenneth Kenneth Brown. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.20. The heroes invent a two-wheeled motor car and enter a world-famed race.

## Some Fiction for Girls

We have before called attention to the minuteness of feeling made manifest in books for girls—an element more often met with here than in books for boys. And there are a number of writers in this field who compare favorably with Louisa May Alcott. Examining the output for this season you will also find that the titles for the girls' books are more attractive and less likely to give away the plot than the boys' fiction.

We have already mentioned Mrs. Burnett's *Secret Garden* (Stokes; $1.35 net) as being of any age appeal and for any sex; we have elsewhere praised Mrs. Wiggin's *Mother Carey's Chickens* (Houghton; $1.25 net) for its wholesome atmosphere and home spirit. We have now but to mention a few of the stories not so distinctively of the "series" class as to be already familiar to the readers of last year's books:

*Paramount Girls in School and Camp.* Etta Anthony Baker. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50. This happens to be of the "series" class, but the story is worthy in itself as a gay record of school life.

*Strawberry Acres.* Grace S. Richmond. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20. A "flat" family decides to move to the country.

*Just Patty.* Jean Webster. New York: The Century Co. $1.20. A sparkling story with not much substance, but just full of humor and innocent pranks. This story is laid at St. Ursula's, as is also

*Carey of St. Ursula's.* Jane Brewster Reid. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. $1.25.

*Six Girls and Betty.* Marion Ames Taggart. Boston: W. A. Wilde Co. $1.50. The author knows how to depict her youthful characters, tho at times she is careless—the haste no doubt due to overwork.

*When Margaret Was a Freshman.* Elizabeth H. Hunt. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.25.

*Joan of Rainbow Springs.* Frances Marian Mitchell. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.35. A juvenile novel for older girls, in which adventure and bravery figure.

*Friends in the End.* Beulah Marie Dix. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

*Janey.* Inez Haynes Gillmore. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25. The title page is rather forbidding in its suggestion of the scope of the book.

*Harmony Hall.* Marion Hill. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.10.

THE INDEPENDENT regrets that space will not allow an extensive *résumé* of the fiction which has been received. We strongly advise all prospective buyers to examine all books before purchasing them. In fact, a gift book should not be presented merely on the recommendation of its physical appearance. Yet we have to confess that even haphazard purchase of the books that have been sent to our desk would not lead to bad results. This is to the credit of the American publisher.

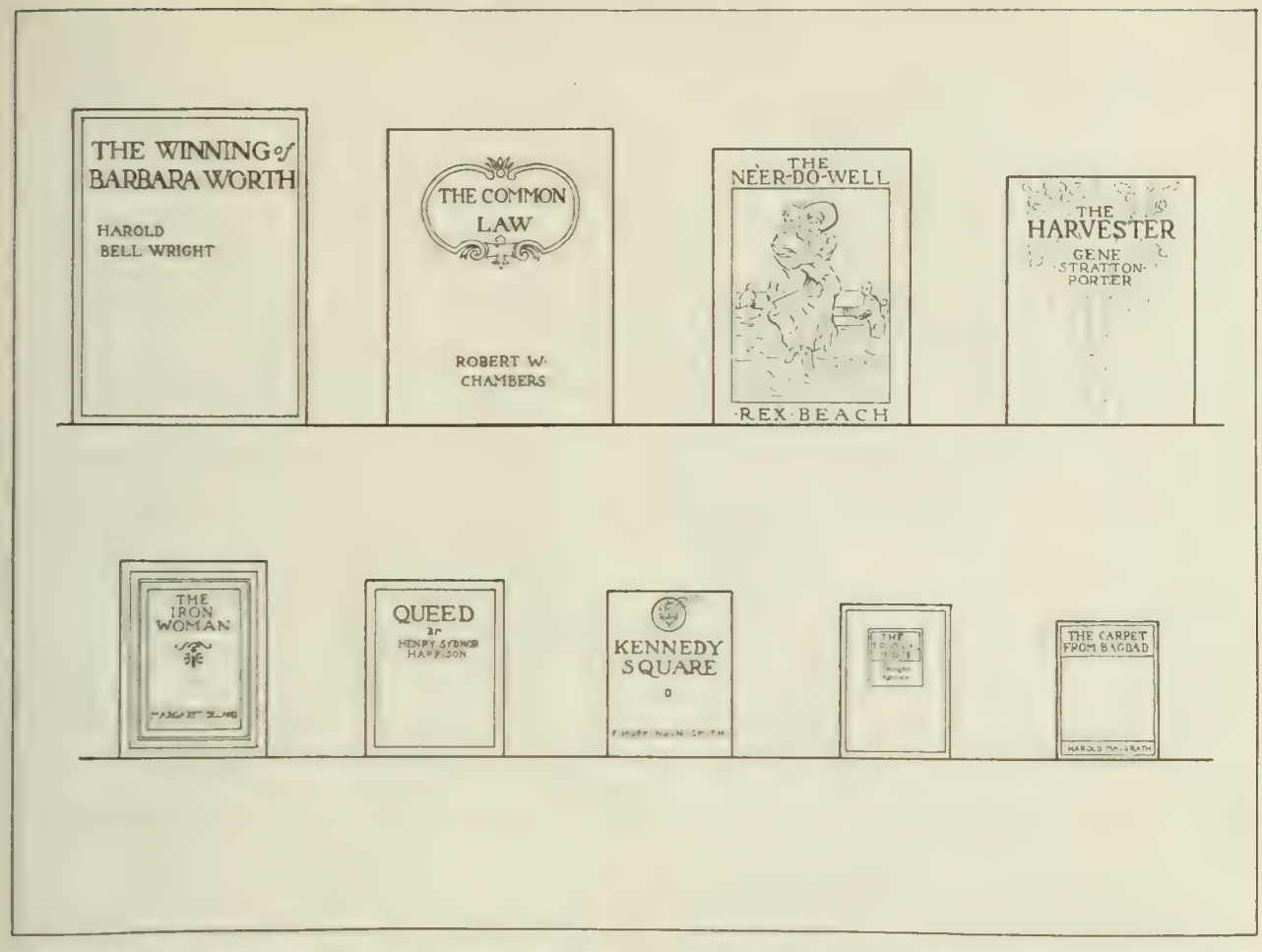
NEW YORK CITY.



FROM "THE PRINCESS KALLISTO" (HARPER'S)

# The Best Sellers

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY, Ph.D.
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY IN YALE UNIVERSITY.




IN *The Bookman* for November is given a list of the best selling fiction in thirty-seven cities in this country for the month of October. In our chart are reproduced the cover designs of the nine novels which show the largest sales during this month, and these are drawn on such a scale that the area of the covers varies according to the popularity of the novels. A novel which was in the lead in any city was given a rating of ten points, the second on the list in any city eight points, the one third received even points, and so forth. The sum of the credits gave magnitudes which have been reproduced in the chart.

Over a million copies of these novels have already been printed, and over five hundred tons of paper have been required for the different editions. If these novels were placed in a bookcase four tiers high, this piece of furniture would need to be over seven miles in length to accommodate these books, or if the same volumes were placed end to end, they would go farther than from New York to Philadelphia.

Some idea of the magnitude of the book publishing business in this country may be gained from the fact that in 1910 there were 13,470 books published, and 9,209 of these were by American authors. The classes of literature in which more than 500 books were published in this country during 1910 are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Literature and collected works | 1,352 |
| Fiction | 1,303 |
| Juvenile | 935 |
| Theology | 804 |
| Political and social science | 748 |
| Poetry and drama | 721 |
| Useful arts | 721 |
| Physical and mathematical science | 644 |
| Biography | 631 |
| Law | 620 |
| Description and travel | 544 |
| History | 526 |
| Education | 504 |

If the adult population of the United States and Europe worked ten hours a day with the processes in use before the discovery of movable type, they could not accomplish the work done by the printing presses of this country alone.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

# A Book List for a Small Library

BY EDWARD PRIME-STEVENSON

[It seems to us that a book list made by an individual has, in its personal character, more interest than a collaborated list, however admirable that may be. The present suggestions for a library are made by a long-time contributor to THE INDEPENDENT, equally well known as journalist, traveler, linguist and lecturer. EDITOR.]

THE literary outline here offered is drawn on lines of general information *with* entertainment. As a rule, the household bookcases and the shelves of even a good-sized town-library must follow that model. Hence I do not include much distinctively serious or specialistic literature, even if within the bounds of belles-lettres. Again, several branches of lighter literature can be represented only sparingly—such as biography, social history, travel, the drama, verse and so on; lest the list enlarge to many hundreds of books instead of a very few. A limited group of reference books is, however, given; for tho such are not to be considered as "reading," their casual consultation is often wished by a member of a family, a subscriber to a village-library, or an hotel-guest. Hence a few handbooks of a popular kind are always timely. Specialistic works of other kinds are not available in such a small collection.

*Fiction* is made an important element; for two-thirds of our reading has been, is and always will be for that sort of pleasure. The great matter is its choice. Each work of the fiction I select here follows, as far as possible, certain strict rules, viz.:

1. It must be either a classic, of which one should not be ignorant, a work always readable in its field; or,

2. It must be so standard in its class that re-reading it should not come amiss;

3. It must *represent* its author clearly;

4. It must have no social or ethical quality that would make it inadmissible to adults of moral discernment and good sense, in a public library, when its literary value and acceptance be considered;

5. Inasmuch as in so small a library the full series of works from one or another author who is prolific and highly esteemed cannot be included, lest space be exceeded, the choice here made is of only such author's "best" book, or of a few of his "best" books. Naturally, this choice can be often questioned or even rejected, but in most cases I think it will be found entirely defensible.

Incidentally occur many books for the young—for the intelligent lad or girl, yet in school. Literature for adults has no greater masterpieces than are those that always will appeal also to intelligent youth.

The matter of *translations* from the French, German, Italian, Spanish, Magyar, Russian, Polish and other languages, as of Latin and Greek authors, is another troublesome element, in an English library; as qualities so differ. In this list, the best English version, older or newer, is aimed at, even if not the best-known one. It must always be remembered as to verse (lyric or dramatic), that, except as to German and Dutch writers, no English translations, really satisfactory in conveying the art, style, flow and beauty of poets or poetical dramatists, ever have been made nor ever can be made. It is absolutely impossible to convey thru any English the real Dante, the real Calderon, Corneille, Racine, Molière, Carducci, Hugo, Verlaine, and so on. Their phonetic beauty, rhyme, measure, can never be transferred, no matter how pretentious or capable the translator. In prose it is otherwise. A small selection of standard works in fiction in their originals is added.

Generally speaking, I have selected here what may be called "the world's best five hundred books" in most categories—those that all educated and intelligent men and women know, or know of, should know or should know of, and should find ever enjoyable or valuable or both—the books accepted by the criticism and affection of generations. In such a choice, I have—necessarily—drawn much less on strictly *contempo-*

*rary* authors, those still producing—than on those men and women who are in literature—as Whitman's phrase puts it—"spirits whose work is done." In fact, in making such a list one of the wisest limitations is the rule to omit as far as possible all authors "still living and writing"—no matter how high their esteem. Vogue, too, has little or nothing to do, helpfully, with literature, nowadays at least. In these years, when almost every single form of literature is in a state of over-production, we are, like the wife of Alah-ed-Deen, in daily danger of changing our valuable old lamps for glittering new ones, far less of worth—wares of which one may say truthfully that they have indeed no genius whatever hanging about them. In the rush of inconsiderate publishers, to whom to make and to sell books is a mere business, and in our realizing the doubtful trustworthiness of what passes too largely for literary criticism and guidance, especially by overhurried, overworked—often overenthusiastic and underlearned reviewers—we may quite wisely say to our bookcases—*"Place aux grands morts!"*

A Few Books of Common Reference

A good dictionary of the English language—one not too voluminous, but adequate for consultation by "the average reader," letter-writer, etc., as to spellings and definitions, and not in too fine print. A good French-English and English-French dictionary; not in too small print. A good English-German and German-English dictionary—of similar aspects. A good Latin-English and English-Latin dictionary. A good geographical atlas. A good astronomical handbook (with *clear* star-maps) in atlas-shape. A good general encyclopedia. A good general work on botany. Bartlett's "Familiar Quotations." A small group of books on natural science, outdoor knowledge, etc. It also will worth adding, begun, say, with White's "Selborne." As many smaller, annual, etc., handbooks of reference as can be conveniently added will not be amiss.

History

The history of England, France, Italy, Germany and United States all in the "Stories of the Nations" series. Green, "A Short History of the English People"; Lecky, "A History of European Morals"; Geoffrey of Monmouth; Froissart; MacCarthy, "A Short History of Our Own Times"; Smith, "History of Greece" (Students' Series), "Rome" (Student Series); Gibbon, "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" (any good, cheap edition); Dill, "Roman Social Life from Augustus to Nero"; Ferrari, "The Grandeur and Decadence of the Roman Empire"; Prescott, "The Conquest of Mexico," "Ferdinand and Isabella"; Taine, "The Old Régime" (if possible the other volumes of Taine as to the causes and beginnings of the French Revolution); G. Lenôtre, "A Conspirator During the Terror" (Baron de Batz), "The Tribunal of Terror," "Old Houses and Old Papers"—being the recent English translations of the invaluable series of books as to the French Revolution by this high authority and delightful writer—some other books by whom will be mentioned; Parkman, "The Jesuits in North America," "The Conspiracy of Pontiac," "The Discovery of the Great West" (these three are selected representatively); Burckhardt, "The Italian Renaissance"; Oliphant, "The Makers of Florence," "The Makers of Venice"; De Joinville, "The History of the Crusades"; Motley, "The Rise of the Dutch Republic"; McMaster, "A History of the People of the United States"; Masson, some of the authoritative studies of Napoleon I and of his epoch, by this eminent French specialist and charming writer.

Biography (modern epochs).

(See also later, "Greek and Latin Classical Authors"—under which occur Plutarch, Xenophon, Suetonius, etc.)

Vasari, "Lives of the Painters" (the newest and fullest translation with notes, is preferable. Otherwise that in the "Bohn Library" Series is to be selected); Saint Simon, "Memoirs"; Benvenuto Cellini, "Autobiography" (Symonds's translation); Benjamin Franklin, "Autobiography"; Boswell, "The Life of Johnson"; Pepys, "Diary" (Wheatley edition); Evelyn, "Diary" (Wheatley edition); G. and P. Wharton, "The Wits and Beaux of Society"; Strickland, "Lives of the Queens of England"; Sparks, "The Life of Washington"; Pardoe, Works; Barine, "La Grande Mademoiselle"; G. Lenôtre, "The Captivity and Death of Marie-Antoinette"; "The Daughter of Marie-Antoinette," "Old Houses and Old Papers" (Series), "Revolutionary Paris" (during the Revolution, with sketches of Marat, Danton, Robespierre, Maillard, Charlotte Corday, etc., from the newest considerations and sources); Scott, "Journal"; Lockhart, "The Life of Scott"; Moore, "The Life of Byron"; Lady Burton, "The Life of Sir Richard Burton"; Rosebery, "The Last Phase" (Napoleon I); Forster, "The Life of Dickens"; Madame Roland, "Autobiography"; Schindler, "Beethoven"; Comtesse de Boigne, "Memoirs"; Duchesse de Dino, "Memoirs"; Princess Belgiojoso, "Memoirs"; Greville, "Memoirs"; Crabbe Robinson, "Diary"; Smiles, "Self-Help."

It is hardly needful to point out how largely this list might be lengthened, nor how difficult the question of rejections or inclusions, where so small a number of books is to be admitted.

Classic Latin and Greek Authors

Cicero—a volume containing his most works (the Essays), also his "Orations"; Plutarch, "Lives of Illustrious Men" (the edition

in the Bohn Library); Æschylus, Headlam's translation, Bohn Library; Sophocles, Coleridge translation, Bohn Library; Euripides, none of the versified translations but a good, recent one in prose; Homer, "The Iliad," "The Odyssey"; Xenophon, "The Anabasis"; Plato (unless Jowett is selected as a translator, then the first volume of the series of versions in the Bohn Library; Tacitus; Seneca, "Tragedies" (Bradford translation only); Lucretius; Suetonius; Herodotus; Lucian, "Dialogues of the Dead."

Various authors of high importance have been omitted in the foregoing list, lest it be too long.

### Travel and Discovery

Beginning with such names as Marco Polo, Captain Cook, Burton, Du Chaillu, Livingstone, Stanley, Speke, Nansen, Lane, etc., this category can be extended only too easily, with material of the highest interest and value. Under the same list can be added whatever in the way of books as to special places—cities, small districts, etc.—studies of social life—may be practicable, that are not more distinctively historical. There is wisdom in adding for reference a selection of the invaluable Baedeker's "Handbooks"—always a mine of careful data as to localities.

### Religious and Philosophical Works.

"The Bible" (Oxford Revised Version); a good Biblical Concordance; a good (recent) dictionary of the Bible; The Koran (either the Sale or Palmer version); "The Dhammapáda" (Max Müller version); Marcus Aurelius, "Thoughts" (Long's translation); Epictetus; St. Augustine, "Confessions"; St. Francis of Assisi, "Little Flowers"; Thomas-à-Kempis, "Of the Imitation of Christ"; Bunyan, "The Pilgrim's Progress"; Taylor, "Holy Living"; Keble, "The Christian Year"; Farrar, "The Life of Christ," "Early Days of Christianity"; Pascal; Spurgeon, representative sermons of (one volume); Beecher, representative sermons of (one volume); Robertson (of Brighton), representative sermons of (one volume); Spinoza, a good representation, in one volume, if possible, of this great ethical philosopher. There are several new English versions, selections, etc.

### Essayists—Special Studies—Familiar Letters, Reminiscences, Arts, Etc.

Bacon; Montaigne; Johnson; Steele; Addison; Lamb; Hazlitt; Macaulay; Thackeray; Irving; Emerson; Carlyle, "Sartor Resartus," "Heroes," etc.; Thoreau; Warner, "My Summer in a Garden"; Jules Lemaître, "Racine," "Fénelon"; Donnay, "Molière"; Byron, "Letters" (selected); Sévigné, "Letters" (selected); Lady Mary Montagu, "Letters"; Amiel, "Journal"; Miss Burney, "Diary"; Bellaigue, "Verdi"; Newman, "Wagner," "Gluck"; Huneker, "Liszt"; Hadow, "Studies in Modern Music"; Frederic Harrison, "Essays."

### Poets, Dramatists, Etc.

(See also—earlier—Classic Authors.)

Shakespeare, preferably an edition of good, clear type in some three or four classified volumes. The best one-volume edition is in the recent "Cambridge Series"—Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.; Beaumont and Fletcher, selections from, in the Bohn Library; Dante, "The Divine Comedy" (Longfellow version); Goethe, "Faust" (Bayard Taylor's version); Milton; Pope (the recent "Cambridge Edition," from Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., is the best in its form); Scott; Wordsworth; Byron; Tennyson; Robert Browning, the selection of his poems, in two volumes (Macmillan), is adequate for general use, "The Ring and the Book"; Mrs. Browning; "The Legendary Ballads of England, Ireland and Scotland" (Routledge edition); "The Ingoldsby Legends"; Arnold, "The Light of Asia"; Whitman, "Leaves of Grass" (a selected portion only); several of the Elizabethan dramatists—Marlowe, Webster, etc., as now obtainable in abridged and well-selected editions; Sheridan, plays; Wilde, plays; Ibsen, plays; Corneille, works (in the French, and also a prose translation); Molière, works (in the French, but also preferably in the old Bohn Library edition, probably the most useful translation); Racine, works (prose translation only, but also in the original French); Schiller, dramatic works; Metastasio, in the Italian, and with a standard English version; Alfieri, same adjustment, prose version only.

### Fiction.

Malory, "Mort d'Arthur," "The Mabinogeon" (Guest translation); "The Thousand and One Nights" (in at least the much-abridged version by Lane, but far preferably in that made by Lady Isabel Burton from her husband's famous and definitive translation. The latter is not available for a small public library (even when procurable), any more than is the translation by Payn, etc.); Antar; Boccaccio, selected tales from the "Decamerone"; Defoe, "Robinson Crusoe," "History of the Plague in London"; Fielding, "Tom Jones"; Smollett, "Roderick Random"; Cervantes, "Don Quixote" (Ormsby version only); Le Sage, "Gil Blas"; Galt, "Chronicles of the Parish"; Scott, works; Dickens, works; Thackeray, works; Poe, selected tales; Pushkin, selected tales; Lytton-Bulwer, "Harold," "Last Days of Pompeii"; Disraeli, "The Young Duke," "Lothair"; Fouqué, "Undine" and "Sintram"; Stevenson, "Treasure Island," "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde"; Goethe, "Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship"; Manzoni, "The Betrothed" ("I Promessi Sposi"); Tolstoy, "Anna Karenina," "War and Peace," "Sebastopol"; Cooper, The "Leatherstocking" series, "The Water Witch"; Mrs. Stowe, "Uncle Tom's Cabin"; Goldsmith, "The Vicar of Wakefield"; Beckford, "Vathek" (new and complete edition only); Hauff, tales ("The Caravan," etc., Bohn Library edition); Irving, "The Sketch Book," "The Alhambra," "Knickerbocker's History of New York"; Miss Edgeworth, "The Absentee," "Patronage," "Helen," "Castle Rackrent"; Jane Austen, "Pride and Prejudice," "Sense and Sensibility"; Lady Morgan, "The Beguine"; Charlotte Brontë, "Jane Eyre," "Shirley"; Maryatt, "Midshipman Easy"; Lover, "Handy Andy"; Hawthorne, "The Marble Faun"; Balzac,

"Père Goriot," "Eugenie Grandet," "Cousine Bette," "The Wild Ass's Skin," etc; Burney, "Evelina"; Gaskell, "Cranford," "North and South," "Sylvia's Lovers"; Kingsley, "Hypatia"; Warner, "The Wide, Wide World"; Howells, "The Rise of Silas Lapham"; Henry James, "Daisy Miller," "The American"; Dana, "Two Years Before the Mast"; Dana (R. H.), "Paul Felton, and Other Tales"; Borrow, "Lavengro," "The Romany Rye"; Hugo, "Les Miserables," "Ninety-Three"; Dumas (complete series of the historical romances, but in the most recent versions only. Some of the many old editions in reprint are far from correct or complete). Ainsworth, "The Tower of London"; G. P. R. James, "Mary of Burgundy," "Darnley"; G. W. Melville, "The Gladiators"; Hermann Melville, "Typee," "Omee"; Mitford, "Our Village"; C. F. Woolson, "East Angels," "Anne"; Le Fanu, "Darrel's Hand"; H. C. Andersen, tales (Bohn Library edition), "The Improvisatore," (of Andersen's tales no good, complete English version exists); Hoffmann, tales (Bohn Library edition); Shorthouse, "John Inglesant"; Braddon, "Lady Audley's Secret," "Mohawks"; Mrs. Wood, "East Lynne"; Du Maurier, "Trilby," "Peter Ibbetson"; Eliot, "The Mill on the Floss," "Romola"; Kipling, "The Jungle Book," "Plain Tales from the Hills"; Crawford, the "Saracinesca" group of novels; Black, "McLeod of Dare"; Trollope, the "Barchester" group of novels, "Is He Popinjoy?" "An Eye for an Eye," "The Duke's Children"; Blackmore, "Lorna Doone," "Alice Lorraine," "Christowell," "Springhaven"; Hardy, "A Pair o' Blue Eyes," "Far From the Madding Crowd," "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," "Jude the Obscure"; Reade, "Peg Woffington," "Put Yourself in His Place," "The Cloister and the Hearth"; Meredith, "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel," "Diana of the Crossways," "Rhoda Fleming"; Hoppus, "A Great Treason"; Steele, "The Potter's Thumb"; Norris, "Matrimony," "Adrian Vidal," "My Friend Jim," "No New Thing"; Gissing, "Democracy" (Some volumes of the series "Tales from Blackwood's" can be included, for those readers liking "short stories"); Palgrave, "Hermann Agha"; Mark Twain, "Huckleberry Finn," "Tom Sawyer," "The Prince and the Pauper"; Wilkins, selected volumes of her tales of New England life; Bret Harte, a selection of the short tales of early days in the West.

Among novels by Continental authors, which have attained an international reputation, the following are suggested. They are nearly all obtainable in excellent English translations:

Auerbach, "On the Heights"; Scheffel, "Ekkehard"; Heyse, "In Paradise," "Children of the World"; Eckstein, "Prusias"; Ebers, "Uarda," "An Egyptian Princess," "Serapis," "Gred"; Merejkowski, "The Death of the Gods," "Peter and Alexis"; Jokai, "Golden Days in Transylvania," "An Hungarian Nabob," "Szoltan Kârpáthy," "Eyes Like the Sea"; Mérimée, "Carmen," "Colombia"; De Vigny, "Cinq-Mars"; Sand, "Consuelo"; Flaubert, "Salammbô," "Madame Bovary"; Daudet, "Jack," "Kings in Exile," "The Nabob"; Zola, "The Downfall" ("Le Debâcle"), "Rome"; D'Annunzio, "The Virgins of the Rocks"; Sienkievicz, "With Fire and Sword," "The Deluge," "Pan Michael"; Dostoievsky, "Crime and Punishment"; Caritu, "Margherita Pusterla"; Barrili, "Castel Gavone"; Eötvos, "The Village Notary."

# The Road of the Soul

BY MARJORIE CHARLES DRISCOLL

The night pressed close to the window and its blank eyes stared at the dead,
And the dead man lay on his bier with candles at foot and head.
The wee soul crept from the lips of him, for it might no longer bide,
But it failed when it came to the open door for fear of the dark outside.
And once came the wee soul back to him and fluttered beside the bier,
For the dark and the cold of the waiting night they filled it with deadly fear
And twice came the wee soul back to him and hovered above his face.
"I have sheltered me warm in the body," it cried, "and I fear the naked space."
And thrice came the wee soul back to him and kissed him upon the brow:
"There is no light on the road I go, but I may not tarry now."
The black night clung to the threshold and the wind shrieked loud and wild,
And the wee soul slipped thru the open door with the wail of a frightened child
The candles flared in the gusts of wind and the dead man lay there stark,
But all alone the little soul went out on the road of the dark.



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RUINS IN NANKING AFTER ITS CAPTURE BY THE REVOLUTIONISTS

# The Revolution in China

BY REV. CHARLES BONE

[The author of this article has been a missionary in South China for the last thirty years, speaks Chinese like a native and is considered one of the best informed of living Europeans in Chinese affairs.—EDITOR.]

THE revolution which is being wrought out in China today seriously threatens to overthrow the present dynasty and generously promises to enthrone a republic in its stead. What success will crown the efforts of its leaders cannot yet be tabulated, seeing that up to the present no serious encounter has occurred between the insurgents and the Imperialist troops. The general opinion, almost amounting to a belief, is that the former will be the victors, tho this depends upon the military skill of the leaders, as yet unproved, and the enthusiasm of their followers. On the other hand, and most of all, perhaps, upon the devotion and reliability of the Imperialist troops, whom the Government are sending to quell the tumult and terrorize the dissatisfied. While, however, we cannot draw aside the veil that hides the future, it may be possible to follow some of the cross currents which have led to this confusion, and describe the causes of the present overwhelming catastrophe. The causes that have changed what was a submissive acquiescence in the decisions of the Son of Heaven into utter contempt and bitter hatred are many; they can only be stated here in the barest outline.

First, there was the unthinkable humiliation of an unconscionable haughtiness, wherein he whom the people looked up to as Heaven's vice-regent, has been compelled once and again to flee for his life before the bayonets of the despised barbarian, and afterward grovel in the dust for rehabilitation and reinstallation. The people looked with wonder and amazement on such a "providence." He had been accustomed to command; now he is compelled to obey. It had been his prerogative to behead; now he must behead at the nod of others. The crown and gaudy decorations have been torn from the idol, and, behold! it is wood. The cherished superstition of the people has been rent, not pricked, and no earthly hand can repair the harm.

The repeated dismemberment of parts of the empire can neither be forgotten nor forgiven. To Great Britain, France, Germany and Japan limbs of the empire have been relinquished, which were torn from the body by ruthless hands, so that to the Chinese today their country is both maimed and halt. China has been accustomed to accretions, not curtailments, to snatch from, not to confer on others. These repeated wrenchings have caused unutterable pain, which time has not assuaged nor peace healed.

There is a widespread suspicion that

the Manchu rulers are yet as impotent as ever and quite as incompetent as before even to defend what remains. Hence, while there is pent-up rage and banked fires, because of the past, there is yet a throbbing pain and lurking suspicion in regard to the future. The people fear further complications with foreign governments, thru the ignorance or incapability of their rulers at Peking, and dread that any day the country may be involved in another imbroglio, which will eventuate in the loss of territory and the ignominy of a further humiliation.

The indemnities demanded by the victors could not be paid out of an empty exchequer. Hence, during the years that have passed since the defeat of China at the hands of Japan, yearly indemnities have drained the country of its wealth, which indemnities were heavily increased after the Boxer uprising, until the burden of taxation has become unbearable. Probably, therefore, the most potent factor in the present discontent is resentment at the widespread system of taxation which has been pressed down upon the shoulders of the people during the last ten years. As the Chinese put it: "The Manchus are like fishermen throwing out nets in ponds and rivers; like gold-seekers digging for the precious metal." But money has been expended in other ways. Many modern inventions have been introduced into China and the people compelled to pay for them. One instance will illustrate what we mean. In Canton there is a fine wireless installation, attached to some very imposing new offices. This has to be paid for. The people do not understand the utility of such things; moreover, the wealth of the people has not increased in proportion to the increased expenditure on such innovations. Yet money must be had to meet the foreign bills. But most exasperating of all, perhaps, is the conviction that myriads of dollars have been and are scandalously wasted by the Court or piled up by rapacious officials, to serve their own ends and gratify their own passions.

The influence of the newly established native press must not be overlooked nor the readiness of the thousand students who have recently returned from foreign countries. The former has persistently enlightened the reading public in regard to the systems of government obtaining in the West. The Chinese here are told that in the West the people hold the control of the purse, and that they enjoy the liberty of choosing their own representatives, who will do their bidding. The bare grimness of China's system seems revolting in comparison. Further, the many students educated in Germany, France, Great Britain, America, and, most of all, in Japan, have returned to their homes with new ideals and fresh ambitions, which are soon shriveled into white, weakly leaves under the baneful influence of the shade of China's autocratic unlimited monarchy.

Last of all, the Manchus are an alien race of northern nomads, and this fact is heralded thruout the country with stentorian lungs and bitter hatred. Enough has been said to show that this great revolution is the effect of many causes. The cry of the insurgents, from the heart and from their brain, is: "The people within the four seas have been scattered and peeled; they are rolled over into ditches and watercourses, where they are left to die."

It may not be altogether uninteresting to trace the origin and development of this revolutionary movement during the last twenty-five years. Many abortive attempts have been made, which have failed thru lack of preparation and organization on the one hand, and insufficient ammunition on the other.

In 1886 a foolish and crude attempt was made to capture Canton under the leadership of Sun Yat-san. Some barrels, said to contain cement, were landed at the wharf. They were consigned to a Chinese. He, however, was unequal to the task, and his courage failed. Before the barrels could be delivered he had fled, and the consequence was that the barrels were left some time at the Custom House unopened. Meanwhile, this Chinese was connected in some way with the Presbyterian Mission, and word was sent to Dr. Kerr, the esteemed head of the Canton missionary hospital, who, however, replied that as far as he knew no cement was either ordered or expected. The barrels were then opened, and



AMERICAN MARINES LANDED AT SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 4, 1911

were found to be full of revolvers and cartridges. I have said that the man to whom the barrels were consigned could not be discovered. I accidentally met him some years afterward. The episode opened the eyes of the Manchus.

During the confusion that followed the collapse of the Boxer outrage, attempts were made to raise the standard of revolt in the central Provinces. The center of the storm was in Hunan, and the leader Tong Tsoi-sheung. This man ostensibly espoused the cause of Hang Yau-wei, and publicly advocated a reformed Manchu dynasty; really and at heart he was a revolutionist. The plot was soon discovered by Chang Chih-tung, who arrested Tong, and with the smallest possible formality, executed him. The threatened whirlwind became a dead calm.

On one occasion one Tsui Pak-sun entered the ranks of the Imperial Guards in the Kiangsu Province. He was able to do this only in the face of great difficulty and danger. He embraced every occasion to inoculate the troops with whom he associated, and some success attended his efforts. But the affair was too precipitate and was followed by a collapse. In the spring of 1910 there was a very serious rising at Yam Chau. On this ocasion there was some severe fighting and the rebels won some considerable successes. They captured Ho Hau, and after a three days' truce, during which some of the Imperialist soldiers joined the opposite party, the rebels captured one after another both Man Ho and Sam Mang. They then determined to secure the railway, which was guarded by Imperialist troops; these latter fled before the former. But thru bad management the movement could not sustain itself.

There was a serious rising in Canton at the beginning of 1910. During the preceding autumn a man named Ngai had conferred with the revolutionists, and they thought that the hour was ripe for an organized attack upon the Manchu dynasty. The attack was made. There were at that time in Canton some regiments who had been drilled on Western models, and these were at feud with the old Manchu garrison. The new troops were induced to take part in the rising. Ngai was a man of energy and was the soul of the movement. On the last night of the old year, before the preparations were completed, there was an open rupture between the old and the new soldiers. Then Ngai knew that all would be discovered. He boldly entered the barracks and called upon the soldiers to follow him, which they did as far as

the Wong Ngai temple outside the city. Here they met the Imperialists. In the fight they were mowed down. It could not be otherwise, for it was found that their rifles had been tampered with, so that they were useless. Ngai was early wounded. He was dragged before the Imperialist colonel, who killed him on the spot. More slaughter followed.

There is little space for more. In the third Chinese month of this year there was a determined attempt made to capture the Viceroy's yamen at Canton and assassinate the Manchus. It failed. Further, during the year in Canton, two Tatar generals have been assassinated. The one was shot; the other was assassinated on the day he landed, this week, by a bomb thrown from the roof of a house.

Everybody knows of the outbreak in Szechuen, during the last two months, because the Government has assumed ownership of the railways, and further, must negotiate foreign loans in order to pay for them. Even then the proposal is to pay back the shareholders only three-fifths of their outlay; the other two-fifths is to be paid for in bonds that are redeemable when the railway is flourishing enough to furnish the funds to meet them.

It will be seen from this brief digest that China has been in a ferment during the last quarter of a century, like a volcano ready for activity at any hour.

It may not be amiss here to say a few words about the leader of the present revolution. His name is Li Yuan-hung. He is forty-seven years of age, and is a native of the Hupeh Province. He graduated at the Peiyang Naval College and was appointed artillery officer of the cruiser "Chen-yuan." He was in the famous battle when China's fleet was smashed by Japan and jumped overboard. His life, however, was spared. Afterwards he joined himself to Chang Chih-tung in Hupeh. Chang liked him because he was strong enough to withstand all temptation and influence. We need not feel our way thru the mazes of official life during the next few years. Notwithstanding his recognized ability he could not rise to the highest position the army could offer him, because of the jealousy and intrigues of Chang Paio, his superior officer, tho the latter was much inferior in general ability and general knowledge. Before the Boxer troubles he had foresight enough to see the value of a competent knowledge of outside politics, so he went to Japan to study. He also took with him twenty colleagues from the Hupeh army. When he returned to Hupeh he urged Chang Chih-tung to send young military students to Japan that they might finish their military education. But with his additional knowledge and experience he was still blocked by his fossilized rival and was never able to reach the hight of his ambition, viz., the generalship of a provincial army. Great influence he had, but not *that*. Li's treatment of men has generally been generous and sympathetic; that of Chang Paio harsh and capricious. He was jealous of men of ability. Hence Li has many friends thruout the province, Chang few. I understand also that Li speaks English fluently, for he graduated at a Western college, and also studied in Japan. It is obvious, therefore, that China could furnish no better equipped leader than Li Yuan-hung. He knows both native and foreign life; he has served in both the army and navy; he is thoughtful for others and resourceful in the face of difficulties. The revolutionists cannot be under better guidance nor can they expect to evolve a better and safer leader.

We have already said that it is difficult to anticipate the future with any certainty, because there has yet been little determined fighting between the insurgents and the Imperialists. Moreover, the temper of the northern army has yet to be tested. Meanwhile the situation seems to be as follows: The three great cities, Wuchang, Hanyang and Hankow, the real heart of China, have been captured and are held by the rebels. There has not been for this result much trouble, tho some desultory encounters took place in the streets.

The insurrection, unlike that attempted in Canton some six months ago, broke out among the military. The artillery was the first to hoist the insurgents' flag; the infantry immediately followed. The mutinous troops at once joined hands with the revolutionists,

who were ready for the outbreak, and so the work of bloodshed began. All the important buildings of the great capital were soon in the hands of the rebels. When Wuchang was captured, both the Viceroy, Jui Cheng, and the General Chang Piao escaped. The latter was shot at and wounded by Li Yuan-hung, the revolutionary leader, but managed to escape to the Japanese Concession. The whereabouts of Jui Cheng is at present unknown.

The arsenal at Hangyang was cleverly captured by a ruse. About a hundred of the rebels disguised themselves as Imperialists and clamored at its gates, announcing themselves to be fugitives from Wuchang. From this city they professed to have escaped from the rebels. Not suspecting any danger the gates were thrown open and the men entered. They were no sooner within than they revealed their identity and their purpose, and the Imperialists yielded almost without a blow. This gave the rebels a splendid haul. It is reported that therein they secured forty guns, ranging from five to seven centimeters, as well as a number of small mountain guns. They also seized 23,000 rifles and 3,000,000 rounds of cartridges. Hanyang Arsenal had furnished weapons and ammunition for the whole of the Hupeh Province, and, therefore, there was plenty in stock. The seizure was a godsend to the rebels.

There was little or no opposition evidenced by the people of Hankow, because this is the business center, and when the capital, Wuchang, and the great military center, Hanyang, had fallen, it could offer no resistance worth the name. So much for the first act of this great drama.

What has been repeatedly foretold has come to pass. It has always been said that when the revolutionary party should come into power, the utmost deference would be shown to foreigners, and the utmost care would be taken to protect their property. This has come to pass. It is true that all foreigners were advised to seek refuge in Hankow, and most of them felt it their duty to obey and follow the instructions given. All the women and children from the three great cities at once took refuge on the foreign concessions, and some of them have already taken passage down the river to Shanghai. On the other hand, some men still remain in Wuchang, where they will be unmolested and will be able to offer some assistance to the wounded and dying. It may be safely affirmed that no harm will come to foreign residents thruout China from either the insurgents or the Imperialists. The former heartily seek the good will of foreign Powers, tho these may remain neutral; the latter fear to be involved in any trouble with any other nationality, as their hands will be more than full.

What perhaps may be feared is some local outbreaks of the rabble and hooligan class. It is said that there are 40,000 refugees in Hankow alone, and these are for the most part living on the verge of starvation. No one, therefore, can be surprised if these should be a danger which may burst all bounds, and rush forth to pillage and perhaps bloodshed. Meanwhile the insurgents are extremely severe in their administration of their laws. They behead almost without a trial any one they suspect of looting, and this severity is a salutary influence upon all parties. People are hardly willing to barter their heads for a mirror or some other knick-knack looted from a foreign residence.

The difficulties confronting the Manchus are fourfold. First, the entire population thruout the empire hates them and are ripe for any change. Secondly, the Manchus cannot trust their own troops. Already there has been mutiny in many places, and the foreign drilled army is honeycombed with discontent and is ready to use its weapons against the Manchus and on behalf of a republic. The Manchu bannermen are moribund, if not defunct. Thirdly, there is the financial question. Whatever funds the insurgents may be able to command, it is certain that the Imperialists are badly prepared for a long struggle. They may attempt to borrow money, but that will further embitter the people, and make their task harder. If provincial governments like Canton decide to send no more funds to the capital, the financial crisis will become more acute. The confusion of the currency in China is chaotic and appears to be



FOREIGN WARSHIP LYING IN THE YANG-TSE RIVER OFF THE CITY OF HANKOW, FIRED BY THE CHINESE REBELS

chronic. Both Government and provincial banks have recently been issuing notes, and the people have accepted them. Now, however, the holders of these notes are clamoring for silver, and already several banks have been compelled to close their doors. These stoppages are said to be temporary, but amid all this chaos it is difficult to believe that order can be evolved. Lastly, there is the burning question of the generalship of the Imperialist army. In the last great struggle for the supremacy of China, the ruling house was assisted by some able generals. But even then it is likely that the Tai Pings would have wrested it from them were it not for the assistance of General Gordon. At present all eyes are turned toward Yuan Shi-kai. The one fact above all others is that the Manchu Government wants a general whom the troops will trust and follow, and the one man in China who can wield any influence over the army is the ex-Grand Chancellor. Before Yuan, however, will undertake this arduous task he is bargaining for freedom from all restraint, either military or civil. But the question now arises, Will he be true? The recent treatment, not unmerited, which he has received at the hands of the Throne cannot be forgotten; on the other hand, there are millions, we believe, thruout the empire, who would hail him President of the republic with loud acclamation. He is moving slowly and professing to be removing obstacles out of the way. Perhaps he is considering the pros and the cons of the problem. He who has been a traitor once may yield again when confronted with the temptation and betray the trust reposed in him. Anyway, he appears to be the hope of the Manchus, and we are sure they are hard pressed to place so much power in his hands at this juncture.

Meanwhile, it may safely be affirmed that it is the beginning of the end of Old China. If the insurgents win there will be changes radical, reasonable and salutary; if the Manchus again, tho blood-stained, emerge from the conflict and carry the crown with them, we think that it is impossible for the great Powers to allow things to drift on as they have been drifting. Changes, reforms, improvements must be initiated and supported, so that in any case, except for the loss of life and property in the districts actually involved, there must emerge from this chaos something like order, and things will be adjusted so that there will be progress and development.

HONGKONG, CHINA

# To Jane Austen

The novelist was born December 16, 1775, at the parsonage of Steventon, Hampshire, England

By Charlotte Leech

You were a wondrous child,
And your praises ran as wild
  In those days
As when you graced the halls
Of the gentry, with their balls
  And their plays.

But I'll whisper, lady dear,
That you seem a trifle queer,
  *(S'il vous plait)*
To the woman novelist
And the lady suffragist
  Of today.

You've a pretty little prattle,
And a petty tittle-tattle,
  Yet again
For a child you know too much
And you've just a worldly touch
  That gives pain.

You're a gossip and wiseacre,
A little town dressmaker,
  And a wit.
With your mouth quite full of pins,
You fasten neighbors' sins
  'Till they fit.

If you chronicled small beer,
It really would appear,
  Would it not?
That you'd nothing else to show,
And you surely are, you know,
  Unforgot!

C B KEELER JR 1911

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## The President's Trust Message

Mr. Taft says, in his message about Trusts and the Sherman act, that the recent decisions in the oil and tobacco cases "serve to advise the business world authoritatively of the scope and operation" of this law. Many complain, however, that the advice is insufficient. Mr. Nagel, a member of the President's Cabinet, pointed out, a few weeks ago, that a group of capitalists, desiring to organize a new and strong corporation, could not ascertain from the Department of Justice whether their plans would expose them to prosecution; and Mr. Prouty, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, said, a few days later, that no lawyer could "advise his client with certainty" whether he was "within or without the inhibition" of the statute.

Since the remarks of these prominent Federal officers were published, certain men who desired to form a large corporation by combining several small corporations or firms have been restrained by their failure to obtain at Washington an official opinion as to the legality of their project. It was proposed that a considerable number of lumber mills in Oregon and Washington should be associated in one new company. The experience of the organizers is related in the following dispatch from Washington to an Oregon newspaper:

"Washington, November 27.—Attorney General Wickersham today declined to give any opinion, officially or privately, as to the legal right of tidewater lumber mills of Oregon and Washington to form a merger, as has recently been proposed, and also refused to indicate whether such a merger, if formed, would be attacked by the Government as being in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. His refusal was exprest in a letter to Ex-Senator S. H. Piles, who, with H. J. Pierce, came to Washington for the purpose of learning the probable attitude of the Administration. Ex-Senator Piles and Mr. Pierce left for New York tonight. They intend to call upon capitalists whose financial aid is sought and to explain to them the attitude of the Attorney General. They were not in an optimistic frame of mind."

It could not be expected, of course, that the Attorney General would give an opinion as to the legality of the business practices and competitive methods of a corporation not yet formed. He was asked to say whether in the manner of forming it, as shown by the articles of incorporation and the plans of the organizers, there was anything unlawful. This he declined to do, and we do not criticise him for declining. The organizers think, we presume, that they cannot find out, before incorporation, whether the merger violates the law, and that after organization they can find out only at the end of a law suit brought by the Government.

Mr. Taft says "there is nothing in the statute which condemns combinations of capital or mere bigness of plant organized to secure economy in production and a reduction of its cost":

"It is only when the purpose or necessary effect of the organization and maintenance of the combination or the aggregation of immense size are the stifling of competition, actual and potential, and the enhancing of prices and establishing a monopoly, that the statute is violated. Mere size is no sin against the law. The merging of two or more business plants necessarily eliminates competition between the units thus combined, but this elimination is in contravention of the statute only when the combination is made for the purpose of ending this particular competition in order to secure control of and enhance prices and create a monopoly."

But Mr. Taft is not the court, altho it may be that the court would so inter-

prest the law. Not long ago passages in his public addresses, as well as remarks made by Mr. Wickersham, indicated that the Administration's view was that competition among the parts of an incorporated combination must be restored. At that time the Attorney General was talking about a list of one hundred companies that, in his judgment, existed in violation of law, because a book of reference showed that each one of them had been formed by an association of several companies or firms, competition among which had thus been suppressed.

But the President admits that there is need of supplementing the statute by specific prohibitions which will "point out more in detail to the business community what must be avoided," and in other ways. What he says about these additions is the most important part of the message. He would have the law specifically forbid "the attempt and purpose to suppress a competitor by underselling him at a price so unprofitable as to drive him out of business, or the making of exclusive contracts with customers under which they are required to give up association with other manufacturers, and numerous kindred methods for stifling competition and effecting monopoly," all of which, we presume, are now known to be unjust and probably unlawful by those who use them. He also renews his recommendation that provision be made for the Federal incorporation of companies engaged in interstate business. He goes further, and, somewhat unexpectedly, asks for the creation of a commission.

This recommendation he approaches gradually. The courts, he says, are not properly equipped for the work of reorganizing combinations which have been condemned, and they should be empowered to invoke the aid of the Bureau of Corporations. There might be a new statute "permitting and aiding the formation of combinations of capital into Federal corporations":

"They should be subject to rigid rules as to their organization and procedure, including effective publicity, and to the closest supervision as to the issues of stocks and bonds by an executive bureau or commission in the Department of Commerce and Labor, to which in times of doubt they might well submit their proposed plans for future business."

This, he continues, would not exempt a company from prosecution under the Sherman act, but "the publicity of procedure and the opportunity for frequent consultation with the bureau or commission in charge of the incorporation as to the legitimate purpose of its transactions would offer it as great security against successful prosecution as would be practical or wise." And then he says:

"Such a bureau or commission might well be invested also with the duty of aiding courts in the dissolution and re-creation of Trusts within the law. It should be an executive tribunal of the dignity and power of the Comptroller of the Currency or the Interstate Commerce Commission, which now exercise supervisory power over important classes of corporations under Federal regulation."

But "an executive tribunal" of such "dignity and power" ought not to be a mere bureau of one of the Departments.

Our readers know that for a long time we have favored the creation of an Interstate Trade Commission. We have believed that eventually provision for such a commission would be made by Congress. We are glad to see the President now asking for such an "executive tribunal" and showing why it is needed.

## The Passport Question

A LARGE and important meeting was held in this city last week, addrest by prominent Jews and other leading public men, nearly all of whom demanded that Russia should be punished by denouncing and annulling the treaty of 1832, on the ground that she has failed to live up to its engagements. She has refused to allow American citizens who are Jews by birth or naturalization to visit Russia. When a man applies to a Russian consul and shows his passport the consul asks him, among other questions, what is his religion, and if it is the Jewish he is told that his passport cannot be accepted; he is excluded.

It may be well that the reader should have before him Article I of the treaty, which gives this right of travel and which makes no specific exception of Jews:

"There shall be between the territories of the high contracting parties, a reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation. The inhabitants of their respective States shall mu-

tually have liberty to enter the ports, places and rivers of the territories of each party, wherever foreign commerce is permitted. They shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of said territories, in order to attend to their affairs, and they shall enjoy, to that effect, the same security and protection as natives of the country wherein they reside, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing, and particularly to the regulations in force concerning commerce."

It will be seen that the interpretation of the treaty is not quite clear. We can say that Jews are not excluded in terms, and that inhabitants of each country are to be freely admitted into the other. On the other hand, Russia may say and does say that American Jews visiting Russia under the terms of the treaty must "submit to the laws and ordinances there prevailing," which would limit their travel precisely as it does that of native Jews. We reply that the clause does not refer to such matters of discrimination against native Jews, and that, under accepted rules of interpretation, the broader and more generous interpretation must prevail; and, further, that we cannot consent to any interpretation that gives privileges to one citizen which it forbids to another.

We know of but one other fair sort of answer that Russia could make, namely, that our laws exclude from admission inhabitants of Russia of Mongolian race. We have such a law, as invidious as the Russian law, but we are not aware that such a case has ever occurred of the exclusion of a yellow Russian. If such a case should occur, if a man of Chinese or Mongolian race, born or resident in Russia, should land on our shores armed with a Russian passport, we do not believe he could properly be excluded. The treaty would override the act of Congress. Indeed, this was asserted by a Jewish advocate in the hearing of this whole matter before a committee of Congress.

In his second message President Taft expresses sympathy with the complaint of the Jews and tells us, as Secretary Knox had told their representatives before, that an effort is now making to replace the present old treaty with a new one which will be more explicit. This is greatly to be desired. The present treaty can be and is interpreted ungenerously and injuriously. At the same time it is not easy to see how the annulling of the treaty can do any good, while it might do harm. We do not refer to the financial loss in our trade, for the representative Jews are very explicit in telling us they do not put dollars before honor. We fear, rather, what Andrew D. White warned them of in his address at the mass meeting, which found but slight sympathy. Russia, he told his hearers, is a proud nation, yet one that wants the good opinion of the world. The radical breaking off of all treaty relations would provoke resentment and would be likely to postpone any plans for relieving the condition of Jews in Russia. A better way, he thinks, would be to continue and press negotiations, and it may be that a new treaty might be secured which would not only grant relief to our own Jewish citizens wishing to visit Russia, but, which is very much more important be the occasion for lifting burdens from Jews in Russia itself. That would be a boon indeed, and might also relieve us from the excessive immigration of Russian Jews, which puts to a severe strain the benevolent care of their brethren here. And we add that we sincerely hope that the severe criticisms here made by Jews, and repeated in Congress by their representatives and friends, may not provoke violence and even massacre. The President and the Department of State understand the wrong and the general feeling which it excites, and we may be sure will do what they can to secure a remedy. But so long as we can not and will not go to war over this injustice it would appear that the way recommended by Dr. White, tho somewhat slow, is the right way.

## Social War

The happiest, indeed the only happy phase in this shocking McNamara tragedy is the unanimity of condemnation and detestation exprest by the representatives of the labor organizations from President Gompers down. That this represents the prevailing feeling, we do not doubt. The overwhelming majority of combined labor is certainly law abiding. They understand the purpose of their organizations for mutual protec-

tion, and they are ready to strike for mutual aid, but they do not wish to dynamite buildings or to kill scabs. Yet that there are among them those who are willing to do this we have all seen. The advantage of this exposure is, that even those who have sympathized with violence and who have contrived and aided this very series of outrages have been compelled to give their support to the cause of law and order and to denounce these confest assassins.

Yet we must not blink the fact that the representatives of anarchism, now happily silenced, are not few. It is a shocking crime to blow up a building and kill its occupants; but it is precisely the same crime to waylay and beat or kill a so-called scab; and many such cases there have been in many strikes. Thousands of people believe this to be justified. It is because they do that the police have to protect cars and carts when street-car men or street-cleaners are on strike. And a multitude of people who would not themselves shoot or club one who persists in working during a strike will yet defend, or at least apologize for, these assaults or murders, saying that this is a social war, and that in war violence cannot be avoided.

But what is social war? It is not actual warfare. To call it war is a figure of speech. It is war no more than real war is Hell, or the marriage state is Paradise. We may properly call social unrest and difference war rhetorically; but wo to the man or the community that does not know the difference between fact and figure, and who, when disagreeing with comrades, proceeds to act after the manner of real war with rifle or dynamite or any deadly weapon. In social war the only weapons that can be used are argument and the ballot; thus one can keep within the law and reason. One can use argument freely, with pen or voice. If strike-breakers come to take the place of strikers one can argue with them, urge them, promise them, but not threaten them with violence. And men may draft bills and try to get them enacted and then vote in a legal way. In the end these methods will succeed so as to reach the ends best for society, for man is a reasonable being, and truth is mighty, and will prevail. To use force instead of argument and the ballot shows either great lack of patience or great lack of faith in the justice of one's cause.

There is no more dangerous symptom in our social conditions than the prevalence of violence in labor disputes and its very general condonation. Of course, the police endeavor to limit or prevent it, but in the great crowds that gather the sympathy is with the rioters and not with the police, with violence and murder and not with reason and law. It is out of this sentiment of anarchism that dynamite outrages grow; the McNamaras are spawned from these mobs. We believe, as we have said, that the great majority of union men condemn the methods which all of them declare they condemn now, but with too many of them it is their sober second thought which they thus express, while others wished the two brothers hanged, really because they had confest their guilt, to save their lives, to the injury of the cause of union. Really this confession is a blessing to unionized labor, because it puts labor by its unanimous voice against such murders and destruction of property; and this implies the condemnation of violence in all the varieties of social war, and because for a while there will be some purging of the ranks.

## A Municipal Newspaper

THE recent election at Los Angeles has attracted widespread comment, chiefly because of the emphatic defeat of socialism and prohibition, two issues which it had been variously and confidently hoped or feared by the opponents or advocates of equal suffrage that the women would or would not favor. But it is in vain to try to determine just how the women voted, because the ballot is secret and women can keep it, and, secondly, it is still vainer to try to determine why the women, individually or collectively, voted as they did. It is more profitable to consider the results of the election, one of which has unusual interest and novelty, that is, the establishment of a municipal newspaper. If we were to fall in with the prevailing tone of current comment we should say that this was a conspicuous example of women's influence,

for the collection and retailing of news has from the earliest times been regarded as a feminine function in society, and it was to be expected that the entrance of women into the political world would be marked by a transference of that function from the individual to the government.

But such speculations are too facile and fascinating to be safe, and it is doubtless more reasonable to regard the government newspaper as the logical accompaniment of the movement for greater democracy now making itself felt in the West. If the people are to rule they must be educated, consequently we find a larger proportion of the eligible population attending the schools and especially the colleges than in the East. If the people are to vote on specific measures in State and municipal government they must receive specific instruction on the questions at issue. If an officeholder is subject to recall by popular vote it is important that he should have an opportunity of stating his case to every voter.

Something of this kind is already done in the States having the referendum, such as Washington, Oregon and California, by the official broadsides or books of instruction sent out to the electorate, giving biographies, appeals and pictures of candidates, the full text of proposed laws and arguments pro and con. From this to the publication of a State periodical is but a step, and it is a step that will likely be taken in the future now that a municipality has led the way.

The ordinance of which the voters of that city have exprest their approval provides for the publication of a weekly or daily to be called *The Los Angeles Municipal News*. It will be mailed at the rate of a cent a copy to subscribers in advance, sold to newsdealers at ten cents a hundred, and given free to every registered voter or taxpayer who applies for it in person at the office. The management of the paper is entrusted to a Municipal Newspaper Commission of three members appointed by the Mayor, subject to referendum, and serving four years. They receive no compensation but hire a salaried secretary. For the support of the paper, in addition to its receipts from subscriptions and advertising, an appropriation of $36,000 a year is provided.

This periodical is not to be a mere dry bulletin of official notices, but is to include all three departments of the modern newspaper, news, comment and advertising. In the matter of news "it shall give particular attention to municipal news," and in the publication of all news it "shall endeavor to publish the facts with the strictest available accuracy without bias."

Editorially the policy of the paper will be that of the Administration; that is, it will support the principles and measures approved by the voters at the last election. To avoid the danger of extending its editorial power to wider fields it is provided that:

> "It shall refrain from any argument, presented as its own, concerning any religious question, or any political question pertaining essentially to national or State political issues, or concerning the candidacy of any candidate for any public office, but shall treat the candidacies of all candidates for public office solely as matters of news."

But in order to prevent the newspaper from becoming a purely partisan organ it is allowed to publish speeches, interviews and signed articles as matters of news, and it is required to place at the disposal of each political party that polled more than three per cent. of the total city vote in the last election a space in every issue of 45 square inches, that is to say a column of ordinary newspaper size. The mayor and any member of the city council is entitled to 20 square inches, and any independent candidate may purchase 5 inches at advertising rates, and if he gets more than three per cent. of the votes the money he paid for it will be refunded to him.

This arrangement ought to insure some lively debating at close quarters during a campaign, and the municipal newspaper has a chance to be much more interesting as well as more instructive than the ordinary newspaper. As it is now, reading a single party organ is as dull as listening to half of a telephone conversation or watching a man fighting a boxing bag. When a mayor's official acts are criticised from week to week or from day to day by all his defeated opponents in the same journal in which they are explained and defended, there

a good chance of finding out the truth about them. Then, too, the municipal newspaper will afford a better opportunity than exists at present for a new cause to gain a hearing. As it is now, a reform, however worthy, has to struggle along for years, supporting at great sacrifice weak and unattractive organs, which for the most part circulate only among those who are already converts. The ordinary newspapers and magazines will rarely refer to it except when there is something sensational about the manner of its advocacy. This discourages progress and tempts propagandists to all manner of excesses in the effort to get their cause before the people as a whole. In order to secure this important advantage the Los Angeles ordinance, in addition to its elaborate provisions for freedom and impartiality in political argument as news, should also have declared for an equal freedom and impartiality in the advertising, both commercial and political. There is a growing tendency among our newspapers and magazines to restrict the advertising to that of which the management personally approves. This illegitimate extension of editorial domination over the pages which are contributed by the people is sometimes due to the best of motives, sometimes to the worst, but in any case it results in a serious infraction of one of the most necessary forms of modern freedom of speech; that is, freedom of advertising. The Municipal Newspaper Commission, at their first meeting, should remedy this deficiency of the ordinance by a broad declaration of policy, announcing their willingness to accept as advertising any contribution, whether it has a personal or political aim, subject, of course, like everything else in the paper, to the contingencies of space and the requirements of propriety.

The Los Angeles scheme is not an impossible one. Whether it is a success or not will depend, like any private paper, on how it is managed. Also, it depends, like any private paper, on whether its owners, which are its subscribers, will allow the management sufficient latitude and freedom from petty criticism to develop the full possibilities of the venture. After all, a municipal newspaper is not an absolute novelty. It is, on the contrary, the oldest form of journalism. Our esteemed contemporary, the daily *Ching-pao* or *Peking News*, was also the contemporary of Charlemagne and has missed few days in the 1,200 years. We wish the *Los Angeles Municipal News* an equally long and prosperous career.

## Missionaries for Literary Work

No missionary in China has a higher reputation for wisdom than Timothy Richard, and it is worthy of note that he calls for one hundred missionaries who shall devote themselves entirely to literary work. The purpose is to reach the higher class of the Chinese, the scholars and leaders. In this he agrees with the Rev. Gilbert Reid, who has made himself a missionary to the literati and officials, believing that thru them the people as a whole are to be reached.

This is a serious question in missionary policy. There are in China 1,500 foreign priests and sisters working for the Roman Catholic Church and 4,500 men and women (including wives of missionaries) as workers for the Protestant Church in China. Protestant missionaries have been in China for a full century and the Catholic for three centuries, and the total number of converts in all is only about a million and a half. This is a considerable number, but it is not all that might have been expected; and it is to be considered that they belong mainly to the illiterate class. Converts from the educated classes are very rare, and there are practically none from the official class, altho during the reform movement of 1898 a number of such were cruelly put to death.

The progress of China in Western learning and industry, in railways, steamers, telegraphy and the new industries has proceeded very rapidly of late and entirely at their own expense, because the Chinese are convincel that these new institutions and methods are better than the old. The Chinese have proved themselves not utterly and blindly attached to their old ways. They can change when they see good reason for it. They can even adopt, or try to adopt, a republican form of government and overthrow the imperial system of thousands of years.

But the leaders, the influential men among them are not convinced of the superiority of Christianity over Confucianism or Buddhism. To be sure, the prejudice against foreign missionaries has largely vanished. They are no longer confounded with the political agents of the European governments which have robbed them of their territory and which were only a dozen years ago planning how to divide all China into spheres of foreign influence. That phase of Chinese history is all past now, and England and France and Germany and Russia are reckoning how short the time will be before they will have to give up their ports and concessions and even provinces. In the present revolution, while tens of thousands of Manchus and Chinese have been slaughtered, only in one city have the missionaries suffered. Great pains has been taken to protect them. They have covered the empire with their schools and hospitals, and in time of plague or famine have been foremost in relief.

While prejudice has thus been removed there is as yet no great movement among the leaders of China to accept the Christian faith. The missionary labors have not been directed to them very much. The literature has been chiefly meant for the instruction of converts in schools and churches. Mr. Richard and other thoughtful missionaries believe that a chief reason for the failure of Christianity to attract the leading classes in China is because it has not been presented to them in the right way. Mr. Richard says:

"They think that there is one great lack in our mission methods now, viz., men who have [illegible] the religion and literature of China and know what its strength and weakness are on the one hand, and who also on the other hand have so studied the deep philosophical and historical basis of Christianity in other lands as that they can clearly point out where Christianity excels the best the Chinese have in Confucianism or Buddhism. Moreover, Christians have not come to deserve [illegible] Mere assertion will not convince. The superior ideals will have to be made clear and definite, so as to win the admiration of the best.

Mr. Richard is one of a number of thoughtful missionaries who believed that if a hundred men were to devote themselves to this kind of work they might succeed in a comparatively short time in attracting large numbers of the leaders in the Chinese Empire to accept Christianity, in which case the mass would follow. Buddhism won its way thru its high literature. It would be well if every mission should set aside one or two of its best literary men for this task.

We gather from Mr. Richard's words, and from a late effort made by him to show the better side of Buddhism, that he would have his hundred literary missionaries follow a conciliatory and constructive policy rather than one of hostility. He has lately translated a Buddhist work of the more spiritual class for the very purpose of showing how Buddhism has, by some of its disciples, been made to harmonize with theism, and how the term for the supreme power can fairly be translated as *God*, while the doctrine of incarnation is definitely foreshadowed. The veteran and learned Bishop Moule has taken part sympathetically in the discussion aroused in Chinese missionary circles. St. Paul's missionary labors were directed to the more intelligent classes wherever he went; and while it must always be to the poor that the Gospel is preached, yet mission labor must not neglect, as it does not in Japan, the most intelligent and influential classes.

## Agricultural College Extension

It was about 1870 that we first heard of manual training in our common schools. The struggle began in St. Louis, and about the same time the kindergarten movement was grafted on the common schools of that city. A true evolution is so unlike a revolution that it may change the whole aspect of society without observation. The educational change from 1860 to the present time has been a genuine evolution. We have moved quietly along, until our town schools have everywhere displaced the old district school system, allowing a stronger teaching force and a progressive curriculum. The establishment of agricultural colleges, or industrial colleges as they were termed, has fitted to the new thought, and completed the system.

The movement to industrialize educa

tion has gone so far as this, that the central colleges are now reaching out into every nook and corner of our States, to distribute both training and education. The means adopted are short-course schools in dairying, horticulture, corn growing, live stock and domestic science. Farmers' institutes and other meetings are held systematically, and recently corn meetings in corn season and orchard meetings in orchard season. In a large number of the States the railroads have joined hands with the colleges to send out special trains, equipped to teach domestic science, improved dairying and improved corn culture. Work has been done thru the schools quite extensively, and the granges and farmers' clubs have evolved into women's clubs, commercial clubs, corn clubs and other practical methods of studying the farmer's problem. Bulletins, circulars and leaflets are flying everywhere, and are finding their way very generally into country homes. These are now supplemented by traveling libraries, consisting of books on household arts and field arts.

Besides this there are many special methods, such as distributing valuable seed, making special tests of alfalfa, helping the farmer to largely increase his hay product, harvest festivals, farmers' picnics and other gatherings where our agricultural professors are found leading the way. A definite extension course, leading from one degree to another, logically, has not yet been devised. The work has been rather sporadic and stimulative, and up to the present lacks a logical fullness. This may be all the better, for in many cases our boys and girls need rather to be set in motion than to be led along a prescribed path. The mission of agricultural extension is to get right at the *working* farmer, especially at the young fellows, and get them to do the best possible work for themselves and the country.

The preparation of teachers to fill this work has been the hardest part of it. It was the hardest part of the work in establishing agricultural colleges altogether. One of the curious results is that we are breeding a class of men of an entirely new sort. It can best be described as the creation of poets of labor. You can make nothing else of the enthusiasm thrown into labor and the joyous song that accompanies it. An agricultural college differs from any other college with just this, that it boils over with enthusiasm. The fact is the farmer's work, rightly handled, is a poem.

This new extension work does not, however, confine itself to the country. It has to do with the whole of that Back to Land movement which is stirring our towns to a new sort of life, and is reversing the drift toward congestion of population. Thousands of homeless people, who are thus being roused to a desire for creating homes in the country, have really nothing in their training, nor in their instincts and heredity, that fits them for making an intelligent start on the land. So it is that our agricultural teachers have a very important mission among the congested crowds that have never touched a plow. The ignorance of a large portion of our city residents concerning Nature is complete. Even those who will remain as urban dwellers, owing to the possession of wealth, need to have the avenues opened for them, whereby they shall have some rational apprehension of the world about them.

The economy of this movement is not remote. It costs a farm boy two thousand or more dollars to get thru college. It may pay him well to spend this sum; but an agricultural course brought directly to his door, opening the realms a nature to his senses, and teaching him how to improve the world about him as well as himself, and to double the products of his fields, that is something worth the while—and it costs him practically nothing. To spend one hundred dollars a year on books and experiments would probably cover his earlier needs. Later he will require some special training, and he may make his farm more thoroly experimental.

The success of this kind of education depends upon how much it teaches the young farmer that he can put into immediate practice. It ought to give him the truth as to what crops fit his soil and what varieties of apples are best adapted to his climate. It surely will tell him the truth about composts and commercial fertilizers. It will tell him that there is no need of wearing out soils, but that on

the contrary the new culture will make soil constantly better in quality and increase its quantities. Country life at the same time will be elevated and ennobled. The farm begins to be boastful over the city. Rural schools are getting inspiration. Reaching both sexes, it gives country girls a taste for home making, touching all affairs of health, economy and the education of children.

This movement is not due to temporary and casual conditions, but is demanded by the times and is propelled by economic necessities. In fact, we are just beginning a new national era. Among the new features of importance are the use of electricity, the use of automobiles, soil making, especially thru the use of legumes, migratory farming, creating new sorts of food as a part of regular farm work and greatly advancing the value of those we have, these are some of the problems that are now crowding upon the farmer. There is to be a closer union of agriculture and mechanics thru farm shops and the use of electrical power, at the same time making land culture a real science, and so educating the workman while it gives to him a good living from the soil. The new education takes a grip on every home as well as on every school, and on every department of work as well as on every phase of thinking and life.

**The Postal Surplus**

Instead of the old deficit of millions the Post Office Department shows for the past year a surplus of $219,118 to the credit of Postmaster-General Hitchcock. A Congressional critic complained of the estimates sent in for next year that they contained no appropriation for the Post Office. The reason was that it would want no money. When Mr. Taft entered in his term the deficit was over seventeen millions, and it has been turned to a source of revenue with no curtailment of postal facilities, but, on the contrary, with important extensions. During the present administration there have been established 3,736 new post offices; delivery by carriers has been provided in 186 additional cities, and 60,670 new miles of rural routes have been added. There is an increase of 8,000 employes and $14,000,000 of salary list. Mr. Hitchcock rejoices in his ability to establish postal banks in the 7,500 presidential offices, and expects to add the 40,000 fourth class offices. They are a great success. At the end of the first month the forty-eight experimental offices had received only $60,252 deposits; and now after eleven months the amount is $11,000,000. Parcels post is again recommended, and the addition of one cent a pound on second class matter (magazines), which are now carried at a serious loss. This adjustment would make it possible to give us one cent postage on letters, which now produce a large profit. We have for years looked forward to one cent letter postage as the sure ultimatum. The report is one that gives great honor to the Taft Administration and to the Postmaster General.

**Woodrow Wilson's Pension**

We do not see but that President Woodrow Wilson, on leaving Princeton University, had the right to ask the Carnegie Foundation for a pension, if he was entitled to it. He had served as a teacher for twenty-five years, the period which, under the earlier rules of the foundation, would give a claim for such pension. But meanwhile the rules had been changed in such a way that he would not be automatically entitled to it, and we judge that the trustees did not think him in financial need. When he made application, at the age of fifty-four, he had just entered upon the doubtful career of politics, but when he had been elected Governor of New Jersey his financial support was provided for by the State, and there seemed no present need to make provision for his support. The purpose of this admirable foundation is to provide support in their old age for teachers who have spent their active life and exhausted their powers in a profession of the highest value to the community, but of very moderate compensation. A majority of college professors cannot live within their salaries. President Wilson had accumulated no property and cannot be blamed for making application, but the fact that he did so may be used against him by those who take advantage of any pretext to express ill will.

**Fanaticism**

The Rev. Frank W. Sandford, the Elijah of the "Holy Ghost and Us" fanaticism, was convicted last week of causing the death of six of his followers by scurvy and starvation in their seventeen months' voyage, which was directed, as he declared and believed, by the direct command of God. We do not take it that he is a fraud, but simply a self-deceived fanatic whom other fools and fanatics believed and followed. To punish such a man, who has meant no wrong, seems hard, but it is right, altho perhaps he should be committed to a penal asylum rather than to a prison. Some people must be protected against their wills to avoid death by such crazy zealots. We do not see that such religious monomania is any different from other kinds. Equally innocent of evil intention, and equally submissive to what she believed the will of God, was that mother convicted the other day of letting her child die of diphtheria, because she believed that prayers and present and absent treatment of Christian Science are God's ways of healing. Now her second child has diphtheria, but she has learned the law and reason and has called in a physician as well as a healer. Better is the way of a seceding Christian Science church in East Orange, N. J., which ceases selling Mrs. Eddy's book on Sunday, but puts the Bible in its place, and calls in the aid of medical science in case of sickness. We may expect many such secessions.

**The Knights of Columbus**

The official religious weekly of Chicago, strongly recommended by Archbishop Quigley to all families in his diocese, indulges in a warning and threat which we do not like to see. Congressman Stephens, of Texas, is, under the present Democratic control, chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs in the House of Representatives. We judge that he does not like it that certain Indian schools previously supported by the gifts of Miss Drexel have been leased by the Government and are maintained with their corps of teachers. He has presented to Congress a resolution asking for full particulars as to whether in any Government Indian schools the teachers are allowed to wear religious emblems, symbols or garbs to influence their pupils, and we may gather that he would prohibit nuns or members of teaching orders from wearing such garbs or emblems. We are by no means in a hurry to object to the wearing of crosses, Christian Endeavor pins or the dress of the sisters, but we do object to requiring the Knights of Columbus to enter into a political conflict to defeat Mr. Stephens for re-election, or to defeat his party if it should follow his lead. We had been assured that the Knights of Columbus are a patriotic and religious and not a political organization. The organ tells them what to do and concludes:

"It is quite certain that Representative Stephens, of Texas, is a bigot and bigots must not be allowed to run at large without at least being branded, especially if they dwell under the open skies of illimitable Texas."

**The Art of Omission**

As we survey the quantity of new books which have accumulated upon our table for review, we are reminded of a letter which Stevenson once wrote to his cousin the painter, and its instructive remarks concerning Balzac:

"He was a man who never found his method. An inarticulate Shakespeare, smothered under forcible-feeble detail. It is astonishing to the riper mind (on a re-reading) how bad he is, how feeble, how untrue, how tedious. . . . He would not consent to be dull, and thus became so. He would leave nothing undeveloped, and thus drowned out of sight of land amid the multitude of crying and incongruous details. There is but one art—to omit!"

An overstatement, yet welcome all the same. Would that Balzac's modern offspring could be persuaded to con this passage and apply it! Knowing how and what to omit is a part of the knowledge that makes great painters, great dramatists, even great newspaper reporters. Omitting is as essential for the artist as forgetting is for the statesman and the woman of tact. Stevenson is right in saying: "A man who knew how to omit would make an 'Iliad' of a daily paper." But since most editorial articles, like most novels and most sermons, are too long, we do well to cut short this gloss upon an excellent text.

**A New Discovery of America**

Dr. Bode, like every one else who has held a responsible position and distinguished himself therein, has made his mistakes, but he has never lost the respect of artists and fellow-critics. The Director General of the Prussian Royal Museum has lately toured the United States and its art galleries, and his comment upon these last, now that he is safely home again in Berlin, is enthusiastic. The private collections had additional interest for him, he says, because "their owners, in practically every case, intend eventually to turn them over to municipal or national institutions." Dr. Bode singles out for praise, among our collectors, Mr. Morgan; Mr. Johnson, of Philadelphia; Mr. Freer, of Detroit, and Mrs. Gardner, of Boston. As to the forgeries with which our galleries are stocked, according to Henri Rochefort and other experts who have never crossed the Atlantic, our collections "are not wholly devoid of inferior old masters and forgeries, but they are no worse off in this respect than the collections of Europe." And the German critic adds that he saw enough on this his second American tour "to explode the myth cherished so commonly in Europe that Americans are actuated by sheer snobbery in seeking to possess themselves of old masters." A Daniel come to judgment! Another transatlantic Daniel is Mr. Bennett, the English novelist, who says of us that we are not "the boastful, vulgar people" we are represented as being, altho we "have much to boast of."

**Against Woman Suffrage**

Mrs. Humphry Ward, as is well known, is no friend of woman suffrage, but that so able a woman could see such political chaos following it one could hardly have expected. In a long letter to the London "Thunderer" she replies to a speech by Lloyd-George in favor of equal suffrage, and calls upon the other anti-suffrage members of the Cabinet—Mr. Asquith, Mr. Harcourt, Mr. McKenna and Mr. Hobhouse—to come to "our aid," as the matter is far above party.

"It is simply *stantis vel cadentis rei publicæ*. The addition of either eight or eleven millions of women voters to the English electorate means an immediate alteration of our place and prestige in Europe, an immediate weakening of our Imperial power, an immediate diminution of security for every man and woman in these islands. Moreover, the whole future of legitimate and slowly developing power that now lies before English women of every class will have been endangered; the 'wild women' of these latter days will have become an institution, and English politics will have begun to drop to the window-breaking level.

"All this our Welsh Chancellor risks with a light heart. One is reminded of a famous saying of Mommsen: 'The Celts have shaken all States, and founded none.'"

Then woman suffrage is an article of the country. *"stantis et cadentis!"* She would consent, she tells us, to allow a million or two of the wealthy upper class women to vote, for they are Unionists; but not eight or eleven million of the middle class and common people. Women as a whole are dangerous, would weaken Imperial power and ruin the state. We suspect that the Imperial power would be as safe with plebeian women as with the patrician. A Hungarian noble who claims to have seen a good deal of England thinks that it is already falling in power and quality, but he puts the blame on the American women of wealth who have become duchesses or otherwise ladies of rank. And these "wild women," we are told, if we observe, are of the class that has wealth and position, and not the lower stratum of the eleven million. It is the ladies of rank and wealth that smash windows.

**Ethics and Statesmanship**

Mr. E. J. Dillon, who writes the international notes for *The Contemporary*, is one of the most intelligent and capable observers and reporters of the movements in foreign affairs that we know. In the last issue he gives his main attention to the declaration of war by Italy against Turkey. It is particularly striking that he defends the political necessity of Italy's action. It was her last chance. It had been agreed with France and accepted by the other European Powers that Tripoli was to be assigned to her sphere of influence. She saw France helping herself to Morocco, after having previously taken Algeria

and Tunis, and Germany taking a big piece of the Sudan, while she had nothing, and Tripoli might escape her and be seized elsewhere; and she was justified in cashing the promissory notes made her. To be sure, Italy's conduct cannot be called ethical, he says, but ethics do not count in such matters of high statesmanship. It was not ethical for Austria to take Bosnia, or France to take Morocco, or Germany to take her fresh slice of Africa; but ethics has nothing to do with the matter, and it would have been a discredit to Italian statesmanship to let ethics stand in the way. Such appears to be Mr. Dillon's judgment in the case. We fear he has associated too much with Macchiavellian diplomats. We used to hear not so very long ago in our own country the doctrine that politics is not a Sunday school sort of business.

It is to be noted of the Bridge and Iron Workers' Union that their work is one that attracts reckless and daring men who are ready to risk danger. A misstep and fall will mean injury or death, and their union has to provide aid for an unusual number of hospital cases and widows. It is such a union that might be expected to develop more than its share of dynamite cases. Their secretary, John J. McNamara, wrote to their organ, *The Bridgeman's Magazine,* while in prison in July:

"I deem it wise to warn our readers to take lots of salt with the ordinary newspaper reports coming from Los Angeles from this time on, as far as our cases are concerned. They will be highly colored. Depend upon official reports and the Socialist press. At the same time Milwaukeeize your own town."

It would seem that this union had come to be quite Socialized.

China and India are lands of famine, where population is congested, but where transportation is limited. When food fails birds can fly to more fertile fields, but men cannot flee. While attention is now turned to the sufferers in China, to be somewhat relieved by the Red Cross, we hear of a region of famine in the northern part of the Bombay Presidency that will be too extensive to be met by the Government and will need all the help the benevolent world can give. We shall hear of the magnificent durbar in honor of the Emperor and Empress of India, but too little of the death and misery of the neighboring famine. The last great famine was in 1900.

It may be noticed that the Oscar Lawler who has been selected assistant United States attorney in charge of the investigation of the dynamite conspiracies is the same Lawler who was connected with Secretary Ballinger and who wrote the report condemning Mr. Glavis and Mr. Pinchot as to the Alaska coal deals, which the President used as the basis of his severe decision which dismissed Glavis from the service. When Secretary Ballinger was obliged to resign following the Congressional investigation Mr. Lawler also resigned. His testimony before the committee showed no little temper.

Some of the French and Italian papers mention the fact that in passing from the chair in which he was carried into the hall to create the new Cardinals, the Pope fell, and the Cardinals rushed forward in anxiety to lift him up and place him on his throne. In delivering his address his voice was so feeble that reporters could not gather what he said. Other papers simply say that he moved slowly from the chair to the throne. It is feared that a new Pope will have to be chosen before long. The nine years he had allowed himself are now nearly ended.

It is a new wrinkle in municipal politics that has followed the election of a Socialist mayor in Cœur d'Alene, Idaho, and the vote in favor of a "wet" city. The mayor wants a municipal saloon, and has a large plan for it, with salaries for manager, cashiers and bartenders and rent at $6,000 a year. No wonder the city is stirred up over it, but if the city wants saloons why should not the city make the profit?

The machine defeat in Philadelphia at the November elections cost the victorious fusionists $72,000 and the Republicans almost three times that sum. It was, from the Penrose-McNichol standpoint, a costly election all round.

# Insurance

## Investments in Mortgage Loans

THE investment of the funds of the leading life insurance companies has been given a new aspect by the New York law prohibiting their holding stock in other corporations. The funds at their disposal amount to an enormous sum and the investment or withdrawal of these sums has a marked effect on the financial markets. An interesting report has been issued by the New York Life Insurance Company, telling of their method of investing their assets in mortgage loans. This form of permanent investment is more suitable for a life insurance company, that can calculate on its future financial obligations, than for savings banks and trust companies, that must have quick assets to meet financial stringencies or even runs on their institutions. On January 1, 1906, the New York Life had $25,000,000 invested in mortgages. This sum has, in less than six years, increased over four times, the total now reaching $110,000,000. The judicious placing of this large sum of money is a problem in itself. All the mortgages are on improved and unincumbered property. Almost every State in the Union is represented in the list. In summarizing the benefits that our life insurance companies have brought about, such as encouragement of thrift, relief for dependent families and free care for the sick, this indirect feature of placing large loans at reasonable rates for building up the prosperity and usefulness of our cities and towns should not be overlooked.

## Children's Endowment Policies

THE Germania Life Insurance Company has just issued a children's endowment policy. The usual case is where the father pays a stipulated sum every year. The face of the policy is payable to the child if it is living at the end of the endowment period. If the child dies within the period, all the premiums will be returned. If the father dies or becomes disabled before he reaches sixty, the face of the policy will be payable at the end of the endowment period, without payment of further premiums.

The following example will serve as an illustration: A father thirty-five years of age has a son five years old. He wishes to provide the sum of $2,500 on his son's attaining his twenty-fifth birthday. The father applies for a twenty-year children's endowment policy for $2,500 and agrees to pay to the company $118.05 (less dividends) each year. When the son reaches twenty-five years of age the company pays to him $2,500. If the father dies before his son reaches his twenty-fifth year, or becomes permanently incapacitated, the policy becomes paid up for its face amount, and at the son's twenty-fifth birthday the company pays to him $2,500.

A medical examination of the father only is required. After the policy has been in force three years it has a cash surrender value and a loan value. By saving a small sum from his yearly income a father can without fail provide a fund available for his son's higher education or business start.

THE New York City Fire Department has prepared and is distributing cards containing these timely "Don'ts" for housekeepers. The following of these useful suggestions would reduce the fire loss by one-half:

Don't block the fire escapes; you may need them yourself tonight.

Don't leave everything to the landlord; inspect your own house from cellar to garret, and locate all exits.

Don't throw cigars or cigarets out of windows. They drop on awnings and set them afire.

Don't allow children to play with matches.

Don't use matches or candles in dark closets or cellars.

Don't keep matches except in a tin box with cover attached.

Don't toss away a match unless completely extinguished, and then toss it into a metal or porcelain receptacle.

Don't fill lamps or oil stoves while lighted.

Don't use kerosene oil to kindle fires.

Don't use naphtha or gasoline for cleaning purposes where there are open lights or fires.

Don't put hot ashes on a dumb-waiter.

# Financial

## The Cost of Living

Resolutions which are now before the New York Chamber of Commerce call for an international commission instructed to inquire and report as to the causes of the increased cost of living. It is proposed that the commission shall be called together by our Government. The project was first suggested, we think, by Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale University, and has been promoted by him here and in Europe, where it has the approval of many of the leading economists, financiers and statesmen. It seems to us that the resolutions ought to be adopted by the Chamber of Commerce. Such an inquiry as the one proposed is needed for the enlightenment and guidance of all civilized countries. The commission would, of course, give due consideration to the effect of the increased output of gold. Here we may point out that the record at the Rand mines was again broken in November, when the product was £3,060,000, against £2,729,554 in November a year ago, and a monthly average of about £2,600,000 for the year 1910. There is much talk in this country about the influence of the middleman, of cold storage and of the tariff revision of 1909; but little if any concerning the effect of a greatly enlarged and steadily increasing supply of gold.

## Currency Reform

The National Monetary Commission has appointed a subcommittee to draft a currency reform bill, which will be submitted with the commission's report. It is understood that in this bill will be embodied the so-called Aldrich plan, with some modifications. All the members of the commission, it is said, favor any change that will more surely tend to prevent control of the proposed National Reserve Association by a few large banking institutions or a small group of powerful financiers. But it is held by at least a majority of the commission that the plan as it stands provides safeguards against such control.

Among those who are well informed as to the situation at Washington, however, there is no expectation that the commission's bill or any other of similar scope and purpose will be passed at the present session of Congress. In fact, there is said to be no ground even for hope that there will be currency legislation. The attitude of a majority of the Democrats may be indicated by the revival of the project for an investigation of a Money Trust which is said to exist in violation of law. Plans for needed reform of the currency system should be considered on their merits. Both discussion and action should be kept out of partisan politics. Evidently there must be a long campaign of education. As we have said before, contributions to meet the cost of it should be procured from business men and firms and from the people at large, rather than from the banks or from capitalists who are bank directors.

....A recent official report shows that deposits in all of the country's savings banks on June 7 amounted to $4,212,583,598, of which $3,353,896,422 is assigned to the eleven New England and Eastern Middle States. The increase during the year preceding had been $142,097,000.

....A Census Bureau report issued recently, indicating growth of manufactures by comparing the figures for 1909 with those for 1904, shows that the value of products increased from $14,763,903,000 to $20,672,052,000, or 40 per cent.; the capital invested from $12,675,581,000 to $18,428,270,000, or 45 per cent.; the cost of materials from $8,500,208,000 to $12,141,291,000, 43 per cent., and the salaries and wages from $3,184,884,000 to $4,365,613,000, 37 per cent. The number of salaried officers and clerks rose from 519,556 to 790,267, this increase being 52 per cent. New York State's share was a large one in 1909, being then nearly one-sixth of the value of products, more than one-seventh of the invested capital, more than one-sixth of the salaries and wages, and almost one-fifth of the number of salaried officers and clerks.

# The Independent

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## Survey of the World

**The Passport Question**

The Sulzer resolution, providing for the abrogation of the treaty of 1832 with Russia, because of discrimination by the Russian Government against Hebrews of American citizenship in the honoring of American passports, was passed by the House of Representatives, December 13. The vote was 300 to 1. At the same time the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations gave a hearing to the Jewish committee recommending abrogation. The Sulzer resolution had the unanimous support of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Under the terms of the treaty a year must pass before actual abrogation can take place. The one negative vote was cast by Representative Malby, of New York, a Republican, on the ground that the wording of the resolution is undignified and insulting to Russia. The resolution will not be taken up by the Senate until after the holidays. This gives the President time to send a supplemental message to Congress on the subject. Negotiations on the subject are in progress with the Russian Government. The Sulzer resolution follows:

That the people of the United States assert as a fundamental principle that the rights of its citizens shall not be impaired at home or abroad because of race or religion; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates or which by one of the parties thereto is so construed as to discriminate between American citizens on the ground of race or religion; that the Government of Russia has violated the treaty of 1832, refusing to honor American passports, duly issued to American citizens, on account of race and religion; that in the judgment of Congress the said treaty for the reasons aforesaid ought to be terminated at the earliest time; that for the aforesaid reasons the said treaty is hereby declared to be terminated and of no further force and effect from the expiration of one year after the date of notification of the Government of Russia of the terms of this resolution, and that to this end the President is hereby charged with the duty of communicating such notice to the Government of Russia."

——The Russian Government has informally informed the State Department at Washington that the Sulzer resolution is offensive to Russia. That Government is incensed at the wording of the resolution; the right of the United States to abrogate the existing treaty is not questioned. The Russian Government is ready to point out, however, the inconsistency of the United States, which does not hesitate to exclude Orientals as "undesirables." The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations may not accept the resolution in its present "unnecessarily harsh" form.——On Sunday the President called an evening Cabinet meeting to consider the advisability of sending a special message to the Senate on this subject.

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**The Pension Bill**

The Sherwood dollar-a-day pension service bill, which, if it becomes a law, will add about $75,000,000 a year to the annual expenses of the Government, was passed on the evening of December 12 by the House of Representatives. The final vote was 229 to 92. Eight Republicans voted against this Democratic measure, as follows:

Gardner, McCall and Millett (Mass.); Hill (Conn.); Kent (Cal.); McCreary (Pa.); Payne (N. Y.), and Utter (R. I.).

The a Democratic bill, and voted for by Speaker Clark, Chairman Fitzgerald (New York), of the Appropriations Committee, and Chairman Underwood (Alabama), of the Ways and Means Committee, were among the Democrats who remembered their caucus pledges to follow a policy of strictest economy. Representative Fitzgerald said:

"Retrenchment and economy will not result from idle phrases. . . . Thruout the land there is a widespread demand for increased expenditures for many objects, some legitimate. . . . It will take resolution and courage to resist successfully these demands. . . . The enactment of this bill will sound the death knell of the Democratic party's promise successfully to reduce expenditures and substantially to lower tariff taxes."

Mr. Fitzgerald presented a comparison of the pension roll totals of this and other countries. He showed that last year the United States spent for pension purposes $162,631,729, while Great Britain spent $29,397,268; France, $31,960,607; Germany, $40,805,814; Austria, $20,531,668, and Hungary, $6,498,737. "All combined," he said, "they spent $33,000,000 less than the United States." ——There were loud cheers from both sides of the House when the vote was announced. Former Speaker Cannon had made a fiery speech in support of the principle of increased pensions, tho he exprest a preference for the Sulloway bill, which takes in the ninety-day men, prescribes no income restriction, and is so framed as to require less administrative machinery than the Sherwood bill. Tho many attempts to amend the bill were made it passed in much the same shape as reported from the Invalid Pensions Committee. Only two changes of importance were made. One eliminated the provision that no veteran receiving $25 a month under the measure should be eligible for admission to a soldiers' home and the other struck out the paragraph restricting the benefits of the pension to veterans whose annual net income is less than $1,000 a year. The House was in a generous mood, and all attempts to limit the bounty of the bill were voted down, altho when Representative Berger, the Milwaukee Socialist, offered his old-age pension bill as an amendment to the Sherwood measure, on a point of order by Representative Bartlett, of Georgia, it declared this proposition not germane. Mr. Berger's amendment if enacted into law would have increased the annual expenditure for pensions by $500,000,000. The rates in the Sherwood bill are: For service of ninety days up to six months, $15 a month; from six to nine months, $20 a month; nine months to a year, $25 a month, and for one year or more, $30 a month.——At Washington it is believed that President Taft will veto the Sherwood pension bill if it is passed by the Senate. It is likely, however, to be modified by that body. The Sulloway (Republican) pension bill of the last session died in the Senate; it was freely predicted at the time that it would be vetoed if passed.

**The Dynamiting Cases**

Hearsay evidence has brought the name of Clarence S. Darrow, chief of counsel for the McNamara brothers, into the Franklin bribery case now on trial at Los Angeles. It was Darrow who defended Moyer and Haywood in their trial for the murder of Governor Steunenberg.——It is stated at Los Angeles that President Taft was fully informed of the evidence in the McNamara case, when he visited that city last October, and ordered the Federal authorities to push forward a thoro investigation both there and in Indianapolis. There was a disposition on the part of Pacific Coast business men to suppress the investigation, comparable with the attitude of many San Franciscans at the time of the prosecutions by Mr. Heney. ——Delivering a speech before the Cleveland, Ohio, organization of the National Metal Trades Association Detective William J. Burns savagely attacked Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. This was on December 15. He declared that he would not rest until all those guilty of dynamiting outrages in this country had been brought to justice.

"Gompers is unfit to be at the head of organized labor," he continued. "Gompers and his associates, the corrupt political crowd that controls organized labor, fought us at every turn in the McNamara case to prevent justice being done. Before the trial came up I told Prosecutor Fredericks in Los Angeles every

move that would be made against us. I told him that attempts would be made to bribe the judge, to bribe me, to frighten or bribe or kidnap witnesses and to buy the jury. Every one of those things was tried, with the possible exception of attempting to bribe the judge.

"Did it ever strike you as significant that all this money which was raised to defend the McNamaras was to be paid out under the orders of Gompers, Morrison and Clarence Darrow? I have been attacked for making charges against Gompers. I shall keep right on attacking him and the other demagogues in his organization. There are many McNamaras in organized labor.

"Don't understand me as attacking the labor unions. They are all right and they are here to stay. They should be boosted and not hindered. But violence must end. Many more arrests may be expected in the McNamara case and very soon," Burns concluded. "The work is getting to a point now where the climax is imminent."

**Republican Politics**

The Republican National Convention of 1912 will open in Chicago, June 18. This was decided at a meeting of the National Committee at Washington, December 12. Disappointment has been exprest by progressive politicians at the decision against "Presidential primaries." At the close of the National Committee meeting, E. F. Lee chairman of the Indiana State Committee, issued a formal statement, "with extreme reluctance," to the effect that "Mr. Taft cannot carry Indiana." This is contradicted by Harry New, National Committeeman from the State and newly elected chairman of the Republican Committee on Arrangements. Mr. Lee's personal views are to be regarded as colored by the fact that he is a disappointed office seeker. But he is ex-Senator Beveridge's right hand man.——An unusually large proportion of the Republican delegates who arrive in Chicago next June will be uninstructed if one may accept present indications. The supporters of Colonel Roosevelt argue that while he is "not a candidate," he has not stated that he would decline the nomination. They are lying low.——The resignation of Postmaster-General Hitchcock as chairman of the National Committee was accepted at the Washington meeting. This resignation was presented March 5, 1909, but had not been acted on. Ex-Governor Hill, of Maine, who has been acting chairman since 1909, was elected chairman to bridge over the time until the selection of Mr. Taft's 1912 campaign manager is chosen—if the President is renominated.——William L. Ward, Republican National Committeeman from New York, was quoted at Washington as saying that President Taft could not carry his State. William Barnes, Jr., boss of Albany and Republican State Chairman, followed this up by attacking both Mr. Taft and Colonel Roosevelt. Prophecies he declined to make, but he deplored the "tendency toward a pure democracy, . . . a condition approximating anarchy." He rapped the Taft trust policy, and repeated his warning that "Roosevelt is scheming to become a dictator."——The fight for the control of the Chicago convention will begin early in January.——Senator Bristow, of Kansas, said, December 14:

"I am for La Follette. Colonel Roosevelt . . . made a great President and would again. But . . . I regard Mr. La Follette as the greatest constructive statesman now in public life."

——According to Gifford Pinchot, who addressed a meeting of progressive Republicans in Boston, December 16,

"the developments of recent months have made impossible the renomination of Mr. Taft,"

and the party finds its new leader in

"that pioneer among progressives, a constructive statesman, full of courage and common sense, Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin."

**The Railways**

The report of the Railroad Securities Commission authorized by Congress more than a year ago to investigate the question of government regulation of railway stock and bond issues was sent to Congress December 11. President Hadley, of Yale University, is the chairman of this commission, whose investigations have included European as well as American systems. The only measure of immediate relief recommended is full publicity in regard to all stock and bond issues by railroads, under statutory regulations enforceable by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which would have the power to make physical valuations. The Securities Commission further recommends that an effort be made to harmonize existing requirements between the States, and suggests inquiry into the advisability of



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LEADERS OF THE PEACE MOVEMENT ON THE PLATFORM AT CARNEGIE HALL

Standing, left to right: President Butler of Columbia University, William H. Bliss, Chancellor Brown of New York University, Isaac N. Seligman, Francis B. Loomis, Henry Clews. Sitting, left to right: Joseph H. Choate, chairman; Andrew Carnegie, Henry Watterson of the Louisville *Courier Journal* and F. R. Coudert.

allowing railways engaged in interstate commerce to incorporate under a Federal charter. It is, however, too early to decide as to this. No restrictions other than those of publicity should, the commission adds, be placed upon the power of directors to issue new stock pro rata to their stockholders.

**The Wreck of the "Maine"**

The Cuban Veterans' Association asks President Taft to leave in the harbor of Havana the cofferdam which surrounds the wreck of the "Maine," in order that the association may use it in making an island. Upon this island the veterans would erect a monument in memory of the victims of the explosion. ——The Deficiency bill recently reported in the House at Washington adds $250,000 to the sum ($650,000) heretofore appropriated for raising and removing the wreck, and also authorizes the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War to donate parts of the wreck to municipalities, naval associations or societies, or to former officers or members of the crew of the battleship, their heirs or representatives. On the 16th Mr. Sisson, of Mississippi, moved an amendment permitting the sale of parts of the wreck to persons desiring to exhibit them for profit. Having been rebuked by Mr. Mann, the Republican leader, he replied angrily, expressing regret that Mr. Mann was protected by the rules. The amendment was rejected. It is admitted that offers amounting to about $1,000,000 have been made by persons who would like to exhibit that part of the wreck which is to be towed out to sea. ——A. C. Brice, of Bedford, Ia., who was consul at Matanzas when the explosion took place, says that he was told two days

earlier that the ship was to be destroyed, that he sent warning to Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee, and that the latter gave no weight to it. He adds that some time later he told the story to President McKinley, who asked that it should be withheld from the public.——It is said that in addition to the suspension of Cuba's civil service law for six months (to facilitate the removal of Spanish officeholders), the Cuban Congress will enact a law excluding from office all persons except Cubans of approved patriotism. The war veterans ask for the removal of two members of the Cabinet.——A revolutionary force acting in the interests of ex-President Morales has been defeated in Santo Domingo. ——On the 14th forty-two Moros were killed by the army in an engagement at Lanao, on the Philippine island of Mindanao. General Pershing insists that all Moros in Mindanao and Jolo shall give up their arms. An order to this effect was issued three months ago.

**Plots in Mexico**

It was reported last week that an uprising in Mexico was to take place on the 17th. The story was that Reyes was to be the leader, that General Orozco was to assist him and that the movement would have the support of Diaz and Limantour. It was said that our Government had the news. Reyes, who disappeared some time ago, is said to be at Galeana, in Nuevo Leon, and to be watched there by agents of our Department of Justice and of Madero. General Trevino has 10,000 soldiers in northern Mexico, and says he is prepared to suppress any rebellion there. On the 13th, Federal soldiers attacked revolutionists who were smuggling arms across the boundary, near El Paso, killed five of them and captured the guns. Bandits are at work in many parts of the country. They have attacked trolley cars and steam railway trains near the capital. In Morelos, on the 12th, Zapata overcame a force commanded by General Figueroa, captured the town of Tlaquiltenango, sacked it and then destroyed it by fire. A story about an American named John W. Wilkinson has been published at the capital. It is said that when twenty-eight bandits attacked the Bullion Galondrina mine, where he was in charge, he awaited them in a protected place and killed seventeen of them with buckshot cartridges. A newspaper in Spain asserts that ex-President De la Barra bore to Diaz a message from Madero, asking him to return and assuring him that he would be protected.——Revolutionists plotting against the Government of Ecuador have been using Panama as a base. Their plans have been exposed.——Paraguay's revolutionists have formed a provisional Government and elected General Navere President. Brazil has sent five gunboats to Asuncion. Argentina and Brazil have given notice that they will not permit bombardment of that city.

**The Insurance Bill**

The passage by both Houses of Parliament of the bill insuring working men and women against illness and unemployment marks an important stage in the program of social legislation now being carried out by the Liberal Government. The opposition in the final discussion in the House of Commons was vociferous, but feeble, because the passage of the bill was a foregone conclusion and the Unionists had approved it in principle and were afraid to criticise it much in detail when it is uncertain how the measure will work and whether it will prove popular. Consequently, the efforts of the Opposition were confined to an amendment asking for more time for consideration and to attacks upon the Government for misrepresentation and the drastic use of the guillotine or closure. Lloyd-George in his reply declared that another year or two of debate would not throw any light on how the scheme would work and the only thing to do was to try it and see. The Laborites were all in favor of non-contributory insurance, and six of them, including Kier Hardie and Snowdon, joined in a protest containing the following paragraphs:

The attempt to impose a contributory system of national insurance is against the true principles of social reform, it is a discredited, irritating, unjust and wasteful method of financing a great national scheme, and we believe it is a plan which is disapproved by the

thoughtful portion of the working class opinion in the country.

"The bill proceeds on the principle that the evils of poverty can be cured by the State organization of the present expenditure of the wage-earning classes. The poverty of the wage-earners can only be remedied by securing for them the use and enjoyment of that portion of the national wealth which is now appropriated by others in the form of unearned incomes. This bill does not tax rent and profits to any appreciable extent to provide additional comforts for the poor, but places new and heavy burdens on small and inadequate wages. The poverty of the workers can never be cured by taxing their poverty."

Most of the Labor members, however, as well as many of the Unionists, voted for the bill on its third reading, when it was carried by 324 to 21. In the face of such a majority of course the House of Lords could not take upon itself the responsibility of rejecting it, so it was promptly passed without attempting to amend it. Many changes have been made in the bill since its provisions were summarized in these columns, but none of its essential features have been changed. The plan is in brief that each wage earner shall be required to contribute eight cents a week and his employer four cents, and this sum, supplemented by six cents from the State, constitutes the insurance fund. Persons earning less than 30 cents a day are not obliged to contribute, and those paid less than 62 cents a day have reduced contributions. Besides the sick relief, generous provision is made for preventive measures and sanatoria for consumptives. The most difficult question was how to provide for women, and this is admittedly the most unsatisfactory part of the measure. It applies only to self-supporting women, and the case of domestic servants is particularly embarrassing. A petition objecting to their inclusion was signed by 11,000 mistresses and servants, and many have declared that they will refuse to comply with the provisions of the law.

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**The Durbar**

The coronation proclamation of King George as Emperor of India was the most extensive and imposing pageant that has ever been seen in that country. Orient and Occident vied with each other in magnificence of costume and gorgeous coloring, and made a magnificent scene in the tropical sunshine. The city of tents in the Delhi plain covered about twenty-five square miles, carefully laid out with paved streets, waterworks and electric lights. Fifty thousand troops and 150 native princes, with their suites, were encamped about the imperial pavilion. On the crimson dais in the center of the amphitheater were four thrones, for the Emperor, Empress, Viceroy and Vicereine. As soon as they were seated the imperial herald, clothed in purple and gold and mounted upon a jet-black charger, appeared upon the scene, followed by a drummer and sixteen trumpeters, eight British and eight Indian. After three blasts from their silver trumpets the herald wheeled his horse about and read the proclamation in English and Urdu. The massed bands played the national anthem, the royal standard was unfurled from the central flagstaff and a salute of 101 guns was fired, while spectators from all parts of India, numbering over 100,000, assembled about the great amphitheater manifested their loyalty by enthusiastic cheering. After the governors and native rulers of India had offered homage to the Emperor, the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, announced the imperial gifts and favors. These included 50 lakhs of rupees (about $1,500,000) to be devoted immediately to the cause of popular education and to be followed by more generous sums; a half month's extra pay to all native soldiers and non-commissioned officers and subordinate civil servants; the release of certain classes of prisoners, the remission of debts due to real poverty, and the admission of native officers and men to eligibility for the Victoria Cross for bravery on the field of battle. It was also announced in the name of the King-Emperor that the capital of India should be removed from Calcutta to Delhi.——This announcement caused a great slump in Calcutta real estate. The transfer will be made as soon as possible and is expected to cost $20,000,000. A cornerstone of the new Government buildings was laid by the Emperor and Empress on December 13, the day after the Durbar. The removal of the capital from Bengal may be regarded as a punishment for the

sedition manifested there since the partition of the province by the former Viceroy, Lord Curzon. This act will now be undone and a single governorship for Bengal created.

**Other English News**

A second general railroad strike has been averted thru the signing of an agreement by the representatives of the four great railroad companies, by the representatives of six of the unions, and by G. R. Askwith for the Board of Trade. The basis of the agreement is the plan recommended by the recent report of the Royal Commission. This was at first declared by the union leaders to be unacceptable, but at the suggestion of the Board of Trade conferences have since held by the representatives of the employers and employees, resulting in some further concessions to the men. The unions are not formally recognized, but the companies agree to receive deputations of the men within a fortnight after the receipt of a petition from them for increase of wages. In the event of an alteration of rate of wages or hours of labor the employees are to be notified by circular at least a month before the proposed change. Extra and casual men employed in the freight service are to be paid not less than the minimum standard rate.—— The naval prize bill, which passed the Commons by a majority of only 47, was rejected in the House of Lords by 145 to 53. The objections raised by Lord Selborne to the bill were that in the proposed international Prize Court the British Empire had no greater representation than a petty central American republic; and, further, that representatives of the United States would allow of no appeal to the Prize Court from the American Supreme Court, while the bill permitted an appeal from the British Privy Council to the Prize Court. It was therefore possible, he claimed, to get conflicting judgments. The rejection of the prize bill by Parliament prevents the ratification of the Declaration of London, which was authorized by the Hague Conference to secure an international agreement on questions of neutrality in time of war. —— The P. and O. liner "Delhi" went ashore off Cape Spartel, on the Moroccan coast, in a storm. Among the passengers were the Duke and Duchess of Fife and their daughters, and the cutter carrying them ashore was swamped in the surf and they were rescued with difficulty. A valuable jewel case was lost by the upset. The French cruiser "Friant" responded promptly to the wireless call for help from the stranded vessel, but the Gibraltar station ignored the plea because it is against the rules of the British Admiralty to answer calls from merchant vessels. But as soon as the officials at Gibraltar heard from Cadiz that the King's sister was on board, warships were sent to the aid of the "Delhi." Some of the French sailors lost their lives in rescuing the English women and children.

**The Chinese Rebellion**

The past week has been relatively quiet and uneventful, but the next promises to be the turning point in the history of the empire, for the leaders of the imperial and republican parties are to hold a conference at Shanghai. Yuan Shi-kai, premier and virtual dictator at Peking, has sent as his personal representative Tang Shao-yi, an American-educated Chinese. He first went to Hankow, and after a conference with General Li Yuan-hung and other revolutionary leaders at Wuchang he embarked on a chartered river steamer and went down the Yang-tse 800 miles to Shanghai. He is accompanied by fifty Government officials and eighty assistants and servants. Four representatives of General Li went down the river on the same boat. The revolutionists of Shanghai and Nanking form a group quite distinct from those of the upper Yang-tse, so there are really three factions to harmonize. Wu Ting-fang, former minister to the United States, is the leading spirit in Shanghai, or at least is most prominent in foreign eyes. The arrival of Dr. Sun Yat-sen at Shanghai is awaited with great eagerness and curiosity, since he has for many years been the missionary of the revolutionist cause in Europe and America, and is the favorite candidate for first president of the republic among the younger element of the republicans. The older men are

skeptical of the advantages or stability of a republic and would prefer a limited monarchy with a Chinese on the throne instead of a Manchu. It is asserted by the imperialists that the European monarchies have intimated that they will never consent to recognize a republican government. Great Britain and Japan have offered to mediate between the imperialists and revolutionists, and it is hinted that if such mediation is refused other steps will be taken to put an end to the present chaos.——One unfortunate effect of the revolution has been the revival of the opium trade. The edict against it is being disregarded like the other edicts and revolutionary governments of the provinces of Yun-nan and Sze-chuan have permitted the planting of the poppy, which had been almost completely abandoned.——The cruiser "Hai Chi," which was anchored in the Hudson River at New York last fall, arrived at Shanghai on December 14 and at once joined the revolution, replenishing the arsenal with a large quantity of ammunition brought from England.—— The legation guards at Peking now number 2,103 men, distributed as follows: American, 320; Austrians, 86; Belgians, 21; British, 338; French, 301; Germans, 121; Italians, 177; Japanese, 292; Netherlands, 48, and Russians, 399.

**Shuster in Persia**

Mr. Shuster is more popular than ever with the Persians, and altho the Cabinet favor yielding to Russia's demand for his dismissal, the Mejliss or parliament refuses to consent, in spite of the report that Russian money is being used freely to induce a sufficient number of the delegates to leave in order to prevent a quorum. The Russian agents in Teheran have distributed 100,000 rubles to the poor and arranged for giving out food to relieve distress during the winter. The Russian troops have been stayed at Kasvin because it is recognized that a further advance toward the capital would bring down upon them a host of infuriated and fanatical Moslems. In the south the feeling against the British is almost equally bitter, and the British troops are short of food because the shopkeepers of Shiraz refuse to sell them anything whatever. The Mohammedan priests have told the people that the English money is tainted and they refuse to take it.——It is reported that Turkey is preparing to fight Russia in case of an attempt to occupy Tabriz. The Ottoman Government regards it as more important to try to defend Persia than to regain Tripoli.——Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated to Parliament that the British Government agreed with Russia that Mr. Shuster should resign his position as Treasurer-General and be replaced by a foreign adviser acceptable to Russia and Great Britain. Mr. Shuster's intentions in appointing British officials in Northern Persia were good, but the spirit and intention of the Anglo-Russian agreement could not be permitted to be upset and two great nations to be embroiled by the action of any individual, no matter how good his intentions were. The Foreign Secretary said that if the difficulty were mismanaged or rashly handled by those concerned larger issues of policy might become involved. The British Government strongly opposed the restoration of the ex-Shah, and Russia had given a categorical assurance that she had no intention of that kind.——How well Shuster has managed the finances appears from the following statement which he has given out:

"On June 13 I assumed charge of the treasury and the revenues, finding banking deficits amounting to $500,000, and not a penny in cash belonging to the Government. There was an unknown sum outstanding in checks, drafts on the treasury, promises to pay, etc., issued by previous ministers of finance. Since then, in spite of the civil war, which consumed for extraordinary direct expenses alone over $1,500,000, in spite of the attendant disorders throughout the Empire, causing diminution of the revenues, I have paid the banking deficits of $500,000, furnished the expenses of running the Government, met promptly all foreign obligations accruing, and now have in the Treasury liquid assets to the amount of $800,000. The only extraordinary receipts were the net proceeds of the Imperial Bank loan, which, after liquidating the converted debt and other advances, amounted to less than $2,000,000. The ordinary expenses of the Government, therefore, have been met during a specially trying period entirely from internal resources and the balance of $800,000 accumulated, given a fair chance, would, I pledge my reputation, place Persia's finances on a solid basis for two years."

# The Martyrdom *of a* Quakeress

## *by* John Greenleaf Whittier

[This is a ballad of Whittier's I have never seen in print. It is the story of the martyrdom of the Quakeress, Mary Dyer, hanged on Boston Common, June 1, 1660. She had been exiled from Boston, but returned to preach her doctrines. Only one other Quaker was hanged after this. I have the poem from an aged lady of the Society of Friends, now residing in Iowa. She says she committed it to memory in her childhood at the suggestion of her teacher, who was a personal friend of Whittier. She wrote it for me from memory, having no copy at hand. This is a characteristic specimen of Whittier's early work.—SAMUEL T. PICKARD, Amesbury, Mass.]

How blessed and serene
Seems her releasing from the world of fears!
It is a holy scene
Too holy far to be gazed on thru tears.

The sunlight streaming in,
The solemn music filling all the air,
And the soul, freed from sin,
Mingling with sweet sounds that are swelling there.

Beauty and Death are meeting—
For beautiful she is, tho Death stands by;
Mild is his kiss of greeting
When the pure-hearted and the lovely die!

But the bright flush yet lingers,
Altho the spirit to its home hath fled,
And the pressure of cold fingers
Betrays not that the lovely one is dead.

Thus softly would I break
The link that binds my spirit to this sphere;
Thus calmly would I take
My leave of earth, with music breathing near.

My early friends should be
There with wet eyes my dying couch around,
That I might latest see
Earth's dearest things, and hear its sweetest sound.

Let no one mourn for me,
When on Death's pillow my frail limbs are lying,
But rather joy to see
That rest celestial waits upon the dying.

That angel hymns are heard
By the free spirit that is passing there,
And that the whispered word
Has called a soul in angel bliss to share.

# "Men and Religion"

BY HENRY ROOD

Publicity Secretary of the National Committee of Ninety-seven for the "Men and Religion Forward Movement."

ONE of the most remarkable enterprises of its kind which this country has seen in modern times is the Men and Religion Forward Movement, which has been sweeping thru the Middle West during the last three months, which is to strike the Atlantic seaboard early in January, and which will cover the far Western States during March and April.

Preparations for this undertaking have been actively in progress since May, 1910. Since the early autumn of that year a committee of one hundred business and professional men have been hard at work in each of the seventy-six cities of the United States and Canada, making preparations for an eight-day campaign to be conducted by a team of specialists in religious work. The whole movement is under the direction of Fred B. Smith, campaign leader, who for many years has been head of the Religious Work Department of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations. Working with him is a cabinet called the Committee of Ninety-seven, whose members, selected from almost every State in the Union, have charge of the national work. Thru the encouragement of the ninety-seven each of the seventy-six local committees of one hundred were formed.

The general plan of the Men and Religion Forward Movement may be described as an effort to arouse to activity laymen in local churches all over the country. It has no new religion to offer, no new religious fad to suggest. All that is new in the Men and Religion Forward Movement may be found in the methods by which it is hoped to present the gospel of Christ. And new methods are necessary, for the simple reason that methods in satisfactory use years ago are not satisfactory today. Our whole civilization has been revolutionized. Hundreds of thousands of people live together in great cities, where they do not know each other, where it is almost impossible for a single church, or any number of churches, to reach them under old methods because of the density of population. In the vast majority of cases a man is greatly strengthened thru the influence of some one church. The Men and Religion Forward Movement proposes to take the church to the man, wherever he lives.

And right here let it be said with the utmost emphasis that this movement does not propose to interfere with or to hamper in any way any minister of the church. For too long a time practically the whole burden of the church has been laid on the shoulders of the minister and the women of the church. One of the principal objects of this entire campaign is to arouse the laymen of the churches so that, instead of remaining passive members, they will become active, standing shoulder to shoulder with their individual ministers, backing the ministers up and helping them in their work.

Secondly, in addition to preaching and teaching the gospel, the Men and Religion Forward Movement proposes, in so far as it may, to follow Christ's work of teaching men how to minister to the physical and mental needs of their fellows.

To carry out this twofold program of work, Mr. Smith and his advisors have assembled a battalion of about thirty men, chosen from this country and from beyond the Atlantic. Some of these men are evangelists—preachers like David Russell, the "Moody of South Africa," who has come directly from Johannesberg for the one purpose of taking part in this campaign. Another is Dr. W. R. Lane, the most noted evangelist of all England.

Then there are men who have proved their ability to work with boys; not merely developing the religious side of the boy's nature, but helping him to build up his body thru proper games and



[illegible]

[illegible] to have his mind healthfully occupied, to strive unceasingly for self-control and self-government of his nature,

There are other specialists in the battalion who have interested thousands and thousands of men and women in the

study of the Bible and of Biblical literature in general.

There are still other men who have achieved much along the broad lines of social service to the community. And in addition there are men who have successfully conducted church work outside of the Church.

Now when the eight-day campaign opens in any city, the men of that city and its surrounding territory who are interested particularly, let us say in Bible study, will attend a course of lectures given by a Bible study specialist, who will explain definitely, step by step, exactly the methods that he has used successfully in interesting large numbers of people in Bible study. Those in the audience are expected to take notes, exactly as if they were attending a course of lectures at some university, and at the end of this Bible study lecture course they should be prepared to put those methods in operation in their own individual churches and Sunday schools and Bible classes. In this way a number of the meetings actually are like teachers' institutes, where teachers gather in order to hear some highly successful teacher explain his methods of work, so they may be adopted by a large number of individual instructors.

This idea of lectures is being carried out all along the line. Those who are interested in boys' work attend lectures given by experts in that field; and so on. By the time the campaign closes it is expected that thousands of men now active in church work will be able to carry on their efforts in their own churches with a degree of success utterly impossible without this special instruction.

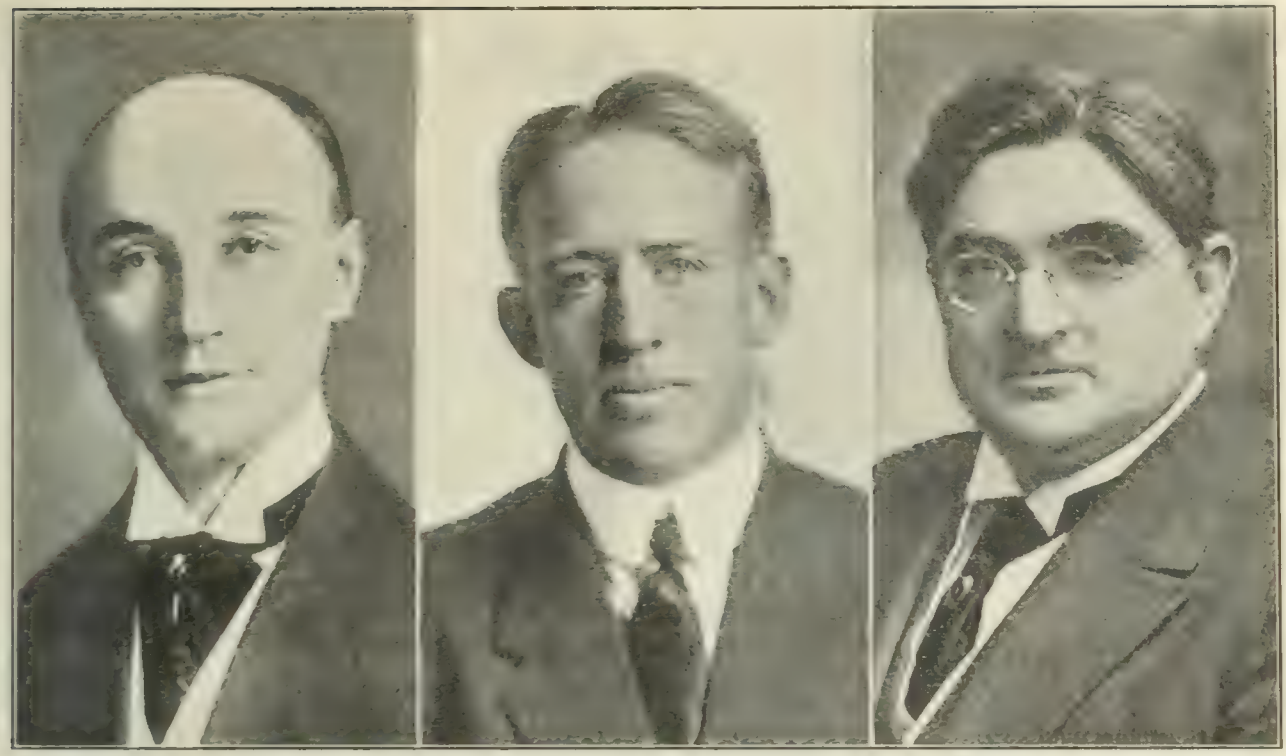
There is one thing that should be clearly understood: there will not be a trace of emotionalism or sensationalism in this entire campaign. The gospel of Jesus of Nazareth—and its practical application to our practical daily life—is presented calmly, sanely, logically, so that it will convince the average man, who is a man of sane, logical, common sense. Women have no part in this movement, the reason being that Mr. Smith believes that the manly gospel of Christ should be presented to men by men.

It has been proved already in numbers of cases that this movement appeals not only to men of religious nature, but to all men of truly humane and patriotic feeling, whether they are religious men or not, and for this reason: You cannot cure an alcoholic wreck by locking him up in jail over and over again. You cannot cure the divorce evil by talking about it and by passing laws regarding it—for you do not get down to the root of the matter. By law you can punish, sometimes, but you cannot prevent graft in politics or dishonesty in commercial practice. We have tried ethical culture, various rationalistic philosophies and the enforcement of law. They have failed. The one thing left with which to remedy wrong doing and wrong thinking is religion. If we can arouse the spirit of true and sincere religion among the men of this continent—so they will put it in actual practice—we have a sure cure for existing evils of whatever kind.

Mr. Smith and his battalion of men have faith to believe that this can be accomplished; and they are going ahead calmly, quietly, surely, undisturbed by a few mistaken critics who have impugned their motives—for we all know that these critics—assuming they are sincere—would never have spoken as they have spoken were they informed concerning the men and religion forward movement.

The success of the Men and Religion Forward Movement during its first three months has been far greater than was anticipated. The amount of publicity given to it by newspapers has been enormous everywhere, excepting in two or three of the largest cities in the country, where campaigns will not be held until next April. But what level-headed laymen look for is results, and to prove that definite, positive results are being accomplished, a few statements may be picked up at random from reports made by different critics where eight-day campaigns have been held. It is impossible to tell within the compass of a brief article all that has been done, but an idea of some of the most important results may be obtained by glancing at the following statements from six or eight cities chosen at random.

*South Bend, Ind.*—Inter-church federation organized, with working commit-



REV. CHARLES STELZLE
Dean of Team I

REV. ROY B. GUILD
Executive Secretary

FRED B. SMITH
Campaign Leader

tee of twenty-five. Six hundred men have signed agreements to put forth an honest effort to win one man to Christ and prepare him for church membership within a given time. Between fifty and sixty young men are enlisted in a study of the boy problem. Men's Bible classes have been organized or enlarged in almost every church, with almost twice the attendance they had before the campaign. Religious atmosphere has been created in the city, one result being a conference of the State factory inspectors and employers of labor, which would not have been possible before the campaign. A committee of one hundred is carrying the work into the auxiliary cities as planned.

*Louisville, Ky.*—The city profoundly moved by the eight-day compaign. Thousands of men attended Sunday meetings and hundreds confessed Christ. The message and the method heartily approved by the churches, and a great campaign already inaugurated.

*Cedar Rapids, Ia.*—Organization of Sunday school work and increased attendance everywhere since the eight-day campaign.

*Minneapolis, Minn.*—Men's Bible classes formed and increased church attendance. Active steps in boys' work especially noticeable. One church organized its men for community evangelistic work, and in two weeks fifty persons were definitely secured on profession of faith and joined the church. Another church reports that the number of men attending services has doubled since the campaign. So active are the laymen in reaching the community that one denomination has employed a secretary to direct evangelistic work for three months, and he is giving all his time to organizing neighborhood meetings, which are conducted by a large number of lay preachers. Ninety selected key-men have organized to assist the central committee on social service. On November 27 a special committee of the City Council met to discuss a new dance-hall ordinance, inspired by new conditions here, and the Social Service Committee of the men and religion movement were present to urge several changes in the ordinance which they deem wise and neces sary, after a thoro study of the existing law.

*Dallas, Tex.*—Labor Union Council and Ministerial Association exchanging delegates in order to promote better understanding between these two bodies. Active steps taken to institute garbage collection, inspection of water and milk

and other civic duties. Remarkable unanimity on the part of all the pastors.

*Des Moines, Ia.*—Inter-church council formed, every church brotherhood naming two representatives to carry on the five lines of work in the man and religion program, treating the city as a whole. Men volunteering for social service, community extension, boys' work and the other lines laid down. Religious life of every church has been quickened, and men are much more willing to attend church services than ever before. Bible study classes organized, and a training institute for teachers and workers in all of the Sunday schools of the city already under way, with a faculty of fourteen instructors, composed of the best authorities on the different phases of Bible study. Co-operating with this institute, training class for boys' workers. Delegate sent from Des Moines to Chicago to study the municipal lodging house, and upon his report the City Council at once appropriated $2,500 for the establishment of a municipal lodging house and employment bureau in this city. Practical work in evangelism, community extension and missions, already under way. So far from dying out, the interest in the movement is increasing every day. It is declared to be the most practical agency for furthering religious activities that has ever been introduced in the State.

*Columbus, Ohio.*—Extraordinary religious awakening reported in every direction. Dr. Washington Gladden declared the Men and Religion Movement to have been a trumpet call to the derelict type of religion to arise and shake itself from the dust and move forward to the battle line. He adds that the message which the Christian men on the team of experts brought to Columbus was the most inspiring message to which he has ever listened; and concludes: "I never expected to live long enough to see the evangelical churches of America harnessed to a project so rational and adequate as this one, nor to hear on a platform where Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Congregationalists and Lutherans were standing together, the kind of gospel preached to which I have been listening all this week."

*Detroit, Mich.*—Twenty men's Bible classes organized in Detroit as a result of the movement. One delegate from each of ninety-three churches in this city pledged to meet with the social service committee weekly. Detroit is carrying the work into the auxiliary towns thru a paid team of experts, and the auxiliary towns are taking hold of the work in a remarkable way. At the very first conservation meeting held in Detroit there were 253 men present, representing sixty seven churches. Several Episcopal churches, which never before allowed outside speakers to enter their pulpits, are now granting that privilege to speakers in the interests of the men and religion movement, and these men of the Episcopal Church are showing a splendid enthusiasm. Evangelistic meetings are being held in auxiliary towns.

That the underlying motives and principles of this great men and religion forward movement are understood thoroly is indicated by the fact that words of hearty commendation concerning it were published in an article written by a leading Roman Catholic in Connecticut, which appeared in the Hartford *Courant* of November 12. It is a coincidence that within two days of this publication on the Atlantic seaboard, the *Jewish Tribune*, of Portland, Ore., at the further end of the continent, printed an inspiring editorial which also gives words of generous praise for the motives underlying the movement.

Up to the time the campaign opened in Minneapolis last September a total subscription of less than $80,000 had been secured in subscriptions. Since that time an additional sum aggregating about $20,000 has been subscribed, leaving still a deficiency in the budget of $25,000, which must be obtained in order to complete the original budget of $125,000 necessary to carry out this extraordinary undertaking. In consequence the national treasury has been so drawn upon that the most rigid economies have been necessary. The largest single subscription received did not exceed $5,000. It is earnestly hoped that Christian men thruout the country may see the importance of at once investing some of their surplus funds in this great effort. Subscriptions should be sent to James H. Post, Treasurer, 120 Front street, New York City.

NEW YORK CITY.

# The Year in Finance and Trade

BY FRANK D. ROOT

[Mr. Root, a member of the staff of THE INDEPENDENT, has for years devoted attention to the general course of financial and industrial affairs. All the details of the record of American financial and commercial activity during the current year cannot, of course, be set forth within the limits of this brief article, nor can there be any elaborate analysis. His aim has been merely to touch upon the leading points in the record, and to direct attention to a part of the statistical evidence which deserves to be considered.—EDITOR.]

SLOW recovery, in 1908, from panic depression was followed by a restoration of normal prosperity in the second half of 1909. In both years there were large additions to the market prices of securities. In 1910 there were considerable losses. But crops were large, the record for iron output was broken, and the volume of railroad traffic was largely increased, altho an accompanying growth of expenses permitted only a small increase of net earnings. In the latter part of the year business was affected to some extent by elections which seemed to foreshadow tariff reduction. It is difficult to characterize fitly and briefly the course of trade and finance in the year now closing. Perhaps we may fairly call the year a waiting one.

Business has been carried on with caution and under some restraint. But the volume of it has not been largely reduced. Bank clearings have fallen below those of 1910 by only 3 per cent., and outside of New York they show an addition of 1 per cent. Failure liabilities (for eleven months) have been $173,400,000, against $184,700,000 in the corresponding months of last year. The volume of railroad traffic has been nearly maintained. The profits of the steel industry have fallen, but the output of pig iron will be not far from 23,300,000 tons, against 1910's exceptionally large product, which was a little more than 27,000,000. The crop of cotton is the largest ever known, but nearly all of the other crops have been reduced. In the second half of the year the effect of this reduction and of the attitude of the Government toward certain very large corporations are quite noticeable. The restraint and caution which have been mentioned are due partly to expectation of important political changes in coming legislation affecting business interests and in some uncertainty as to the extent of the proposed enforcement of the Anti-Trust law.

One measure of the general condition of business is the course of prices in the market for securities. While there were large losses in this market during 1910, the present year has (up to the present time) seen more gains than losses. As a rule, however, the net changes have been small. There has been a partial recovery from the low figures which were reached in the downward movement which first attracted public attention in August. In the following table, relating to a list of representative railroad and industrial securities, are shown the gains of 1909, the losses of 1910, and the net changes of the current year, up to the end of last week:

MOVEMENT OF SECURITIES.

| | Net change 1909 | Net change 1910 | Close Dec. 31, 1910 | Close Dec. 16, 1911 | Net change Dec. 31, 1910, to Dec. 16, 1911 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atchison | 23⅛ | −3 | 101 | 107 | + 6 |
| Balt. & O. | 7⅝ | −13¼ | 105⅛ | 103½ | − 1⅞ |
| Bklyn R. T. | 12¼ | − 4 | 75¼ | 77½ | + 2¼ |
| Can. Pac. | 4 | +13⅞ | 195⅛ | 240⅞ | + 45¼ |
| Ches. & O. | 33½ | −11½ | 80⅛ | 74¼ | − 5⅞ |
| St. Paul | 7⅛ | −35⅛ | 123 | 112⅝ | − 10⅜ |
| N'thwestern | 1¼ | −40 | 141¼ | 143⅞ | + 2⅝ |
| D. L. & Hud. | 3½ | −40⅛ | 165⅛ | 167¼ | + 2⅜ |
| G. Northn. | 4⅛ | −20½ | 123⅛ | 120 | − 3⅛ |
| L. & N. | 8½ | −12 | 144½ | 150½ | + 11½ |
| M. K. & T. | 7 | −18½ | 31½ | 30 | − 1½ |
| Mo. Pacific. | 4¼ | −24⅝ | 40⅞ | 39¼ | − 1⅝ |
| N. Y. Cent. | 1½ | −13⅛ | 111½ | 107⅛ | − 4⅜ |
| No. Pacific. | 2½ | −20½ | 110¼ | 110 | − ¼ |
| Penna. | 4½ | −8½ | 128¼ | 123⅜ | − 5⅛ |
| Reading | 2⅝ | −20½ | 150½ | 153 | + 2½ |
| So. Pacific. | 4 17 | −21½ | 116¼ | 113⅜ | − 3⅛ |
| Un. Pacific. | 20½ | −34½ | 170⅛ | 174⅛ | + 4¼ |
| Amal. Cop. | 6 | −28⅛ | 61⅛ | 66⅜ | + 4¾ |
| Am. C. & F. | 20½ | −21½ | 56¼ | 54½ | − 1¾ |
| Am. Loco. | 4½ | −23¼ | 48¼ | 37 | − 11¼ |
| Am. Smelt. | 20⅛ | −9½ | 73⅛ | 74¼ | + ⅞ |
| Am. Sugar. | 8⅛ | −8½ | 114 | 115⅛ | + 1⅛ |
| Am. T. & T. | 17½ | −7⅛ | 140½ | 140⅜ | − ⅛ |
| Steel | 4 | −15⅜ | 38¼ | 39¾ | + 1½ |
| Nat. Lead | 12 | −35⅛ | 54¼ | 54¾ | + ½ |
| Pr. Steel Car | 9½ | −24½ | 39 | 43¼ | + 4¼ |
| Rep. I. & S. | 20⅛ | −13½ | 36¼ | 35¼ | − 1 |
| U. S. Steel | 2⅞ | −18⅜ | 70½ | 68¼ | − 2¼ |
| U. S. R. pf. | 1½ | −8⅜ | 116¼ | 111¼ | − 5 |
| W. Union | 7½ | −3½ | 79½ | 86⅞ | + 7⅜ |

Steel common shares closed 18⅞ above their lowest price of the year (50), and the extraordinary addition to the price of Canadian Pacific was due to an increase of dividend rate, to the rejection of reciprocity and to the great prosperity of the company. Thruout the past year transactions in Reading, Union Pacific and Steel have usually been about three-fifths of all the business done on the New York Exchange. Two of these stocks show a gain; the third a slight loss.

At the beginning of the year, the situation was not an encouraging one. Trade was deprest. In the leather industry many tanneries were closed. Manufacturers representing half the productive capacity of the cotton mills voted to reduce output. The Steel Corporation's net earnings for the December quarter were a little less than $26,000,000, altho those of the two quarters immediately preceding had been $40,000,000 and $37,000,000. The stock market was stimulated a little by the news that the Harriman roads had decided to spend $75,000,000 for double-tracking and extensions. On February 23 the long-awaited decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the rate cases, which forbade the projected increase of freight charges, was made known. It caused some surprise, because many had expected that a part of the increase would be allowed, owing to the recent addition (by arbitration) of about $100,000,000 to the wages paid. The stock market, which had been very dull, broke sharply, with large sales, but support was speedily given. Some reasoned that the commission's argument and statistics, showing the soundness and wealth of our railroad system, would encourage investors at home and abroad.

The companies decided to economize. The New York Central reduced its dividend rate, and similar action was taken by the Boston & Maine a few weeks later. Both companies asserted they had been led to do this because their net earnings were reduced by the higher wages. In April, trade was still dull. Tariff reduction bills were about to be passed in the House. On the Stock Exchange in that month only 5,369,000 shares were sold. The total for the first four months of the year was only 32,804,000, against 59,500,000 in the corresponding months of 1910. Net earnings of the Steel Corporation for the March quarter were only $23,500,000. It was said that the railroads, which usually had taken nearly one-third of the company's output, were buying only 8 per cent. of it. Below are shown the quarterly earnings since 1908:

| | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First | $22,921,268 | $37,616,876 | $23,510,203 |
| Second | 29,340,491 | 40,170,960 | 28,108,520 |
| Third | 38,246,907 | 37,365,187 | 29,522,725 |
| Fourth | 40,982,746 | 25,990,978 | ..... |
| | $131,491,412 | $141,144,001 | ..... |

There was a steady decline of pig-iron output in 1910, from 2,608,605 tons in January, to 1,777,817 in December. In January of the present year the quantity produced was even less than in December, but some improvement followed. For the last four or five months of the year the average has been about 2,000,000 tons. The record is given below:

PIG IRON, TONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1905 | 22,992,380 |
| 1906 | 25,307,191 |
| 1907 | 25,781,361 |
| 1908 | 15,936,018 |
| 1909 | 25,795,471 |
| 1910 | 27,298,545 |
| 1911— | |
| January | 1,759,326 |
| February | 1,794,500 |
| March | 2,171,111 |
| April | 2,065,886 |
| May | 1,893,456 |
| June | 1,787,566 |
| July | 1,793,068 |
| August | 1,926,637 |
| September | 1,977,102 |
| October | 2,102,147 |
| November | 1,900,433 |
| Eleven months | 21,270,241 |

In May were made known the memorable decisions of the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust cases, with the accompanying opinions concerning the application of the "rule of reason." The effect of these upon business and securities was favorable

Northwestern railway stocks advanced in price upon the news that the Hill roads were to issue $600,000,000 of bonds. But the Republic Iron and Steel Company gave notice that it had cut prices and would fight for orders, and the testimony of the late John W. Gates and others before the Stanley Committee foreshadowed much disturbance. In June the Government lost the suit by which it sought to compel the Union Pacific to divest itself of its holdings of stock in other transcontinental roads. The sale of $50,000,000 Panama Canal 3 per cent. bonds was regarded with much satisfaction, as these were the first bonds in many years to be offered without the privilege that they might be used by banks as security for issues of circulating notes. The popular investment demand was tested. Subscriptions were for more than three times the amount offered, and awards were made at an average price of 102.50, which yields an income rate of 2.905. The price was better than that which similar securities of England, Germany or France commanded in the market.

In June, crop reports began to demand attention. The prospect was excellent. There was promise of a great yield of cotton, and a wheat crop of 764,000,000 bushels was indicated. Cotton continued to do well, but in July the cereals were hurt by heat and drought. In that month the price of cotton, which had been above 16 cents, fell below 13. In later months it was still falling. Cotton was sold at 10½ cents in September and below 10 cents in October. As ginning reports showed that all records of production had been broken, the price was reduced, until at the close of the year it was in the neighborhood of 9 cents. At a conference, in August, of the Senators and Representatives of seven cotton states, the growers were advised to hold their output for 13 cents. At a later meeting of Governors and others, they were urged to reduce the cotton acreage by 25 per cent., and the construction of large warehouses by states or by growers' organizations was considered. The following table shows the latest official estimates of the quantities harvested this year with the final reports for 1910.

THE CROPS.

| | 1911. | 1910. |
|---|---|---|
| Corn | 2,776,301,000 | 3,125,713,000 |
| Spring wheat | 200,367,000 | 231,399,000 |
| Winter wheat | 455,149,000 | 464,044,000 |
| Total wheat | 655,516,000 | 695,443,000 |
| Oats | 873,641,000 | 1,126,705,000 |
| Barley | 145,951,000 | 162,227,000 |
| Rye | 30,677,000 | 33,039,000 |
| Buckwheat | 17,051,000 | 17,239,000 |
| Flaxseed | 21,692,000 | 14,116,000 |
| Rice | 22,582,000 | 24,510,000 |
| Potatoes | 281,735,000 | 338,811,000 |
| Hay, tons | 46,969,000 | 60,978,000 |
| Tobacco, lbs. | 700,663,000 | 984,349,000 |
| Cotton, bales | 14,885,000 | 11,941,563 |

It will be seen that there are losses of 350,000,000 bushels of corn, 40,000,000 bushels of wheat, and 250,000,000 bushels of oats. There is only three-quarters of a crop of hay, the potato crop shortage exceeds 50,000,000 bushels, and more than one-quarter of the tobacco crop has been cut off.

The crop losses affected trading on the Exchanges, where a pronounced decline of prices began to be noticed in August. On the New York Exchange the extreme dulness of July was followed by great activity. Declines in the railway field were promoted by the Commission's decision in the Spokane or intermountain rate case, enforcement of which the Commerce Court afterward prevented by an injunction. Foreign quarrels also began to affect our securities market. In July only 5,476,000 shares were sold on the New York Stock Exchange, but the number in August was almost 15,000,000. Below are shown the sales of shares and bonds for 1911, and the five years immediately preceding:

STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

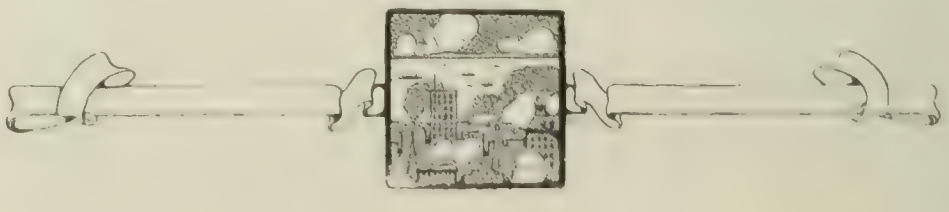
| | Shares, number | Bonds, par value |
|---|---|---|
| 1906 | 284,208,010 | $674,452,850 |
| 1907 | 196,438,824 | 526,170,450 |
| 1908 | 197,206,346 | 1,082,161,120 |
| 1909 | 214,632,194 | 1,317,291,000 |
| 1910 | 164,150,061 | 654,722,850 |
| 1911 | | |
| January | 10,416,526 | 91,504,000 |
| February | 10,194,217 | 73,730,000 |
| March | 6,822,868 | 65,121,000 |
| April | 5,369,350 | 55,466,000 |
| May | 11,115,578 | 91,765,000 |
| June | 10,368,400 | 80,595,500 |
| July | 5,476,550 | 66,855,500 |
| August | 14,991,533 | 48,031,000 |
| September | 12,405,957 | 62,819,000 |
| October | 10,136,901 | 73,202,400 |
| November | 14,919,486 | 87,417,700 |
| Eleven months | 118,131,347 | $790,596,000 |

In September the business world was excited by Mr. Taft's speeches, which at first seemed to indicate that all incorporated combinations were to be prosecuted, in order that competition among the united parts might be restored. An unfavorable impression was made by the publication, on the 23d, of a long interview with Attorney General Wickersham, who said, it was alleged, that the Steel Corporation existed unlawfully and that he had made a list of "about one hundred" other companies that ought to be dissolved. The correctness of nearly all the interview he afterward admitted, but denied that he had said that the Steel Corporation existed and did business in violation of the Sherman act. A few weeks later it became known, however, that for at least two or three months attorneys employed by him had been preparing a case against the Steel Corporation. Share prices fell because of his interview and of reports that the Corporation was negotiating for terms involving its dissolution. Steel common, which had been quoted above 80 in February, was sold below 52. On the 26th, J. Pierpont Morgan and other directors of the Corporation published a statement denying the reports above mentioned. This caused an upward reaction in the market. In the last week of September nearly 7,000,000 shares were sold on the New York Exchange.

A few weeks later, on October 26, the Government brought suit against the corporation, which, on the same day, had decided to cancel its lease of the Great Northern's ore deposits. Following the announcement of this suit there was again great activity in the securities market, where the price of Steel common shares declined to 50. There was some recovery in November, due partly to the attitude of the Government and of the Circuit Court toward the Tobacco Trust's reorganization plan. This plan, which independent tobacco manufacturers denounced, was accepted by the court and had been supported by Mr. Wickersham, altho he had proposed certain restrictions to be added. These the court rejected. The Commerce Court interfered by injunction to prevent enforcement of the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision and order in the Spokane rate case, asserting that the commission had exceeded its authority. Mr. Roosevelt exprest, indirectly, his disapproval of the prosecution of the Steel Corporation, and remarked that the Tobacco Trust reorganization plan, which the Government had supported, provided merely for a "change of clothes." These incidents, with an increase of the Atlantic Coast Line's dividend, were regarded with satisfaction by some corporation interests, and they tended to support the securities market, which did not appear to be affected by the month's elections, altho these showed notable Socialist gains. At the annual convention of the Bankers' Association, the Aldrich plan for currency reform was approved, only one member dissenting. But action upon this question during the present session of Congress is not expected.

Thruout the year the interest rate at New York for loans on call was remarkably low, rising above 2½ per cent. only in the first week of January and for a few days in November and December. Large sums of American money were loaned in Germany and elsewhere in Europe, and $13,000,000 of Prussian treasury notes were sold here. Exports were larger than ever before. For the fiscal year ending with June they were $2,048,691,392, and the total for the calendar year will also exceed $2,000,000,000. Trade reports for December show some increase of confidence and activity. But a Presidential campaign is at hand, and it may reasonably be expected that for some time to come business generally will be conducted with caution.

NEW YORK CITY.



# The Canadian Pacific as an Empire-Builder

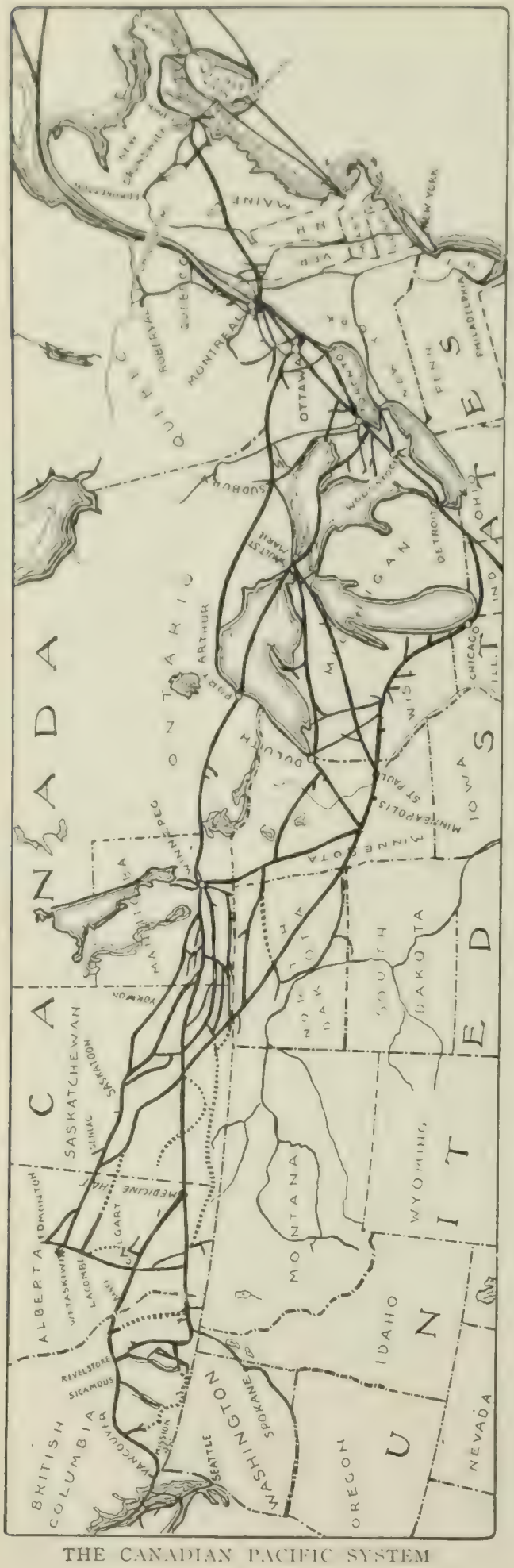
BY H. M. P. ECKARDT

[In THE INDEPENDENT of December 23, 1909, we printed an article by Mr. Eckhardt on the Canadian system of branch banks. We have now asked him to tell our readers of the wonderful development of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The successful management of this company and the important place it holds in the Canadian business and political world makes its history one of particular importance. Mr. Eckardt is the author of "A Rational Banking System" and other financial works.—EDITOR.]

IT has been remarked that the Canadian Pacific Railway is in part indebted for its princely endowment to the virulence of its enemies. The company was born in a political turmoil. The Province of British Columbia, far away on the Pacific Coast, had been promised railway connection with Ontario and Quebec. The immense expanse of intervening territory was almost uninhabited by white men; it was believed to be cold, desolate and forbidding. At this time Canada's public treasury was by no means in an opulent condition. The Liberal Government of Alexander Mackenzie, however, had made a start at the gigantic task. The attempt ended in failure, and the Pacific scandal, as it was called, drove the Liberals from office. John A. Macdonald came into power in 1878 at the head of the Conservatives, and shortly afterward the construction of the C. P. R. was well under way, the financial end of the enterprise being in charge of George Stephen, Donald A. Smith and R. B. Angus.

The Macdonald Government allied itself closely with the C. P. R. magnates, and as they naturally gave their support to the Conservatives, the railroad was placed by the public as a Tory organization. Under these circumstances it was not surprising that the Liberals were vehement in opposition. They condemned the scheme unsparingly, declaring that it would never pay expenses. Their predictions of ruin and disaster and the pessimistic attitude of influential parties in England no doubt led the Canadian Government to grant a larger aid to the enterprise in order to increase the chances of ultimate success. The company was incorporated in 1881. Its endowment consisted of 25,000,000 acres of land in Western Canada and $25,000,000 cash. It was also presented with some 700 miles of railway which the Government had constructed at a cost of $35,000,000. The railway mileage taken over represented less than one-fourth of the amount necessary to connect Montreal and Vancouver. The cash subsidy of $25,000,000 represented considerably more than a cash subsidy of that amount would represent to-day, for thirty years ago a dollar in cash had a much larger purchasing power. With reference to the land grant, it can safely be said that, when the company was formed in 1881, few realized its value.

At incorporation the capital was fixed at $5,000,000, fully paid, at par. A year later, in 1882, the shareholders contributed a further sum of $5,000,000 in cash and received for it $20,000,000 par value in new stock. Toward the close of the same year $40,000,000 additional stock was sold at an average of about 52. Extreme difficulty was encountered in financing the road to completion. At critical stages the men responsible for that duty were obliged to pledge their private resources almost to the last dollar to procure funds. But no matter how dark the outlook was, they never faltered. They pressed the work ahead, and on November 7, 1885, they had the satisfaction of knowing that the last spike was driven. It is interesting to note that the chief promoters of the Canadian Pacific derived a large part of the funds which they embarked so courageously in it from a series of transactions undertaken by them in conjunction with James J. Hill, of St. Paul, and




THE CANADIAN PACIFIC SYSTEM

John S. Kennedy, of New York. These transactions ultimately led to the formation of Mr. Hill's Great Northern system.

I have remarked that the C. P. R. was regarded in its early years as a Tory organization. As a matter of fact, it is still spoken of as being on the Conservative side in politics. But in its development the company has been rapidly assuming a national character which must make it entirely independent of both political parties. When, in 1896, the Liberals came into power at Ottawa, the C. P. R. co-operated heartily with Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government in forwarding Canada's interests, and the Government showed no disposition to lay a heavy hand on the company or to treat it unfairly. There are various reasons why it seems inevitable that this great railway company will endeavor in the future to keep itself clear of the charge of political partisanship. In the first place it has a cosmopolitan body of stockholders. The owners of its $180,000,000 of common stock are scattered over the world. A great many Canadians hold small lots for permanent investments. Wherever you go in the Dominion you may meet these little holders of C. P. R. The stock is regarded as typifying the national development and the promise of the future. Then England has large holdings, and the English are usually ready to buy more when the stock is offered at concessions, as the Wall Street bears have found to their cost. German and Dutch names and addresses figure extensively in the stock ledgers. And a respectable portion of the capital is held in the United States. The cosmopolitan nature of its proprietorship constitutes one reason why the C. P. R. cannot properly be either Conservative or Liberal. And the vast plans and projects which the company has undertaken are of such a nature as to make partisanship impossible.

The C. P. R. is doing in Canada a great deal of work which in other countries is done by the Government itself. The company spends money freely to promote immigration to the Dominion. Its work in reclaiming arid lands by means of irrigation constitutes a public

service of the greatest value. And from its very beginning the C. P. R. has bent its best efforts toward building up great industries in the territory served by it. By means of the low rates it quoted and the special facilities it supplied, the cattle-ranching industry, for which the Province of Alberta was famous in its early days, was promoted and developed. The Canadian flour-milling industry owes much of its importance to the encouragement given by the C. P. R. And its fostering hand has aided other important industries to reach positions of wealth and consequence.

The Canadian Pacific organization in London seconds the efforts of the Government's immigration bureau in promoting the movement of good settlers to the Dominion. Each year the C. P. R. brings the Eastern farm laborers in tens of thousands west as far as Moose Jaw at the rate of $18 the round trip, in order to facilitate the harvesting of the Western crops. A few years ago the City of Winnipeg decided to install an expensive plant to improve the quality of its water supply. The C. P. R. donated $200,000 toward the cost. In short, the plans and projects of the company are imperial in their scope. Its councils are directed with wise and far-seeing statesmanship. With reference to the policies pursued by some of the great railway corporations in the United States, it has been said that they went too directly and too roughly after their profits. What they could legally take they grasped and held, regardless of what the public might think. Those methods have never formed a part of the C. P. R. policy. The rulers of the big Canadian system have always had their eyes on the more or less distant future. They have been wise enough to see that the interests of the railway and of the Dominion were in many respects identical, and that when the company expended its money in advertising the Dominion and in inducing settlers to take up land in Canada it was creating increased traffic for itself in the years to come. The C. P. R. has been casting bread upon the waters for years. And now the returns are coming in. These returns are infinitely more satisfactory for the shareholders than they would have been had the company endeavored to despoil its shippers and the country.

Before proceeding to discuss the more important projects of the company it will be worth while to mention a few things which illustrate strikingly the progress it has made and its great wealth. First, as regards its traffic, in 1886 the gross earnings were $8,368,493, the net earnings, $3,225,217. In 1911 the figures were: Gross, $104,167,808; net, $36,699,830. In 1911 the gross earnings crossed the $100,000,000 mark for the first time. Included in the total are the earnings from the ocean, lake and river steamships owned by the company; from the C. P. R. hotels at Quebec, Montreal, Winnipeg and other cities; from the C. P. R. telegraph system; from the parlor and sleeping cars. It should be mentioned that the shareholders also derive the whole profit from the express business of the road. Referring to these matters a leading daily in New York City said a few years ago, "All the hotels, express companies, and vending privileges that on railroads of the United States have been partitioned among grafters in the boards of directors are owned by the stockholders of the Canadian Pacific." These auxiliary sources of income are developing rapidly and steadily. The steamship fleet now numbers sixty-seven vessels. The chief function of this department is to supplement the facilities of the railway proper and to feed it with freights from abroad. Every ton of European freight which the C. P. R. steamships secure in China and Japan means a haul of 3,000 miles over the railway. The company can quote such rates as it pleases for the several stages of the journey between Asia and Europe. There are no vexatious long and short haul enactments to prevent its development of this lucrative foreign business. The Dominion Government takes the view that it is beneficial for Canada to have this Oriental trade pass thru the country. Diversion of the Oriental transportation business from the United States railways means the acquisition of extensive terminal facilities by such ports as Vancouver and Montreal, the expenditure of millions of dollars in wages to Canadian workmen, and the payment of better



THE WINDSOR STREET STATION OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AT MONTREAL

dividends to the little and big stockholders of the C. P. R.

Then in 1886 the mileage controlled by the C. P. R. amounted to 4,315 miles. In 1911, including the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie and the Duluth South Shore and Atlantic, it was 16,137 miles. In 1886 the locomotives numbered 336 as against 1,637 in 1911; there were 7,835 freight cars in 1886 and 52,602 in 1911. The company had no steamships at all in 1886 while its fleet in 1911 consists of 67 vessels. One of the impressive facts in connection with the company's growth is the steady development of its mileage. The C. P. R. management appears to be utterly contemptuous of trade depressions, monetary stringencies and panics. In pressing forward the construction of new branch lines it never flags or hesitates. At no time in the last six years has it had less than 400 miles under construction and in most of the years since 1905 the mileage under construction has approached close to 1,000 miles. The average yearly addition to its mileage proper is 380 miles. In the last two years the additions have been above the average for the six years. Thus in 1910 the addition was 460 miles and in 1911 753 miles. This yearly construction work performed by the Canadian Pacific helps materially to keep business in Western Canada in good condition.

Much attention has been given latterly to the company's land. The steady increase in the value of this asset has ministered importantly to the prosperity of the stockholders. According to the last balance sheet the company had on June 30, 1911, 7,061,184 acres of land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and 4,427,811 acres in British Columbia. In addition to the original grant from the Government the company has acquired lands thru purchasing other railways which possessed land grants. The interesting feature about these lands is their steady rise in value. In 1905 the sales were 509,386 acres at an average of $4.80 per acre. In 1909 the sales of these same lands were 306,083 acres at an average of $10.96. In 1910 the inrush of settlers from the United States and Great Britain served to increase the demand for the C. P. R. lands and 829,609 acres of the unimproved lands sold at $12.78 per acre along with 145,421 acres of irrigated lands at $26.59 per acre. And, finally, in 1911 the sales of unimproved land were 631,777 acres at the average of $14.11; and of irrigated lands 19,097 acres were sold at the very satisfactory average of $33.63 per acre. This progressive rise in value is most

impressive. Every year without exception shows an increase and in some years the increase is considerable. It is to be remembered, too, that when the company sells a parcel of land to a good farmer-settler it is just beginning its profitable relations with him. For he will in all probability be a heavy shipper of grain outward over its lines in future years, and he will occasion the shipment of much merchandise inward as well. So it is not to be wondered at that the stockholders and the investing public in general attach the greatest importance to the land asset. A consideration of the wonderful increase in value during the past twenty years naturally disposes them to accept as reasonable the predictions sometimes made by interested Wall Street bulls to the effect that the stock will eventually sell at figures much higher than those now quoted. Apart altogether from the farm lands in the three prairie Provinces are the four million odd acres in British Columbia. These include some tracts rich in minerals. Under any circumstances they will in time be developed so as to yield good profits to the shareholders. The realization of those profits would be hastened by a removal of the impediments now standing in the way of trade between the United States and Canada.

The farseeing statesmanship of the Canadian Pacific is nowhere more clearly exemplified than in its great irrigation projects and in its efforts to stimulate immigration to the Dominion. The irrigation works are at present commanding a large amount of attention. Up to the end of June, 1905, the expenditures on irrigation are given as $796,695. In the succeeding year $748,270 were expended for the same purpose. Then in the two years 1907 and 1908 a further sum of $585,351 was devoted to this improvement work. By the end of June, 1909 this stage of the irrigation work was practically completed. The further expenditure of $719,514 in that year brought the total to $2,849,830. This sum sufficed to irrigate about 350,000 acres, being the irrigable portion of the Western Block of the arid lands in the Province of Alberta belonging to the company. These lands were formerly considered to be of little or no value; they were, of course, unsalable. By this expenditure of less than three millions the company was able to sell a little more than one-third of the block for more than $9,000,000. The Western Block of arid lands contained approximately 995,000 acres, of which 642,000 acres are declared to be non-irrigable. There are two other blocks—the Central and the Eastern—each containing approximately 1,000,000 acres. The Eastern Block was next attacked and the work of irrigating that is actively progressing. In coming before the stockholders at the annual meeting in 1910 the executive asked for and secured an appropriation of $8,500,000 for providing water for the 1,100,000 acres comprised in this block. The work is estimated to take three years. It is a more difficult and more expensive proposition than the irrigation of the Western Block proved to be. Up to the end of June, 1911, something over $2,000,000 had been expended on this second stage of the irrigation project. In all, from the beginning, the outlay for irrigation amounted to $5,018,953. Not a dollar of these expenditures, past and prospective, will be represented by increased capitalization. Neither bonds nor stock will be created against them. The whole amount required will be taken from the accumulated surplus derived from land sales. There is no doubt that eventually the stockholders will reap a rich return for the investmen of their funds in this work of national development. The whole enterprise represents constructive statesmanship of the highest order.

The illustration represents the great dam at the Horseshoe Bend of the Bow River, near Bassano. This structure is almost finished. The irrigation policy fits in with another phase of the C. P. R.'s imperialism. It is using the lands as a means of providing a counterpoise to the masses of American farmers now establishing themselves in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Altho the majority of the farmers from the Western States are disposed to accept the responsibilities of citizenship under the British flag, there is no doubt that political stability is better ensured when the American settlers are matched with

a body of sturdy farmers from England and Scotland equal or nearly equal to them in numbers. This development the Canadian Pacific is striving to bring to pass with every prospect of success. The tenant farmers of England and Scotland have the first call on the irrigated lands. These farmers are the British farmer thru taking one of the C. P. R.'s ready-made farms in the Irrigation Belt were so convincingly set forth that the company had thousands of applications in excess of the number it could provide for. The men it is putting on the irrigated farms are the pick of the farmers in the British Isles. They



IRRIGATION DAM AT BASSANO, ALBERTA

very best that Britain has in the agricultural line. Conditions at home have been such as to preclude the hope of acquiring the ownership of the land they work. The C. P. R. agents in England dilate upon this fact from year end to year end. "Why be a tenant for life?" they say, appealing to the land hunger latent in most masculine breasts. "Go to Canada, own your big farm and get rich in eight or ten years." Then they proceed to explain how easy is the road, how complete are the arrangements which the company has made for their benefit. The advantages accruing to the are married men in good health with good-sized families. The ready-made farms are at the disposal of men of this class possessing from $1,000 to $3,000 ready cash. The company breaks and sows the land, erects a house and barn, builds the fences. The cost of this work is added to the sale price of the farm. The British farmer pays down one-tenth of the price; the balance is payable in nine equal annual instalments with interest at 6 per cent. per annum. Also the company provides competent men to explain and assist in the working of the irrigation ditches. At central points it

establishes demonstration farms designed to teach the new-comers what the land will do and how it is to be treated. Everything it can do to ensure that the land will be worked scientifically and profitably it does. The direct aim of the railway company in prosecuting this work is to benefit its stockholders. But any one can see that in thus looking after the interests of its proprietors it is promoting the welfare of the Dominion and of the British Empire in a most important degree. It is assisting manfully to provide Canada with what she stands most in need of—population. It is rapidly transforming a desert into land that is capable of bearing the richest crops. It is ministering to the Dominion's political stability thru helping to maintain an equilibrium between the races. By means of its great steamship fleets, plying on various oceans, it is bringing to Canada a steadily increasing portion of the world's transportation business. The constant manifestation by the road's executive of a public spirit has done much to earn for the company the good will of the people. In these days of general hostility to great corporations that is something the management is entitled to be proud of. And finally, the able and honest administration of the railway's affairs in the interest of the whole body of the proprietors has served to earn for the management the respect of the whole financial community on both sides of the Atlantic.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

# Holy Dawn of Holy Year

## A Christmas Carol

BY HARRIET McEWEN KIMBALL

Holy dawn of holy year
When God drew to us so near,
In the Virgin's Child revealed
To the eyes by faith unsealed;
Child whose outstretched arms express
Love that longs to save and bless!

Let thy joy a semblance take
Of His love for Jesus' sake!
Let the poor thy bounty share,
And the helpless feel thy care;
Greet thy friends with gifts since He
Came the Gift supreme to be!

Then thy best as tribute bring
To the altar of the King
Where in ceaseless mystery
He repeats that Gift to thee,
And the life He would bestow
Yields its constant overflow!

# "We"

BY LOUISE DUNHAM GOLDSBERRY



HERE were thirteen girls in our class. The Seniors were ladies, very haughty ladies, who wore trains and walked the college corridors as tho born to rule the world. When they were Juniors they were abominable. Not so awfully abominable, really; but as we were then Sophomores—and the gulf between a Sophomore and a Junior is bottomless, and bridgeless, and briny with wanton insults, and cumbered with derelicts of references to "little girls" and "short dresses" and "pigtails" and so forth, and as hating a Junior is a time-honored perquisite of a Sophomore—we lived up to tradition nobly. We had heard that our Adored President had said (in an unguarded moment of utter truthfulness) that we were the brightest class he had ever had in all his career as A College President. We knew we were different. (1) We did not like boys. (2) One of us had a doll in the bottom of her trunk and that doll was the best-loved girl in college. (3) We *all* de-s-p-i-s-e-d Algebra. (4) We *all* intended to make The World better and to do Great Deeds.

So, naturally, being Sophomores a whole year was a very Bitter Dose. And Geometry was worse than Algebra!

Not a Junior wore curls. Or pigtails.

We did.

Next year, not a Senior but wore trains. And coiffures.

We didn't.

We still wore pigtails and curls and shoe-top dresses, and our Adored President publicly referred to us as "Little Girls," the night of our Junior Party. The haughty Seniors were our guests and they were fearfully elegant, and we all wore white Swiss dresses, low neck and short sleeves, and wide ribbon sashes, and we *did* look disgustingly youthful. But *awfully* pretty.

Anyway, Kate Nash, the very longest long-trained Senior of them all, always said "ick" for "ich" in the German class; and while we were too well-bred to allude to it openly, we always read it slowly and distinctly, hoping she might absorb the pronunciation from the atmosphere.

She had her German with us.

We tried to improve her.

Trigonometry came with Junior studies.

Logarithms, we discovered, have a saddening effect upon the joyous disposition.

We sent the doll to an Orphan Asylum.

Two of us and I—Patty, Polly and Peggy—the college called "the Sweet Ps." Being devoted chums, it seemed quite natural for us to be alliterative. But when the gentlemen began calling us that, we thought it not quite right. That is, Mr. Shorty Jones and Mr. Vance and Mr. Alphabetical Smith once sent us a box of pinky-white sweet peas and addressed the box to "The Sweet Ps," and the negro doorboy came to the study hall and said, "The Miss Sweet Ps'es is wanted in the parlor."

And a Senior said quite loud, "Don't you think they look more like poppies this minute?"

It was Kate Nash said that. And I smiled sweetly over my shoulder at her as I walked out and said, "*Ick* do."

Mr. Shorty Jones was seventeen; Mr. Alphabetical Smith (he had *three* front initials) was quite old; he was twenty the day we had our Junior Party, and he thanked us solemnly for the honor we had shown him in giving him a birthday party.

The very idea!

Mr. Slimmy Vance was seventeen.

And Mac was eighteen.

And Mac—well, Patty wanted him and Polly claimed him and I—owned him! Mine. I'd let the girls have every one of my cousins (and I had eight perfectly dear Boy cousins), and have all the class Brothers, but somehow I never felt in a divisible mood about Mac. Polly told me I was simply greedy to

take the very pick of all the gentlemen, and Patty told me she knew he'd find her eyes far more beautiful than my eyes if he would only *look* at them. Didn't her own Father tell her they were "nicest eyes in the world" and didn't I *suppose* her Father *knew?*

I said: "In his world, *of* course; but Mac owns a world all his own, and Mac says *my* eyes are the 'sweetest eyes in the world.'"

So Patty kissed me and sighed, "It's such a pity he isn't twins."

Our College has two Literary Societies. In ours, each member as proposed stops just over the threshold of the Society Room, and is initiated. It's just some very foolish questions, but when Patty first came to school she did not at all approve of the questions.

There she stood; just inside the doorsill. A perfectly darling girl.

Said the Society President:

"*What* is your ancestral pedigree?"

Patty stared.

Said the Society President:

"*Who* was your Grandmother?"

Patty gasped.

Said the Society President:

"*Who* is your Father?"

Said Patty, in a voice of deadly sarcasm:

"I have every reason to believe my ancestors were merely human beings; *weren't yours?* My Great Grandmother was a Washerwoman who had a coronet on her three silver spoons and called herself the daughter of Irish Kings; my Grandfather left me a million dollars when he died; my Father is one of the 'Sons of God' who married one of the daughters of men.' And my mother is an angel."

The Society President walked over to Patty and shook hands. "*You're* a brick," said she.

"Fine—5 cents due the Slang box," sung out the Mentor (We call her the "manners-mender").

The Society President walked back to her seat. And hunted her pocket.

"Well," she said, "it was worth every cent of it. *Will* somebody please lend me a nickel?"

I left my chair to go and hug Patty, and Polly followed, and we finished the Program that time with a gay little dance. Nobody felt like listening to essays and a debate on "Whether a Girl Ought to Marry or Remain an Old Maid from Graduation On and Devote Herself to Improving the World."

While I did not like the name "Cornelia," and I always thought she ought to have been ashamed to have only *two* sons to exhibit, I thought it beautiful to call them "jewels," and I had always intended to be the proud mother of a dozen "jewels" like Cornelia's.

Speaking of jewels, Patty had some lovely diamonds. Of course, she could not wear them; being a fifteen-year-old Freshman is as trying as a sweet-and-perfectly-dear-girl can stand. Of course, a Freshman and a Senior are on equality, in our two societies. And it is only *inside* our two Society Rooms that the shackles fall from Freshmen and a brilliant intellect glows above all Senior mediocrities like—like—well, like we all glowed. Nearly all. There were just two of us that never even twinkled; just made-out-of-earth girls — they might have been Seniors, those two girls, even as Freshmen—so dear and stupid!

Each of us three had three proposals that Junior Party night.

Polly was sixteen; almost seventeen. Patty was seventeen. And I was sixteen; almost fifteen.

And as a party with just girls is poky, our Lady Principal permitted every girl's brothers and cousins to come; now and then.

So we were all dressed alike. And Patty carried a bunch of pink sweet peas, tied with white ribbon, and Polly white, tied with pink ribbon, and mine was a perfectly gorgeous one of pink and white, tied with pink and white ribbons.

Mr. Slimmy Vance and Mr. Smith and Mr. Shorty Jones proposed to each of us. Mr. Alphabetical Smith explained it afterward, when we all met in a corner of the dining-room. I thought Rejected Suitors would look as tho the sunshine had turned black in their skies and life was a burden; but those creatures looked as gay and frivolous as tho they had never been refused three times apiece by Patty and Polly and me.

Said Mr. Jones:

"What did Miss *Patty* say, kid?"

And the other two chorused in soft little voices, " 'No, I will not.' "

Same here," said Mr. Jones.

"And what did Miss *Polly* say, kids?" said Mr. Jones.

"And those wretched boys chorused again, in a quite tart voice, " 'Certainly not!' "

"Same here," groaned Mr. Jones.

"And what did Miss *Peggy* say, kids?"

And they chorused in a scared little voice, " 'Oh, no, please.' "

"Same here," said that Shorty Jones.

"Now," said Shorty Jones, "since we have all had the honor of all being refused by all The Sweet Ps, I move we have cream all around and bear our crushed affections like the men of the world we are."

And we all laughed and laughed till our Adored President came across to laugh with us just because it was so catching.

And Mr. Alphabetical Smith said that of course they knew we were very young (*and Patty seventeen!*), but they had talked it over very seriously and decided each would take a chance on the three of us, and that they really did hope for one of them to win one of us; it did not matter to any of them *which* one would take *which*.

Patty sniffed. "Next time," said she, We'll all accept all of you—I'll accept all three, and Polly'll accept all three, and Peggy'll accept all three."

And those giddy boys chorused in a scared little voice, " 'Oh, no, please.' "

That was a lovely Party.

Christmas, just the three of us were left behind at school. And only the Lady Principal of all the teachers.

Patty's Father was in Algiers, and there was scarlet fever in Polly's town, and my own Beloveds were in Europe.

Patty had a Hundred Dollars in Gold. To spend. And Polly and I had just Forty-one Dollars and Seventeen Cents.

I had a weep. And Polly's eyes were red and so were Patty's when we met at breakfast.

Said our Lady Principal:

"My Dears, I am going to give you a Christmas present of TODAY. You may go where you please—under your own chaperonage—do what you please, stay until you please to return just so you are in by 8 o'clock this evening."

She kissed us. Then she came back in a moment. "I think," she said, low and tender and sweet, "I think you will undoubtedly meet CHRIST THE LORD out in that snow-white town today."

Patty's face shone young and lovely, and Patty's arms gathered Polly and me in. "Girls," said Patty, "let's go and *hunt* for HIM!"

A Salvation Army Woman was beating a kettle, down on a busy corner. We peeked in the kettle. Just about a hundred pennies and nickels and dimes to give Christmas Dinner to a thousand poor children.

So Polly and I dropped in some nice green bills and Patty a gold piece.

"God bless you," said the Woman, and *clank-clank-clank* she beat the black kettle.

The snow was deep and clean, and street signs were framed in it, and all the wires overhead were swathed round in it, and the city looked like a lovely strange city I'd never before seen, in its trails and velvets of new-fallen snow.

At the water-front the wind was rising. The Suspension Bridge was an aerial thing of beauty; all its iron ropes were ropes of white velvet and all its curves a white mystery spanning the river.

And the wind went by in gusts and in singings and blew snowy breath against us and whimpered up along the eaves of the tall commission houses. And then, suddenly, the city seemed hidden and squalor brooded over the narrow streets.

A door had a wisp of white tied on the knob. And in the dark passage between two houses, back by a door, stood women.

Patty went up to them. Their eyes watched her; a little fierce, a little sullen. Patty's lovely face leaned down to a woman huddled on the doorstep. "Oh," she said, "what is it?"

"It's me baby that's dead," said the woman. "That's all," said the woman.

Patty followed her into the house. There was a little stove, with a handful of red coals, in that room; and in the front room where the white was on the doorknob, was a tiny girl-baby. So white, so luminously white, that baby

face seemed fairer than the great snowflakes breaking against the window pane.

Patty sobbed and caught the woman in her arms. "Oh, you poor thing; you poor, poor thing!" she cried, hugging her close and sobbing against her face. The woman clung and quivered and then in a wild burst of weeping lay in Patty's arms, broken. And the other women wept softly and reached hands to comfort and one touched Patty's cheek and whispered: "You blessed child—them's the first tears she let fall since her baby died."

And Polly and I went away. We knew Patty was safe as if angels' wings covered her. And we found a coal-yard that we cajoled into sending a lot of coal that instant, and we found a grocery and we never knew before what quantities of groceries a green piece of money could buy.

While we were there a carriage came. Mother and baby-in-its-box and the poor father and another man and woman—all to ride in that carriage to the graveyard to lay the baby under the snow.

Patty asked the mother if she would not rather have the little children's White Hearse. But she sobbed and said she'd never, never again carry her baby and she'd rather have it that way. So Patty slipped some of her gold pieces into the woman's hand and kissed her, and when the carriage turned the corner and the white wisp was taken from the door knob, the neighbor women said they would have the two rooms warm and clean, and good hot dinner waiting when the carriage brought the mother back without the baby.

And Polly wrapped another of Patty's gold pieces in a yellow bill, and gave it to the woman who had called Patty a "blessed child"—she was so motherly-looking—to keep for herself and the other women for a Christmas gift. And the woman just choked and whispered when We all shook hands, "Little Ladies, pray to God Almighty you won't never go hungry and freze hungry and froze!"

We didn't talk much going back uphill. The ice-floes in the river clinked and clinked and made eerie music, and the wash of the waters *lap-lapped—lap-lapped*, and the great soundless flakes fell and whirled upward and sank and eddied. And off, uptown, behind the veils of falling snow, the Christmas Bells played; and we walked slowly up hill.

And we stopped in a little church and kneeled down and prayed as the woman bade us: that we might never "go hungry and froze; hungry and froze."

Said Patty: "Did we get her name and the name of the street and the number of the house?"

"Patty," I replied, "we did."

"Because," said Patty, "it will keep us right busy getting a trunk of clothes together and getting it down there before night."

We sorted our wardrobes for the next fifteen minutes, mentally, and laid out the things for that trunk.

But at dinner, when our Lady Principal said softly, "My Dears?"

We said, softly, "We found THE LORD——"

And she kissed us, and sitting about a great fire of logs, we told her.

She let me go out alone with Mac, after dinner; to see the wonderful white city with its diamond crown and its ropes of diamonds and rainbow; and it was beyond words beautiful, white and muffled and electric-light girded and iridescent.

And Mac said: *"Peggy, I love you!"*

"Peggy, wait for me." Mac said. "I know; you are just a schoolgirl and I am a man; nearly. But *Peggy—Peggy* all the world is just Peggy to me!"

*"Yes, Mac."*

"You *do* understand?"

*"Yes, Mac."*

"You — you — could — sometime — *love* me?"

*"Yes, Mac."*

"Sweet Ps, Sweet Ps," whispered Mac; "but mine is the sweetest of all."

When the girls all came back, and the lessons went on, and the haughty Seniors increased in haughtiness as Commencement neared, we were all happy as girls could be.

We told them we had had the love best Christmas of all our thirteen who next year were to be the Seniors.

But we never told that prayer we ever and anon shivered and prayed over: never to go "hungry and froze; hungry and froze."

WASHINGTON, D. C.

# Great Britain and Germany

BY LORD HALDANE

[The following article is the substance of an address recently delivered at Oxford by the Right Honorable Viscount Haldane, K. B. M., Secretary of State for War. We are enabled to print it thru the courtesy and assistance of President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University. We believe our readers will be interested in this discussion of the relations between the two countries.—Editor.]

GERMANY is a specially difficult country to understand. Nevertheless, a period in history has arrived when it becomes the duty of public men to endeavor to follow and fathom the currents of public life and opinion in other countries. To this end the study of national spirit is essential. How often have I seen in the newspapers of both Germany and England articles which missed the point and attributed unreal motives, simply because the writers were wanting in knowledge! And what is true of journalists may be true even of statesmen.

Two years ago a book appeared in Germany which contained several things which impressed me a good deal. It was a reprint of five addresses delivered by one of the best known of modern historians of philosophy and literature—Professor Windelband, of Heidelberg. In this work Professor Windelband traces the course of German thought, in the poets as well as the metaphysicians and moralists, thru the century that is just over. He shows how the creed of romanticism had its form profoundly modified by the growth of a demand for a practical application to life. He points out that, just as Schleiermacher tried to give religion a practical significance for the lives and deeds of educated people, so Hegel summoned them from their dreams to realize themselves in the performance of their duties to the state. This fruitful period was succeeded by one of materialism and pessimism, which again, under positivist habits of mind, gave way to the standpoint of science, and especially of psychology. The larger significance of the historical method was forgotten. "Just at the moment," says the professor, "when we Germans had begun to make history, we ceased to wish to know anything of history." The powerful personality of a man of genius, Bismarck, had created the German Empire; his call for the exercise of a national will found a response in all directions, and the impulse to volition rather than speculation, to action and creation became dominant.

But at this stage Windelband points out that a new tendency made itself felt. Democracy seemed to begin to move with giant strides. The masses realized that for the attainment of practical results knowledge was power, and the schoolmaster a veritable leveler up. The workmen demanded participation in what had been the privilege of leadership of the classes. Social problems became increasingly attractive, and there was apparent a tendency to regard it as possible to look on all men as alike who had attained to a certain standard of learning.

This tendency, he says, produced an almost immediate reaction. The fear arose that the unique value and quality of personality might be overlooked, and even lost to the nation. Personality in thought, in art, in action, had been the main source of the strength of the German nation, and now it seemed that a movement was on foot to reduce individuality to a dead level on the demand of the masses. He tells us how the protest against this demand assumed its first form in art, and how the strongest expression of the struggle of individuality to free itself from the crushing and leveling power of the masses came from Nietzsche. This, he says, was the secret of the hold which Nietzsche got over great numbers of his countrymen. But Nietzsche's was a too brutal insistence on the right of the "overman" to dominate. It was an "*Umwertung aller Werte.*" It confused the national ideas of value and moral worth, and it could

not last. A yet more modern tendency has, declares the professor, set in in Germany. The demand has been made that philosophy shall show the way to a better and more real appreciation of moral values of a permanent kind, the kind that has, amid the changing interests of the period, an abiding foundation in a higher spiritual reality. The rule of the masses has increased and is increasing so far as the things of outward life are concerned. What is needed is a strong and hightened personal life that can win back and preserve its own spiritual inwardness. Thus there is apparent in Germany a new tendency to return to the great systems of idealism which have proclaimed the spiritual foundation of all reality. It is not with the transitory forms of the old effort at logical construction that educated opinion is concerning itself. The abstract formulas of the old metaphysics no longer interest the general student. But he has begun to realize once more the splendid and convincing power with which the great German thinkers disentangled from a mass of historical material the permanent basis of moral and intellectual values, and brought to the general consciousness a significance in these values that was beyond the level of what is transitory or merely utilitarian. The relation of the self-conscious and self-developing individual to the community is the new problem, and the great question is how the infinite value of the individual inner life, and the claims of the society of which the individual is a member and on which he is dependent, are to be reconciled. This is the task which modern Germany has set to philosophy and art, and on the solution they offer will depend the question whether they are considered worthy of their mission.

Such is the view of modern Germany set before us by Professor Windelband as lately as two years ago. With us in Great Britain the state of things is not quite the same. Democracy is no doubt advancing, and with even greater strides than across the German Ocean. But, altho there is a growing demand for education, there is, I think, a greater disposition here among the masses to regard the man who already possesses it as in a class apart. It is a possession less familiar to our people. They have never been led by fighting philosophers such as were Marx and Lassalle. The professors of political economy do not come on the side of the movement toward Socialism as freely as is the case in Germany. Nor on the other hand, is the cry against socialistic legislation a battle cry of our political strife to anything like the same extent. And yet the two democracies have, in vital points, such as the desire that the state should insist on better conditions of life for those who work with their hands, much in common. It is one of the most reliable foundations for the hope of better and more intimate relations between the two countries in the days to come that this should be so. The German democracy would doubtless follow its rulers to war, as would in all probability the democracy here. But both democracies are more and more influencing the policy of these rulers, as the German Chancellor pointed out in a speech made not



VISCOUNT HALDANE

long ago, and neither democracy regards war in any other light than that of a calamity. A marked and growing interest in pressing forward the demand for the solution of social problems is a guarantee of peace. The more intimate the knowledge of each other's affairs becomes in the case of the two nations the better for everybody. But the process cannot be a very rapid one. The difference of temperament is partly racial and partly due to other reasons.

I have tried to disentangle the genesis and growth of some differences of mental habit and tradition which make it difficult for Englishmen and Germans fully to understand each other. If my analysis is even approximately right, there is room for the citizens of both countries to become less keenly conscious than at present of each other's infirmities. In the great mission of civilizing the world, in its commercial and industrial development, in the production and exchange of goods, in science, in literature, in art, the two nations have many opportunities and aptitudes in common. Theirs is a mission and a duty in the discharge of which rivalry might well be stingless. It were a thousand pities if peaceful co-operation in work so manifold and so great, and so much in the interest of the world as a whole, were marred or even impeded by unnecessary suspicions. And yet the marring and the hindering are often to be witnessed. They arise mainly from what is the source of most of the evils of life, ignorance and want of forbearance. Given fuller knowledge, and that capacity for self-restraint should quickly and surely operate which among educated races generally checks the tendencies to diverge coming from difference of temperament. Still, even this capacity cannot always be reckoned on. There are many Englishmen and Germans who have knowledge, and who practise this self-restraint. But there are still more, even among the highly educated classes, who in varying degrees fail to do so. I have seen a good many illustrations of mischief arising from the want of the practice. Some of those that were least important in themselves have left with me the most vivid impressions. I have witnessed in business relations the shortcoming in this respect of able men of both countries. I used to see it in the days when I was at the Bar, and I now sometimes see the same shortcoming illustrated in public affairs. I have noticed cases in which Germans have misjudged the meaning of British policy. And I have observed English politicians at times apt either unduly to suspect the supposed particular intentions of German statesmen, or alternatively to think that good may be done by indulging in vague and sentimental appeals to them. Now German policy is largely influenced by Prussia. It is a habit of mind of Prussians to begin by defining a principle and then to test everything by it. They are not fond of gush, and are surprised if any one doubts that the natural point of departure should naturally be to lay down clearly as a preliminary to discussion what they hold to be the interest of Germany. It is well to realize this habit of thought and to take account of it. To ignore it is only to get ourselves misunderstood and probably supposed to be concealing some hidden counter policy. German habits of thinking in abstract terms, even when dealing with the most immediate and practical affairs, and of looking for principles everywhere, make things at times trying for those who have not this useful if difficult habit of mind in the same degree.

Then the German language is another cause of hindrance to Englishmen. I wish all our politicians who concern themselves with Anglo-German relations —those who are pro-German as well as those who are not—could go to Berlin and learn something, not only of the language and intellectual history of Prussia, but of the standpoint of her people, and of the disadvantages as well as the advantages of an excessive lucidity of conception. Nowhere else in Germany that I know of is this to be studied so advantageously and so easily as in Berlin, the seat of Government, the headquarters of Real-politik, and it seems to me most apparent among the highly educated classes there. It would be a good thing to get more understanding of personal equations than is current among us Englishmen. If judges and merchants and diplomatists can be led

into wrong impressions, how much more are the multitudes here, who have no direct knowledge of foreign habits of mind, likely to make mistakes? And what is true of us is true of the Germans themselves. We also have some admirable qualities which are obscured by our other characteristics. It requires life among us and knowledge of our ways and of our language to disentangle the true relation and character of these qualities. If the process is once started, it is not difficult to continue. Frenchmen and Russians now appreciate us more than they did, simply because improved international relations have at last led them to look for our good qualities rather than to look on our deficiencies. A similar change for the better has even now come over our relations with our relatives in the United States. What an excellent thing it would be for the peace of the world if the process were to set in all round, so that just as we and the French and the Russians and the Americans have found a strong inclination to look for and believe in the best in each other, the same tendency were to set in as between the Germans and ourselves! There is no apparently insuperable reason why in forming a new friendship we should not carry on other and older friendships, and carry them with us into the new one to the profit of everyone concerned. Such a change might not supersede considerations of self-defense, but its tendency would probably be in the direction of lightening the financial burdens which these entail.

What is wanted is, then, education in mutual understanding. I can think of few things more desirable for the world at this moment than that England and Germany should come to understand each other. But such mutual understanding is not possible excepting on the basis of study and the knowledge that is born of it. On the whole, I think we are more deficient in this study than are the Germans. They know our literature and our history much better than we do theirs. Shakespeare and Scott are almost as familiar to them as they are to ourselves. For one Briton that can read and speak German there are five Germans that can read and speak English. On the other hand, they seem to me to know almost less of our way of looking at things than we do of theirs. We are not really a nation that conceals deep laid plans and selfish schemes under the guise of obscurity in word and deed. We do not seek, as of set principle and purpose, to annex more and more of the surface of the earth in advance of all others. What we have actually done in this direction we have done—not as the outcome of any preconceived and thought-out policy, but because for a long time we were the only people on the spot, and because at the moment it was the obvious thing to do and we were the only people ready to do it. Germany seems to me to have had one particular piece of ill luck, the misfortune of having been born as a nation a hundred years late in the world's history. The fact has modified the form of what otherwise would have been her mode of development. But it need not materially hamper her progress. She is already one of the greatest nations in the world in virtue of character and intellectual endowment. Her power of organization is unrivaled. She has high standards of excellence in her methods and great aptitude for what is actual and concrete. She is penetrating everywhere and to the profit of mankind. Nothing is likely to keep her back—and I think I may add that nothing is so likely to smooth her path as really frank and easy relations in commerce, in politics, in society, with this country. For some of us—a great many of us—believe that the greater the trade and commerce of Germany, the greater will be our trade and commerce. Co-operation in development is a great factor for all concerned.

No doubt there are subjective difficulties. I have already referred to those occasioned by the barrier erected by the peculiarities of the German language. It possesses advantages, but it also possesses disadvantages, and causes somewhat of a gulf between the German and his foreign neighbors. One cannot, however appreciative one may be of things German, but make certain complaints of this language. The verb is remote from the substantive, and is a sore trial to the foreigner. The Gothic type and the Kursiv-Schrift are oppres-

seem to the foreign eye. In the hands of a bad writer this language is a burden even to the student. Carlyle himself, a real admirer of German literature, has to say in his "Frederick the Great" that "German to this day is a frightful dialect for the stupid, the pedant and the dullard sort. Only in the hands of the gifted does it become supremely good." But I sometimes think that even the Germans themselves do not appreciate the power that is latent in their language of being made admirable for all purposes when the pen is that of a great master of style. I do not speak of the lyric. We all know that for the purposes of lyrical poetry German has hardly a rival. I speak of prose. I refer for an illustration to Heinrich Heine. When I visit Düsseldorf it is with sadness that I see no mark to show that the town is proud of its association with his name. He was trying at times. He laughed at his countrymen. But then he laughed at us Englishmen also, and perhaps he laughed most of all at the French. He really knew and loved Germany, and yet Germany can hardly be said to appreciate him, and this, the fact notwithstanding, that he wrote German prose as perhaps no other ever has. We have learned to marvel at the young Goethe, who before he was twenty-six produced much of his greatest work, the "Ur-Faust," "Goetz," "Werther" and some of the finest of his lyrics. But of Heine we hear little in Germany. I think it is a sign of a certain want of open-mindedness that Germany does not fully appreciate this unique figure—the man who knew so much and said it so distinctly in such perfect words. In Heine, Ste. Beuve has his rival in delicacy of appreciation. The language of Renan is not more exquisitely graceful and precise. And yet there is, so far as I know, no important memorial to him in Germany —not even in Düsseldorf, his birthplace.

I repeat that we English are apt to be narrow. We provoke the world by our apparent unconsciousness of the transitory nature of national institutions. Change is the order of the day. What will the world be like a hundred years hence? No one can foresee. Can the centralized Russian Empire hold together in the face of the march of civilization and the progress of Japan and China also? Will not these countries afford examples which will be followed outside their own boundaries? Will the German Empire a hundred years hence be anything like what it is today? And how will it be with the British Empire? Few people suppose that, even if George the Third had not been foolish, the United States would have remained bound up with us and subject to a centralized government. Some of us are quite aware that with Canada and Australia and New Zealand and South Africa the same difficulty might well arise unless great care is taken. Few people now talk of a rigid system of imperial federation on the old lines of a quarter of a century since. The proposition would be an anachronism and too dangerous. If Canada, for example, were to develop eighty millions of population, could we remain with her under any sort of apparently written or rigid system? Possibly! It all depends how elastic the system really was, how light the rein of common government, and how complete the autonomy of the Canadians. By learning to see things as others see them we may put off, perhaps for an indefinite period, days which, if there were constraint or lack of intelligence, would be inevitable. And that is why we do well to study the lesson of how to understand our neighbors all round, those who speak English and those who speak German, and to try to correct certain insular traits of mind which are characteristic of us.

The Greeks used to say that the knowledge of self is the hardest to gain of all kinds of knowledge, and this is as true of nations as it is of individuals. But it is surely worth while to make the effort to gain the knowledge. For it may help us to secure that in the particular case we are considering, that of Germany and Great Britain, neither of the two great nations shall fail to realize the magnitude of its responsibility for the understanding and appreciation of the other.

London, England

# The Delhi Durbar

BY RUSTOM RUSTOMJEE

[The author of this article is a distinguished member of the Parsee community in Bombay, which includes a number of the most influential men in all India. He is editor and proprietor of *The Oriental Review,* the most powerful organ of Indian public opinion in Western India. He is well known and highly respected by British officials in India of the highest rank, and is now in this country fulfilling a series of lecture engagements.—EDITOR.]

THE announcement of the intention of His Majesty King George V of England to be present in person at the Delhi Durbar, when he would be proclaimed Emperor of India in succession to his late father, was hailed with delight by all thoughtful sections of the East Indian communities, except by the microscopic minority of educated, or rather half educated, Indians, whom Lord Morley has called our enemies, whom we, the constitutionalists, call the Extremists of India. They would like to drive the British, bag and baggage, out of the country. That there exist such Indians it is futile to deny; that they are very insignificant in number and unimportant in influence, tho exceedingly vociferous and troublesome, can be affirmed without fear of contradiction. The vast majority of educated Indians to a man are loyal to the person of the sovereign of Great Britain. As for the teeming masses of Indian agriculturists—85 per cent. of the whole population of 300,000,000—well, they really do not care as to who govern them, as long as their rulers are kind and sympathetic and willing and able to remit the land tax whenever the annual monsoon fails and the demon of famine and scarcity visits their fields. Thanks to the existence of extensive railways and long trunk roads built by the British in India; thanks to the exertions of British officials and missionaries, both European and American, who are carrying the torch of primary education in villages and towns, the horizon even of these poor Indian agriculturists is widened; they are just beginning to know and learn that their great white *mabap,* their great white *rajah-saheb,* lives in a far-off country and belongs to a great foreign nation; and I believe the visit—the first of its kind—of the King of England will infuse new life, patience and hope in the hearts of the millions of the tillers of the Indian soil. It will lead them to believe that their *rajah-saheb* cares for them, and has come to their own country to listen to their entreaties and to remove their grievances. For it must be remembered that the Durbar is one of the oldest, most respected and "the most fundamental of all Oriental institutions." In ancient times the Durbar meant "the right of the subject to make, and the necessity of the ruler to receive and hear, petitions *in person* and *in public.*" Whatever was the character of the ancient Indian kings; however cruel and despotic they were, to whatever faith or nationality they belonged every one of them, "from Kanishka to Akbar and Auranzeb," held regular Durbars; not one of them dared to neglect



RUSTOM RUSTOMJEE

or do away with it. So to bring the va egated masses of India nearer to his person and throne King George could not have taken a happier and a surer step than that of proclaiming himself in per son Emperor in Delhi, the capital city of ancient India. The new tho happy and far-sighted move on the part of King George will also bring closer the edu cated classes of India to the throne of



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THOUSANDS OF NATIVES CROWDED THE STEPS OF THE JUMMA MUSJID MOSQUE TO WATCH THE DURBAR PROCESSION OF 1902

England, as it will make them realize—as nothing else could have done—that they are an integral part and parcel of the British Empire.

I have already indicated that the holding of the Durbar by the King of England in person, and his proclamation as Emperor of India have not been well pleasing to the extremists, "the pestilential agitators," mostly Brahmins of India, and naturally, for the supremacy of Great Britain in India has all along been gall and wormwood to the large majority of the Brahmins, who are being gradually but surely ousted from the superior and commanding positions they enjoyed during the centuries before the establishment of British rule in the country.

The ostensible objection they have put forward against the holding of the Durbar by George V has been of a twofold character. They have unhesitatingly asserted that the personal proclamation of the King of England as Emperor of India has been meant to emphasize the lordship of Great Britain over the peoples of India, thereby further degrading the Indian nation in the eyes of the world. Now there is no need of asserting that nothing could have been further from the thought of the King of England than the idea of degrading the peoples of India in the eyes of the civilized world. In the sight of British rulers the peoples of their Eastern dominion are nothing more or less than "His Majesty's equal subjects"; to use the words of Lord Morley. I maintain, moreover, that the personal attendance of King George V at the Durbar at Delhi will raise India in the estimation of the civilized world and attract greater attention of the advanced nations of the earth to the country. This will be of incalculable help to the work of the moral, material, social and industrial development of its peoples. The very fact that King George and Queen Mary volunteered to attend the Durbar in person, in spite of the certain amount of risk they have run, for the bomb and the revolver, the assassin's knife and the machinations of the anarchists and seditionists are not yet in India the things of the past, shows in what high esteem India is held, and with what feelings of affection its peoples are looked upon. I am sure the devout prayers of India's millions—both of princes and peasants, both of the educated and of the illiterate—must now be hourly going up to Heaven for the preservation of the valuable lives of their dearly beloved sovereigns.

The second objection to the Durbar at Delhi was on the score of its expense. It was said that the Durbar was going to throw away upon senseless pomp and show a sum of twenty million dollars. Of course, our old friend Nero, who is alleged to have fiddled while Rome burned, has often been brought out for India's special delectation. Personally, I deprecate the tendency to apply to every act of state, great or small, the sordid test of its actual equivalent in cents and dollars. There are some things for which no expenditure can be too great, just as there are others for which none can be too small. But this abstract consideration does not and will not satisfy the extremists of India. The actual cost of the Durbar is computed to be about six million dollars; but arrangements are so made that not only will most of the money remain in the country, but that it will largely be circulated among Indians and the greatest beneficiaries will be the poorer sections of the nation. How this has been managed I have no time to show. The Durbar will in fact rob the Peters of the rich to pay the Pauls of the poor of India.

But Indian extremists are not the only objectors to the coronation of George V in Delhi. It has been asked by certain English critics, "How can the King of England be crowned again in India?" Well, I fear these critics are laboring under a misconception. King George will not be *crowned* as Emperor in India. There has never been actual crowning in India in case of any king or emperor. There are *no crowns* in the paraphernalia of Eastern kings and potentates. There has always been enthroning, and there was the peacock throne of the old Moguls. But even if there was the second crowning of George V in India, it would not have been a new thing, for English history records many such instances. Richard I, who was crowned at Westminster in 1189, was crowned again at Winchester in 1194, much against his will, on his return from captivity in Ger-



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THE GREAT PROCESSION OF NATIVE RULERS PASSING DOWN THE FAMOUS STREET OF CHANDNI CHOUK, DELHI, IN THE DURBAR OF 1902

many after his ill-starred crusade. Henry III had to be content with an initial coronation at Gloucester, as the French were in occupation of London—without a crown, too, as the regalia had been lost with the rest of King John's baggage in the wash—and it was not until four years later that a second ceremony was held in

Westminster Abbey. But two centuries afterward the tables were turned, when Henry VI was crowned both in Westminster Abbey and in Notre Dame. The two Charleses were crowned in both England and Scotland. Comparison between Scotland and England and India and England is a mark of the signal growth of the British Empire. Nor is it unprecedented that Delhi should witness the accession ceremony of an emperor. That historic city has been the scene of many accession festivals, tho the ancient ceremonies present points of dissimilarity from those which will be witnessed on the 12th of December, 1911. Great Britain does not, for instance, think it necessary to conclude the festivities, as did the Mogul Emperor Aurangzeb, by the public decapitation of 500 thieves, thereby, as a local historian says, "terrorizing the perverse." The unique nature of the present occasion, as the Under-Secretary of State for India recently said, "lies in the fact India has never had before the opportunity of receiving in person and doing honor to her English Emperor and Empress." Yes, it is not only a unique event, but it is perhaps the greatest event in the history of the world—ancient and modern. The coronation of Napoleon the First pales before the event that will take place on the 12th of this month. The coronation of Alexander the Great in Persia bears a likeness, but a likeness so remote that it could not be made a historic parallel. The population under the sway of the three united ancient empires never numbered one hundred millions. The loyal subjects of His Majesty the King of England number four hundred millions. It is the greatest event in the history of India, for never was the country, from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas and from the Indus to the Irrawady under one sway. For the making of this greatest event in history King George and Queen Mary are now at Delhi.

The spectacular effect of the Durbar will be superb. It will be a sight never to be witnessed in any other part of the world, and, I trust, will not have to be displayed in India for many years to come. The Indian princes, drest in the gorgeous apparel of the variegated colors of the rainbow, decked in the costliest of jewels; the Sikh soldiers in their scarlet uniforms; the Baluchis in their blue and gold tunics; the English civil servants in their costly black and gold uniforms, with their swords dangling and their accoutrements jingling, will present a spectacle that will dazzle the eye and fire the imagination of the people assembled to pay homage to the greatest of modern monarchs.

According to the latest official program, Their Majesties the King and Queen of England were received on their arrival by the president and members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Indian princes and official dignitaries of Western India. The address of welcome was read by the Honorable Sir Pherozehah M. Mehta, K. C. I. E., an Indian Parsi, perhaps the ablest and the most leading Indian now living in the country. After a short stay in Bombay, Their Majesties left for Delhi, and arrived on the 7th of December at the bastion of Delhi Fort, where a hundred and fifty Indian ruling chiefs were presented. Subsequently they went in procession with British and Indian escorts round the great Mosque and thru all the principal streets of the town. On the Ridge they were received by the British representatives, between 3,000 and 4,000 in number. On the two following days the King received visits from the chiefs, and laid the foundation stone of the All-India Memorial to King Edward in Delhi. This morning (December 11) eleven colors were presented to British and Indian troops. On the 12th of December His Majesty will proclaim himself Emperor of India amid the booming of guns and the sounding of bugles. There will be rejoicing at every hearth and home in India. The full text of the proclamation is not now known; but I believe it will contain many concessions and a declaration of the liberation of some, at least, of the political prisoners who have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment during the last few troublous years.

The Times, London, December 11

# The Commercial Motor Truck

BY J. EARL CLAUSON

SEVEN years ago, when data were collected for the Federal Census of Manufacturers for 1905, there were in service in the United States four hundred and eleven commercial vehicles. One hundred and sixty of them were classed as heavy cars and two hundred and fifty-one as light ones. One hundred and fifty-eight of the four hundred and eleven were in use in New York State.

The close of the year 1911 finds about twenty thousand commercial vehicles performing draft service in the United States. Eight thousand are registered in New York State, and at least 50 per cent. of that number are working in the city of New York. In other words, in whatever part of the country you travel you will see fifty motor trucks today for every one you saw a short seven years ago.

Astounding figures, are they not? Small wonder that they stir to prophecy those interested in the motor car business, and the prediction that within a comparatively brief time, say two or three years, there will be fifty thousand of these useful vehicles, light and heavy, discharging a large part of the short haul business of the nation seems well within the bounds of reason. It is simple arithmetic to figure that within a few more years this branch of the automobile industry will exceed in importance and volume the passenger car business, which has become the third largest manufacturing industry of the United States, with exports amounting to twenty million dollars annually. Even the often forecasted, but never hitherto actually threatened, retirement of the horse seems a possibility with such statements.

For every phenomenon, great and small, there must exist reasons. They are easily located by the investigator of the commercial vehicle's sudden leap into popularity; their names are found to be economy and efficiency. More careful analysis of the situation resolves the qualities named into eight component factors, as follows:

One motor truck of approximately three tons' capacity, with two men, will do the work of three large horse trucks, spare horses and six men, given normal conditions.

The radius of action of a commercial motor truck is at least four times that of a horse-drawn truck.

Horses are completely outclassed in speed, which indeed is often greater than that of railroad express service.

By rendering it possible to handle goods to be delivered only twice, once in loading and once at the door of the consignee, packing cost is reduced and there is less breakage.

The personal representative of a store, factory or shipping house can travel with the goods and deliver them properly, eliminating expenditures for railroad fares, telegraph and telephone.

The motor truck is less susceptible to weather conditions than horses. This fact was strongly emphasized in New York City during the exceptionally hot spell of last July, when sixteen hundred horses died from heat in two weeks.

Storage space for vehicles, horses, hay, grain, bedding and harness is reduced to that for the motor vehicle alone. The magnitude of this economy may be better understood when it is stated that some small cities which have displaced horses with motor fire apparatus have found it possible thereafter to give each man of the crew a separate room.

The saving in labor has been found sufficient, when motors supplanted horses in delivery systems of any size, to offset the increased first cost of the motors in less than two years of operation.

Lest it should be asserted that these are merely manufacturers' claims, having no substantial rooting in fact, let us look at a couple of concrete instances of what the commercial motor car has done and is doing. A New England city of 15,000 or so owns its stone-crushing plant, where for many years it has ground out road-building material.



AN ELECTRIC TRUCK FOR CITY DELIVERY

While the quarry and crusher were the property of and operated by the municipality, it was always found economical to let out the hauling on contract. The city could not profitably burden itself with the ownership and conduct of the three or four teams of horses needed for moving the crushed stone, especially in the face of the fact that road building is a warm weather job and there was no work for the horses during the winter.

When a mayor who was also a business man came into office and began to look about for opportunities to administer city affairs to the greatest advantage of the taxpayer his eye lighted on the stone-hauling contracts. It occurred to him that a saving might be effected in this department. First priming himself with all the facts available, he laid before the board of aldermen a recommendation that the city buy a motor truck and haul its stone itself.

"Isn't it being done all right now?" they asked.

"Perhaps, but it could be done more cheaply. One truck will do the work that three teams are doing, and the saving in salaries alone would be an important sum. The city couldn't handle the business with horses, but when you lay the motor truck off at the close of the stone-crushing season you will not have to feed it."

"How much will the truck cost?"

He told them and they threw up their hands in horror. As it happened, the mayor was prepared for just such a contingency. He came back at them with a proposition—namely, that he buy the truck and hire it out to the city with a guarantee that it would haul as much crushed stone as the horses were hauling and in all respects discharge the business as efficiently. In payment the city was to give him just what it had been giving the other contractor on the job—no more and no less. When the payments had amounted to the purchase price of the motor truck, with fair interest, title to the machine would be turned over to the city.




AN AMERICAN MADE AMBULANCE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

After viewing this proposal from every angle and failing to find the suspected colored man in the wood pile, the aldermen agreed to it. The stone-carrying motor truck has now been working one season on its job. It has had no occasion to apologize, the road material is carried as expeditiously and satisfactorily as it ever had been by horses, and in two years more the city will become its sole owner and proprietor.

Five years ago the directors of the Chicago Public Library, by cutting down the appropriation for delivery service to its outlying branches, precipitated the installation of power wagons. In the first year three machines were purchased, supplanting twelve horses and five wagons. The economy of the substitution was not visible at the outset, for while boarding, shoeing, wages of drivers and similar current expenses for the horse equipment had totaled $6,770.37 a year, corresponding charges for the machines came to $6,671.39, a difference of rather less than $100.

A glance below the surface, however, revealed a more sensational state of affairs. When the horse was in service wagons returned to the library at all hours, and kept sorting and checking clerks busy long after quitting time. The power wagons not only delivered many more books, but they made deliveries on schedule time, and their promptness in returning to the central plant rendered it possible to dispense with the services of eight checking clerks, effecting a direct saving in labor of $400 a month.

With the money thus saved three more machines were purchased, making a total of six now employed. Four of the machines make two daily trips to sub-delivery stations and reading rooms from a mile and a half to nine miles distant. One trip a day is made to Pullman and South Chicago, respectively thirteen and twenty miles out. Each of five wagons averages forty-one miles daily in actual running time of six hours, including stops. The sixth, a spare machine, gives a daily service of eleven and three-




A THREE TON TRUCK IN HARTFORD, CONN

quarters miles in one hour and forty-two minutes, making seven stops of about a minute and a half each. All leave the garage at seven in the morning and are back by four in the afternoon. As to possible depreciation, which may reasonably be figured at 15 per cent. a year with either motor truck or horse, the superintendent of this service when asked how much longer his six machines could be expected to last in service replied:

"As long as I wish."

His meaning was that with intelligent care and attention to repairs and adjustments the life of a motor wagon may be prolonged indefinitely.

These are only two of the great number of uses to which commercial motor cars have been put which account for their increase in number of—is it 5,000 per cent.?—in seven years. Their range of service is suggested by some of the accompanying illustrations. Heavy trucks for big loads and light wagons for store delivery have become common sights to all dwellers in cities. In addition the motor truck has been found especially serviceable in all work which demands high speed and freedom from the accidents to which horses are peculiarly subject.

Thus the commercial vehicle has been pressed into hospital work for ambulance runs, where it has unquestionably been instrumental in saving human life, which would have been snuffed out had reliance been placed on horses. It has played its part in maintaining the public peace by hastening officers to scenes of disturbance in their gasolene propelled patrol wagon. And in no branch of work has it been more efficient than that of city fire departments, in both large and small centers.

Fire departments, as every one knows, operate under peculiar conditions. Days, and even weeks, may pass before the services of men and apparatus in an outlying station are called for. But when the call does come there must be no delay in responding to it. The apparatus



A MOTOR TRUCK CAN HOIST ITS OWN LOAD

is heavy beyond the power of men to propel at a good rate of speed for any distance. Horses or some other propulsive agency must, therefore, be held always in readiness, and until within a very short time there was nothing else than horses to consider.

During the greater part of the time these animals are idle except for practice runs, yet the expenses of their upkeep never halt. In that fact lies the economy of the motor-driven fire apparatus. Springfield, Mass., was the first city to admit the wisdom of supplanting its horse-drawn machines with motor vehicles, and its experience is typical of that of other municipalities which have followed its lead. In two years and nine months, according to its figures, the cost of maintenance of a horse-drawn chemical engine was $5,000, this total including wages, which were eliminated by the substitution of a motor chemical engine. The cost of the latter for the same length of time was $385. The driver of the motor engine was a fire fighter trained to operate the car and able to lend a hand with the crew of his station when the scene of action was reached, while the driver of horses had no time for other work. Beyond all of this immense difference in upkeep is the fact that horses, busy or idle, depreciated constantly in value, while the depreciation of the motor engine went on only while the machine was in actual use.

These principles of operation have cropped out again and again in the experiences of cities which have followed Springfield's lead by installing motor hose carts, engines and chemical wagons. At a test at Lynn, Mass., of the comparative merits of horses and motors, it was found that the former, in responding to two alarms, covered four miles at a cost of $34,15, while the latter in responding to twenty-one alarms covered sixty-eight and three-fifths miles at a cost of $6.88, the figures in each case representing a month's service. In Irvington, N. J., a combination hose and chemical wagon, motor propelled, was

run from June 1 to November, five months, at an actual outlay of $35.13 Richmond, Va., investing in an automobile fire engine whose motor could be turned loose upon the pump after it had reached the scene of a fire, discovered that the machine would not only climb the hardest hills with eighteen men and a full equipment aboard, and averaged eighteen miles an hour, with a maximum of thirty, but could develop a water pressure of eighty-two pounds thru the pump, throwing six hundred and four gallons of water a minute a distance of two hundred feet in a two hour test.

This engine, however, is only a little brother of one in the Great Jones Street Headquarters of the New York Fire Department, which pumps eleven hundred gallons of water a minute. The exprest opinion of former Chief Croker of the New York Department that the motor fire engines are most useful for the residential districts of big cities and not serviceable in more congested streets is of interest both for itself and because it calls attention to an important consideration when motor trucks are under discussion.

This is that it appears to be a demonstrated principle of their use that electric commercial vehicles are far more economical than gasolene cars for short city runs. Despite the many ends to which power wagons have been turned, the great bulk of their work is hauling merchandise. In crowded streets the horse still sets the pace for traffic, so that the speed resident in a gasolene car is of little avail. It is more expensive than the electric car, however, and all of the time while it is crawling along at a horse's walk, or waiting for a block to be disentangled, the interest on a heavy investment is running merrily on regardless. Therein appears the economy of the least expensive equipment obtainable. In the case of department stores, where a large number of house deliveries are to be made, perhaps at points only a block or so apart, the inclination of the delivery man is, of course, to leave his motor running while he takes his bundles to their purchasers, with the result that a great deal more gasolene is burned than the mileage warrants. If the delivery wagon is an electric, power is shut off while delivery is being made.

In the long haul, on the other hand, the gasolene truck is pre-eminent. There is no danger that it will give out on the road, which can hardly be predicated of the electric, and if its stock of fuel should run low there is always a "Gasolene For Sale" sign within shouting distance. When the electric car's current is exhausted the machine must be taken to the supply station.

The gasolene truck reveals its merits on the long haul. It has both power and speed. With the latter it provides a better return on the investment in drivers' salaries, which are always the heaviest bill of expense in merchandise delivery. To offer a concrete example of a motor truck's economy over a horse-drawn vehicle, a piano house in a large Eastern city was frequently called upon to make deliveries in a suburban town twenty miles distant. To drive to the suburb was cheaper than sending the piano on a freight car, with the consequent doubled handling, yet it was an all-day drive for three men, and after the piano had been delivered it was impossible to get back to the piano warehouse the same night.

The firm which had made the sale was compelled, therefore, to pay the livery charges for the horses and the hotel bill for the men over night, and was unable to use its wagon and horses until two days later, the second day having been consumed in returning to the city. With the swift motor truck the delivery is made in the morning, and by the middle of the afternoon the whole outfit is back ready for another job.

Various ingenious devices have been adopted both for controlling the speed at which the motor truck is operated and for registering its movements while it is out on delivery. While a six ton truck is not ordinarily selected for joy riding, there is ever present the danger that a driver, anxious to get home in time for dinner, will push his machine along at a hazardous rate and possibly wreck it. This risk is eliminated entirely by a controller, which the owner of the car or the delivery superintendent may set at any desired speed and lock beyond the reach of the driver. Herein is an easy

advantage of the machine over the horse, for nothing except human sentiments could prevent a driver of horses from abusing them when he was away from the oversight of his employer. Nor was it possible to control his movements in any definite degree, horses by their very nature affording excuses for any number of delays. When the machine is used, however, a tape register may be attached to the forward wheels which notes every halt and its length while the car is away from its garage, and it takes an ingenious driver to advance excuses for many stops beyond the number his errand demands.

To catalog the various uses to which motor trucks are being devoted in this, the dawn of the commercial vehicle's day, would be tedious. There are some, nevertheless, which deserve passing mention as illustrating powers which do not inhere in horse-drawn wagons. There is, for instance, the truck with hoist attachment, in which, by means of a worm gear, the power of the motor is shifted to a drum, and the load is hoisted by the same engine which drove it to its destination.

The motor omnibus has been a familiar sight to every visitor to New York in the past several years. The Fifth avenue omnibuses are alleged to pay a good return on the investment, but they probably are no more profitable than those which an ingenious citizen of Connecticut has put into operation at New Haven. The dwellers along Orange and Grove streets in the university city objected to turning over the highway to a trolley car company, and were without transportation until four gasolene propelled omnibuses were put into service. They are of the pay-as-you-enter type, and the driver is able to collect fares as well as operate his machine. The cars run on a four-minute headway, the fare is five cents, and in 1910 the line earned, after charging off 15 per cent. for depreciation, 81.2 per cent. net on the investment.

To contest the monopoly of the horse a little more strongly, the motor tractor has come into existence. The tractor is in all essentials a gasolene motor horse. It is not a truck, but an engine, with a single supporting wheel at the front and an attachment for the front axle of any vehicle to which it is desired to apply it. It will turn as short as a horse, is three times as fast, does not slip on icy pavements or wilt under the heat, and reduces the rubber tire expense of the ordinary motor truck to less than one-fourth. And, as in the case of the other machines described, it does not demand food when it is idle.

Is the horseless age actually at hand? He would be a rash person who went on record as really believing so, yet there is indisputable significance in the growth of the motor-truck industry. Four hundred power wagons seven years ago, twenty thousand today, perhaps fifty thousand by the 1st of January, 1914—what of the future, and what of the horse? The commercial vehicle's leap into popularity is, at the very least, an interesting phenomenon, and the developments of the next few years will provide even keener entertainment for the thinking mind than those of the last four.

New York City.

# Fellowship

BY RALPH M. THOMSON

By the red blood in an artery,
  Or the blue blood in a vein,—
By the brute strength in a muscle
  Or the gray cells in a brain,—
We are prone to sit in judgment
  On the passing caravan,
And denominate some mortal
  In the coterie a—Man.

But there is another standard,
  Taught by Him who preached of old,
And it is not based on talents,
  Nor subservient to gold;
And it binds poor humans closer
  In its sympathetic strain
Than the red blood in an artery,
  Or the blue blood in a vein!

Savannah, Ga.

# The Business of a Commercial Bank

BY JOSEPH B. MARTINDALE

[Mr. Martindale is president of the Chemical National Bank of New York, whose reputation is certainly quite as high as the highest. His competency to give advice on the conduct of a commercial bank is unquestionable. The present article is based on his address before the American Bankers' Association in New Orleans.—EDITOR.]

AS no two concerns in the same line of business conduct their affairs along identical lines, it is needless to say that, by reason of the fact that the clientele and business of one bank differ from that of another bank (located in any large city), no general rule can be enunciated that will successfully apply in regulating the policy of two banks whose business is entirely different and divergent.

The clientele of many banks is composed of banking houses, brokerage houses and large corporations, railroad and industrial; the business of another bank (located in a different section of the same city) is principally composed of merchants, manufacturers, importers, jobbers and houses in all branches of mercantile business.

It is narrow, and unjust as well, to set one's standard up as the only standard by which all banks should manage their affairs, and criticise the investments made by other institutitions whose business is entirely different from that of your own. Yet I am constrained to suggest that the funds of every bank should be carefully and conservatively invested, and that special interests should not be permitted to absorb such a large percentage of its loanable funds that customers who are not in the "special class" find it difficult to obtain reasonable and necessary accommodation.

The affairs of a bank should not be permitted to rest in the hands of one or two men. In our institution the more knowledge the other officers and senior clerks have of the bank's affairs, the better it pleases our management, and the better the results attained thereby for the bank. In my opinion, this is a matter of the most vital importance in the organization of any institution, and experience has taught me that the results attained thru a broad policy of educating your best men and developing them to gradually accept greater responsibilities are much greater in every way for the present time and insure for your institution a better equipment for the future. I have watched this policy of development very closely with a great deal of satisfaction, and, little by little, our men are growing up to accept and handle responsibilities satisfactorily, which means much for the continuation of the success of our own institution.

It is also of the greatest importance, in commercial banks especially, that their equipment in what to them is a most vital department, viz., the credit department, should be very efficient indeed. Men should be selected when they are young fellows for appointment in the credit department, should be schooled and drilled thoroly along advanced lines and ideas, and as they develop they are capable of relieving the officers of the institution of a great deal of detail. The officer, whose final "yes" or "no" means a profit or a loss for the bank, should not be tied down to different analyses, which can be handled by younger men, when they have had a sufficient amount of instruction and training. Some men have a natural aptitude for studying and analyzing such matters, both from a theoretical and practical standpoint, and this natural aptitude applies with as much force to credits as it does to any of the sciences and professions. In other words, every young man is not adapted by nature to make a success in the work of a credit department. Young men who have this aptitude or leaning should be placed in a position where they can, thru study and training, develop so that they will be able to relieve the officers of the institution, and thru their study and analysis of each proposition will become

valuable aids to an official in arriving at a decision.

After some years of experience I am free to say that the personal equation has a great influence upon an officer of an institution in making his decision, and determining whether to say "yes" or "no" to a proposition. There is something about every man's personality that affects the man with whom he comes in contact, and no one, in my opinion, no matter how strong his own personality may be, is free from this influence to a greater or less extent. Sometimes we are wofully deceived in personalities, and it is well always, in my opinion (and we have practised it for a long time past), to have the credit department analyze carefully from a purely impersonal and cold-blooded standpoint the statements filed, eliminating entirely the personal element. I think that any officer of a bank, who has had any extended experience, will coincide with the statement that the other man's personality always has a distinct bearing upon the decision of the officer when he says "yes" or "no" to a proposition of any kind. Hence, we have found it advisable to have one of our men analyze and scrutinize our statements closely, purely from the standpoint of the figures in cold type, and come to his conclusions from an analytical standpoint solely.

Some of the best talkers and some of the most attractive personalities are the poorest business men; therefore, we must never let the personality or persuasive powers of a good talker influence us to make a loan or investment until we have looked carefully into other matters of importance which are vital to our interests.

In making investments for one's bank, or loans for one's institution, we all should realize that we are simply the trustees of other people's money, and, such being the case, we cannot take too much care in handling these funds. If it were our own money it would be entirely different, and we might, out of sympathy for a fellow, or because we liked his attractive personality, indulge ourselves in this way; but as we all are simply holding in trust money deposited with us by our dealers and the money invested by our stockholders, we must, in order to be true to that trust, use every precaution and every device and system that has practically demonstrated itself to be a safeguard. By this I do not mean to say that it is necessary for a man to become a Sherlock Holmes, or to go around with a dark lantern, but there are certain "ear marks" on many propositions that come to the attention of bank officers that, if observed carefully and scrutinized closely, should be a warning to them to exercise caution.

There is nothing too trifling, nothing seemingly too small, and nothing which seems of minor importance that come up in the daily transactions of any institution that may not be full of vital import, and to which the closest attention and scrutiny should be given.

It was the practice of banks years ago to loan money without receiving statements, whereas the custom of filing statements now is almost universal. The mere figures of the various items composing the assets and liabilities of a firm or corporation are an improvement over the old order of things, but there are various details, such as the amount of sales gross profit, expense of conducting business, net profit, losses, withdrawals, dividends paid, etc., which are as necessary, in the opinion of the writer, as the amount of cash, bills and accounts receivable, merchandise and the other items on the asset side of a firm's or corporation's statement, and the amount of bills and accounts payable and other items on the liability side of the same statement. Some people may think this is inquisitorial, but I believe you will all agree with me that, where a bank is loaning money upon the unsecured obligation of any concern, it is perfectly within the right of the bank officer to request (not out of curiosity or in an arbitrary spirit) the fullest details covering all of the transactions of a concern's affairs. This information, of course, is absolutely confidential, and no bank officer, who realizes the confidential relations that exist between a depositor and the bank, will ever divulge to the concern's competitor, or anybody else, the details furnished him in the strictest confidence.

I think it is advisable for every large bank to have one or more of the mem-

bers of its credit department a thoroly equipt auditor, for there have been a number of instances where we have been called upon to go over the books of some of our concerns, and have sent one of our own employees to do so, and satisfactory results have been attained.

Of course there is no rule or practice but what has its exceptions, and it goes without saying that there are many cases where some of the very best concerns of this country have never made, and will never make, detailed statements of their affairs. I have in mind a number of the choicest names appearing in the New York market, whose paper we would not hesitate to purchase in round amounts, or to discount liberally for them if they were our depositors, and we do not know the amount of their capital, except in a general way, and have no knowledge of a definite nature regarding the amount of their liabilities. They are, however, known to us as very reliable and able merchants, who have been in business for many years and whose names stand for everything that is honorable, and whose methods of business have always been correct; and while having no positive knowledge, we do know that they must employ sufficient capital to safely conduct their business. These are the exceptions, however, and these exceptions should not be used as an argument against the desirability of obtaining very close data regarding all the necessary items that go to make up a complete statement of a firm or corporation.

We have always taken the stand that, where a concern is selling its paper thru brokers or borrowing of its banks, it should settle its merchandise obligations in the shortest possible time and obtain the very best discounts for so doing. It certainly is not good business procedure for a firm to borrow money and then allow its bills to run to maturity, and in some instances past maturity. It has been our practice for many years to make trade investigations and revise our reports every six months or every year at least, and if we learn as a result of these inquiries that our borrowers are not taking advantage of the best trade discounts we bring it to their attention immediately. There are times, of course, when business conditions are abnormal, and naturally under such conditions you cannot be too exact in enforcing this rule, but as a general proposition we believe it is prompted by good banking and business logic.

I think we all will agree with the statement that credit is too easily obtained in this country, for while I appreciate that the development and expansion of the country depends upon the free extension of credit, my observation has taught me to believe that one of the cheapest instruments of commerce in the United States today is credit. It is not my purpose in this article to criticise, but merely to emphasize the fact that we are all apt to grant credit too liberally. This applies to the banks as well as to our friends, the note brokers, but I am constrained to call attention to the fact that many small houses are borrowing money in the open market today thru brokers who, by reason of the limited amount of their capital and volume of business, are not warranted in so doing. The danger to the man with a moderate capital is that he regards this money which he has borrowed as permanent working capital, which encourages him to inflate his business beyond prudent and safe lines, and suddenly, when disturbances in the business world occur or panic arises, he finds himself far from shore with his obligations for borrowed money maturing and with no facilities to meet them. It always occurs at such times that his collections are slow, and naturally he finds himself in a quandary. We have seen so many instances of this nature in our own experience that we cannot too strongly urge the necessity for care and conservatism. To discourage the small fellow (or the big fellow, too, as a matter of fact) from expanding his business too largely upon borrowed money represented by his obligations sold in the open market, maturing in four to six months, is in nine cases out of ten of direct benefit to the man himself.

In this connection I would suggest that the banks and the note brokers work closely together, for equal benefits are to be derived in a free interchange of views, experiences and ideas, and we are free to say that there is a desire on the part of many brokerage houses to co-operate with the banks and to freely give such

information as the banks require. We have found it so in our own case, and we believe that this relation is becoming closer each year.

I would further suggest that it is unwise of the borrower to use too many brokers. There are many instances of borrowers using one brokerage house in the South, one in the West, another in New York and another in the East. Most of the commercial paper houses now have offices in many of the important cities, and it seems to me that it would be desirable for a concern to confine its borrowings in the open market to one or, at the most, two brokerage houses of the highest standing and reputation.

In investing the funds of a bank, one's first thought is safety, but equally as important is that one should invest his institution's funds in flexible assets, and, in my opinion, there is no class of investments superior to a merchant's note of undoubted standing and responsibility. The panic of 1907 and its aftermath, with the small percentage of commercial failures and the gradual but steady liquidation which has taken place from that time up to the present time, prove conclusively that this class of investments, if examined thoroly and selected carefully, is an ideal one.

I do not mean by this that it is possible to invest your funds for all time in commercial paper without sometime facing a loss, but the experience of the last three years and the information derived from a study of the statements received during that period show how gradually, but steadily, our manufacturers and merchants have been able to reduce their liabilities thru corresponding reductions either in the amount of their merchandise or in the amount of their bills and accounts receivable, without serious result to themselves or to their creditors. Looking at the matter from the standpoint of a commercial banker I think you will all agree with me that a short-time obligation is preferable to a long-time obligation, no matter how good intrinsically the latter may be.

Bearing upon this matter of flexibility, I am constrained to mention the fact that, from the standpoint of good banking, it is not in the province of any bank to furnish permanent working capital for any one of its depositors. A bank whose liabilities are all payable on demand should observe closely the well-established rule which has been demonstrated by years of experience to be absolutely fundamental and correct, viz., that its borrowers should at some time during each twelve months liquidate their indebtedness to the bank for a reasonable period of time.

I am constrained in closing to mention briefly how important the matter of the investment of a bank's funds in commercial paper is to the business interests of this country, and how vital it is to the development of the country. Such a large percentage of our commercial business is conducted upon borrowed capital that if our country and each trade and every industry are to reach their greatest development it is essential that banks in all parts of the country should be in a position to handle these means for our development and expansion understandingly and safely. Looking at this subject in its broader sense, and not from the standpoint of individual bankers, I believe that if this country and its business interests are to reach their highest development it is our duty to assist in this development by granting credit to our agriculturalists, our manufacturers and our merchants conservatively and safely, but freely, and not to use the funds of our institution to promote and foster speculative enterprises. I cannot too strongly urge upon all of the bankers of this country their duty to the business interests of this country to be prepared to intelligently handle this great mountain of credit that enters into our daily transactions.

In conclusion, I would briefly summarize some of the safeguards to be employed in investing our funds:

1. Know your man thoroly and be frank with him.
2. Examine his statements carefully.
3. Examine closely his trade record.
4. Examine his transactions with his banks and brokers.
5. Be frank and truthful with the other fellows when they make inquiries of you.
6. Above all, realize that you are the trustees for other people, and that it is not your own funds you are handling.

This thought, I believe, is the best safeguard of all.

New York City.

# Literature

## The Chinese Court From Within

It is a rare good fortune that gives us thru the eyes of the Western-educated daughter of a high Manchu official—now the wife of an American in Shanghai—an authentic view of the intimate court life of the most remarkable Asiatic sovereign of our time.* As luck would have it, the Princess's brother got the Empress Dowager interested in photography, and the story is illustrated with superb photographs of royalty at its pastimes.

The book gives the very atmosphere of an Oriental court—the innumerable malicious eunuchs, the ignorant, chattering court ladies, the petty jealousies and plottings, the skeins of intrigue, the flattery, ceremony, luxury and waste that surround rulers of the Asiatic stamp Such as this must have been the palace air of old Assyria or Persia.

It is the Empress Dowager on her personal—not her political—side that we get here. It is an intimate valet view; but it certainly makes her out a very real human being. What big woman's club does not have a woman of this sort? Her feminine vanity was such that when our Admiral Evans was to be presented she took two hours to dress her hair. On another occasion, after looking over twenty to thirty gowns, she found "nothing to wear" and sent for a fresh lot. She cared much to make a good impression, and when she gave audience to foreign ladies she was "very amiable, with *such* a pleasant smile—so different from her everyday manner." Delightfully naïve were her notions of us. Our dancing meant "Two people hold hands and jump all over the room." She thought we feel quite at liberty to beat our parents and turn them out of doors. She detested Christianity, and believed that missionaries gather up Chinese orphans in order to dig out their eyes for use as medicine. She admired the armies, navies and engineering of the West, but was sure Chinese civilization is the higher.

Miss Carl, an enterprising American artist, painted Her Majesty's portrait, and the sitter's comments are delicious. She was aghast at the idea of posing. "Why must I sit for the portrait? Couldn't some one else do it for me?" The artist's technique worried her. "Why is one side of the face painted white and the other black? I don't want the people in America to think that half of my face is white and half is black!" "Why does she always want to have the things before her while painting them? An ordinary Chinese artist could paint my dress and shoes after seeing them once." She protested against painting her pearls with pinks and greens when any one could see that pearls are "just white." She objected to the artist's name on the picture. "Fancy putting her own name on *my* picture. This will naturally convey the impression that it is a portrait of Miss Carl, not of myself."

With doctors she had a very rational method. Each wrote her a different prescription, and she chose the one "she thought was nicest to take." The doctor had to take a dose of his own medicine before she would touch it. How just! She wished she were a man, and liked to be addressed as "Great Father." It is interesting to learn that this sanguinary lady found it soothed her and made her merciful to dress up as Kwan Yin, the Goddess of Mercy. One of the photographs shows her in this pose. It's a pity she didn't dress up oftener for the part. She says of herself, "I can make people hate me worse than poison, and I can also make them love me. I have that power." At times the Princess thought her "the sweetest woman in the world." For all that she showed "a keen sense of enjoyment at the troubles of other people."

How Chinese is the picture of Her Majesty self-complacently setting free on her birthday 10,000 caged birds while the cunning eunuchs on the other side of the hill were recapturing them! She was

*Two Years in the Forbidden City. By Princess Der Ling (Miss Thaddeus C. Weale), First Lady-in-Waiting to the Empress Dowager of China. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $2.

delighted that certain parrots refused to fly away, and took it as a recognition of her "merciful heart." She did not know that for weeks the eunuchs had been training the parrots to act in this manner.

The spectacle of boundless extravagance and Manchu indifference to the fate of their subjects casts a high light on the causes of the present upheaval. The New Year's gifts Her Majesty received from her viceroys outshine Arabian Nights. Thus the Viceroy of Canton sends four bags, each containing thousands of pearls perfect in color and shape. "However, Her Majesty had so many jewels, especially pearls, that she paid hardly any attention to them beyond remarking that they were very nice." Yuan Shi Kai presented a yellow satin robe, embroidered with colored gems, representing the peony, the leaves being of green jade. It cost a fortune, but after once wearing it was discarded as "too heavy." No wonder that when the Chinese pray for more schools the officials reply, "We can't find the money!"



THE EMPRESS DOWAGER OF CHINA AND THE PRINCESS DER LING
From "Two Years in the Forbidden City" (Moffat, Yard)

EDWARD ALSWORTH ROSS.

## Irish Byways*

Mr. Moore's publisher writes a prefatory note to explain that critics have referred in advance to this long awaited work as "the reminiscences of Mr. Moore," but that 'there is to a certain extent an injustice done to the author by this classification," since "his intentions were to take a certain amount of material and to model it just as he would do in a novel." What all this hair splitting amounts to we are by no means sure. Certainly no man's memoirs are really other than a kind of romance—that is, if they are worth reading at all.

Mr. Moore more than once names Rousseau, and, specifically, his "Confessions." There is something felicitous about the allusion. Mr. Moore is no such force in literature as the great infamous Swiss; but the Swiss who wrote notable French and the Irishman who writes excellent English are alike at least in morbid taint and femininity of nature. George Moore is, one may say, infinitely more subtle than the greater man; one is, in the perusal of the present volume, more than ever conscious of his felinity. Like the cat, he scratches; like the cat, men have called more than one place his home, but has he ever had a home? The heir to Rousseau is a cosmopolitan, and as such leaves Ireland and Moore Hall for Montmartre (in art's name); sups with painters and musicians and breakfasts with Zola at Meudon; leaves Paris finally somewhat bored and takes up residence in London; lives there in the Temple, somewhat poor and more than previously industrious, writing "Esther Waters" and other notable novels; enjoys a larger income and opens house in Victoria street, keeping servants and writing fewer chapters; goes to Dublin with calculated enthusiasm for the art that is winging its way westward out of Europe to Ireland, on its long (anticipated) flight for this America of ours; nimbly casts the dust of Dublin from his garments and returns to comfortable, foggy London, with many caloric resources for the assiduous bachelor, the haunting liber-

*Hail and Farewell! A Trilogy. Ave. By George Moore. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.75.

tine stricken with middle age. It is a curious personality, and disquieting, that of this Irish Catholic who developed too soon into an agnostic cosmopolitan.

To the man of letters or the student of literature this book is full of precious pages; written in a prose flowing, limpid, wonderfully shaded and controlled. One of the pages, telling of his adaptation of an unsuccessful play written by Edward Martyn ("The Tale of a Town," renamed "The Bending of the Bough"), suggests what wry faces Martyn made at some of Moore's recommendations. "Edward's aversion from my suggestions discovered the amateur in him." He did not want to adopt the alterations, not because he disapproved of them, but because they were Moore's:

> "The amateur always puts himself before his work, . . . whereas the artist is interested in the thing itself, and . . . *Le fiends mon bien où je le trouve* is his device."

Well phrased tho this distinction is, there is something eternally amateurish in Moore's own work, however professional in quality. And one has always the conviction that here is an onlooker, dispassionate (in spite of the vices he brags about); selfish, but coldly selfish; essentially without Church or creed or school—perhaps even without convictions of his own, or high sincerity.

For the future historian of recent literary history, this book, fuller of shades than of colors, is bound to prove invaluable: more essential than De Quincey's or Gautier's treatises on the Romanticism to which they contributed. Delicately sensible of the values of the art which the men about him have created, or struggled to create, Moore treats his former intimates as coleopterists treat beetles they have met; impaling them all quivering with life, and turning them on their pins this way and that toward the light. This is not a book to win Moore new friends, or to strengthen ties such as may exist. The malice is all the more intense because it is delightfully unassuming. Consummate Moore!

While fickle New York gives momentary welcome to the Irish players from the Abbey Theater, having clapped

down the hissing of sundry Irish manifestants who criticise plays with potatoes and dairy products, there is interest in Moore's words concerning this same enterprise and its beginnings. When William Butler Yeats and Edward Martyn came to him, twelve years ago, with talk of founding a playhouse in the Irish capital, he was incredulous, even scornful: "for to give a literary theater to Dublin seemed to me like giving a mule a holiday." He envied by collaborating. But the story has been told elsewhere. Nowhere, however, have such neat little portraits been drawn of Martyn and Yeats—the owl and the rook, he calls them!

"Edward, great in girth as an owl (he is almost as reckless), blinking behind his glasses, and Yeats, lank as a rook, a dream in black silhouette on the flowered wall-paper."

The pair are sketched more than once—Martyn, indeed, is the hero of this volume, so far as it has one; Yeats with a long black cloak drooping from his shoulders,

"a soft, black sombrero on his head, a voluminous black silk tie flowing from his collar, loose, black trousers dragging untidily over his long, heavy feet—a man of such excessive appearance that I could not [at first seeing] do otherwise—could I?—than to mistake him for an Irish parody of the poetry that I had seen all my life strutting its rhythmic way in the alleys of the Luxembourg Gardens, preening its rhymes by the fountains."

Nor does the Irish poet escape Mr. Moore with an unflattering description: there is irreverent allusion to his theories of reading verse—on the stage and off. "One can hear that kind of thing, my dear fellow, on Sunday, in any Methodist chapel," George Moore says he told him. One could wish that the delightful players of the Abbey Theater had never been coached by the poet in his "chaunting" theories.

All Dublin passes in review in this unique volume. Nor is any one flattered. Rolleston, Hyde, Gill, O'Leary, O'Grady, Æ (George Russell)—these and others are described as attending a certain dinner, out of which Mr. Moore makes a subtler Hibernian comedy. Æ gets off most easily, perhaps only because the portrait is vaguer than that of the rest. A certain Trinity College professor is overheard saying to the waiter:

"Nothing much today, John. Just a dozen of oysters and a few cutlets, and a quart of that excellent ale."

One could fill an issue of THE INDEPENDENT with more or less entertaining extracts from this clever and malicious book—that is on the whole less unclean than any earlier volume of Moresque reminiscence. Lady Gregory, the eager and lovable co-director of the Dublin Theater, who has written so many plays of such uneven merit for that theater, and has come to New York with the players, passes thru the pages. "My thoughts moved back to the first time I saw her, some twenty-five years ago," writes the memorialist. "She was then a young woman, very earnest, who divided her hair in the middle, and wore it smooth on either side of a broad and handsome brow. Her eyes were always full of questions, and her Protestant high-school air became her greatly and estranged me from her.

"In her drawing room were to be met men of assured reputation in literature and politics, and there was always the best reading of the time upon her tables. There was nothing, however, in her conversation to suggest literary faculty. Some years after she edited her husband's memoirs, and did the work well. So at core she must have been always literary, but early circumstances had not proved favorable to the development of her gift, and it languished till she met Yeats."

As the moon is more interested in the earth than in any other thing, there is always some woman, writes Moore, more interested in a man's mind than in anything else. So that Lady Gregory has not only done her own work of writing comedies and translations for the Irish players, and learning the original language of the country, that she and Yeats "might add to the Irish idiom which the peasant had already translated into English, making in this way a language for themselves," but has also followed Yeats's private work sentence by sentence. A great deal of it, our historian adds,

"must come to her in fragments—a line and a half, two lines—and these she faithfully copies on her typewriter, and even those that his ultimate taste have rejected are treasured up, and perhaps will one day appear in a stately variorum edition."

But let us not close with the citation of a personality. There is generally a

sting of irony in the personalities, tho not always upon the surface. The occasional descriptions of scenery, or of Irish beauty in ruin, cry out for the praise they deserve. But, "Extraordinary!" the writer exclaims. "These people are willing to sacrifice everything for Ireland"—Martyn, Yeats and Lady Gregory are "these people"—"a strange country, demanding sacrifices always. . . . But who can work for Ireland without working for oneself? . . . It is the plain duty of every Irishman to disassociate himself from all memories of Ireland—Ireland being a fatal disease, fatal to Englishmen and doubly fatal to Irishmen."

John Synge recorded a conversation with a young girl in her teens who said of a certain town: "Ah, it's a queer place. I wouldn't choose to live in it. It's a queer place, and indeed I don't know the place that isn't."

Synge's peasant girl described Ireland —and the world—in terms less beautiful, but more succinct, than Moore's.

**From Constantinople to the Home of Omar Khayyám.** Travels in Transcaucasia and Northern Persia for Historic and Literary Research. With over 200 illustrations and a map. By A. V. Williams Jackson. 8vo, pp. xxxiii, 316. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.50.

Professor Jackson, of Columbia University, is our leading American authority on ancient Persia, its history, literature, religion and language. Of his grammatical works and those of translation, whether of Zend or Sanskrit, or of his labors in deciphering ancient inscriptions in the Persian Cuneiform, we do not need here to speak, nor of his "Life of Zoroaster." It is enough to call attention to his "Persia Past and Present," of which the present volume may be regarded as a companion. That appeared five years ago, and was based on a visit to Persia, like the subsequent visits for scholarly research in 1907 and 1908, which are the bases of this work. Thus we have here not a book of travel, nor is it a scientific treatise of history and archeology, intended for the special student. It binds the two aims together by the literary skill of one who is an accomplished writer as well as a scholar. The region described is Northern Persia, just where Russia is now attempting to gain control, also Turkestan and Transcaucasia; but the purpose of the book is not at all political, but rather historical and archeological. A chapter of special interest is that which relates to the temple of the fire worshippers, in Baku, the oil wells of which may have made it a sacred place from the time of Zoroaster. But Professor Jackson can find no evidence of any such antiquity, and the inscriptions on the temple would indicate that it was built within the last two or three centuries by Parsees from India. In Teheran the author of course visited the new parliament, or mejliss, altho his archeological interest was in the famous peacock throne, whose history he leaves in doubt. One of the supports of its original base is in the Metropolitan Museum. Yet he expresses hope for the regeneration of Persia if she can be let alone, and a system of education can be established. The leaders must learn the value of work and the dignity of labor. For, says he:

> "The soft trill of the Nightingale must be forgotten and the drowsy fragrance of the Rose shaken off, if Persia is to assume once more the strength of the Lion and to follow the high path of the Sun."

The author's route followed that of Alexander's campaign and of Zoroaster's wars, but, altho he is faithful to military history, literature is dearer to him, and the later chapters will charm the reader with their relations of Firdausi and Omar Khayyám and the scenes of their poetic activity. It is very rarely that we find a traveler's story so fully based on knowledge of erudite and unfamiliar sources. It is, we say, a book for Oriental scholars and also for the intelligent reader, while the multitude of illustrations will almost beguile the reader into the thought that he is the author's companion in the land whose poets sing the rose and the nightingale, and whose emblems are the sun and the lion.

**The Song of Renny.** By Maurice Hewlett. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Back to medievalism; back, out of Senhausian sentimentalities and horticulture, to the no-man's land of undiluted romance! Mr. Hewlett had partially mod

cruized his lances, and been named an inferior Meredith for his pains, now he returns to the fields where he is at home, and master. He is very right. There are many precious pages in *Renny*—luscious descriptions of fair women, accounts of the medieval university, red warriors, soft-handed prelates. There is poetry in it—fragments of the Rune of Renny, wrought by Master Lanceilhot; also bits of "poems in prose," wastefully imbedded in the dialog.

CLOTILDA:
I am here, my lord
EARL PIERONTZ.
She is a dead man's daughter; guard her well
And let her want for nothing.
CLOTILDA
But how is
She called, this dead man's daughter?
EARL PIERONTZ
I never staved to ask. . . .

**The Healer.** By Robert Herrick. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.35

The idyllic opening of *The Healer,* by Robert Herrick, hardly prepares the reader for the slow disillusionment of the following chapters. The change is the more depressing as it is not just disillusionment with a woman, but with life. The characters are all pagans; whether they live in the forest by the Healing Spring about which Dr. Holden has built his sanitarium, or in "Suburbia," or in the heart of Chicago. The Healer is a character hard to understand. He lives for an ideal of unpaid service, loses it in the struggle to support his beautiful wife—costly to him in every sense of the word—in her accustomed comfort. When she joyously goes to his forest hut to share his self-denial, if not his work, she inspires and uplifts him; when she goes back to her world she drags him down. He becomes a patcher of rich men's bodies for the fees in their fat purses. Surely that fall was enough. The love episode in the fourth part stains the book. Mr. Herrick has offended in this way before; for there is here an incident of a trial elopement much like that in "Together," and equally indefensible. Mr. Herrick seems to have some strange monomania that the impermanence of the relation sanctifies it in some sacrificial way. Inasmuch as the opposite is true, that the only way in which such a relation can be made sacred is by its permanence, by its being built into the structure of society, for the protection of children, his ideas of love without marriage are mischievous. Mr. Herrick is very bitter in his indictment of woman. Yet there have been, and are still, women of vision, as there are men who dream. Life is always in some sort a compromise between the practical and the ideal. Man does not monopolize the ideal, nor the lifelong adjustment, as Mr. Herrick would have us believe. Many men have sold their birthright for the pleasant potage of success, of comfort, of luxury since Jacob set the pace, but women have as often deplored as they have demanded the barter. Men may be more sentimental than women, and in the first glow of affection more self-forgetful—but more "idealistic"? We do not think so.

**The Money Moon.** By Jeffrey Farnol. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

Everybody confesses to the lure of the long road, winding thru a land of adventure. Mr. Farnol, following his success of last year in "The Broad Highway," takes to the road again in the mellow light of *The Money Moon,* and leads his hero into a pretty adventure in Arcady. The public likes his English hedgerows and broad highways; the lovely grassy lanes that lead to the little homes of humble folk, and a hero who goes a-gypsying. There is something most engaging in Uncle Porges and Small Porges, his brevet-nephew, and the friendship between them is comradely and faithful to the end. It is all like a fairy story, and in spite of the Ogre of Poverty and the Dragon of a Mortgage, which threaten to devour pretty Anthea, Small Porges looks to it that all shall end happily ever after, as a true fairy story should. It is a sketch daintily done by Watteau on a lady's fan; a pastoral sung in a boudoir, and if the shepherds are a little too Arcadian and the happenings under the Money Moon a bit incredible, the pretty Anthea a thought too proud, and the hero a shade too masterful, no reader will quarrel with the pleasant fantasy, which is told with so much grace.

**The Footlights, Fore and Aft.** By Channing Pollock. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.50.

Mr. Pollock is a seasoned theatergoer and an all-around man of the theater. He has seen the playhouse in all of its different aspects, and he has a style that is breezy and graphic, if it is not altogether polished. In reading his book, we must be careful to distinguish between the drama as it should be and the theater as it is on Broadway. In fact, *The Footlights, Fore and Aft* is a New York record, giving the atmosphere of the glare of the Great White Way, and making one realize the sordidness of the average theatrical office. Yet we do not wish to imply that Mr. Pollock does not approach his topic with sympathy. In saying that he is a man of the theater, we not only mean that he has been critic, but he knows the ins and outs of the press agent, of the dramatist, of the manager, and of the play reader. These trials are set down in diverse chapters, and will prove an excellent guide book for the uninitiated who believes that the only thing to do, after saying "I will go on the stage," is to do it; and for the budding dramatist who is thoroly convinced that Broadway is clamoring for his play of five acts. In the spirit of banter, of sarcasm, of humor, Mr. Pollock writes this book, and Warren Rockwell's illustrations are in accord. There is all one should know about the theater of today in *The Footlights, Fore and Aft*, but there is much ephemeral matter that diminishes its value as a record of these theatrical times.

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**In Château Land.** By Anne Hollingsworth Wharton. With 75 illustrations. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $2.

The French châteaux have been made the subject of a great deal of writing, but this lady of Philadelphia is not afraid of addressing the public once more upon a subject rich in historic, artistic and purely human interest. Apart from Touraine, she describes the Italian lakes and also the Lake of Geneva, with its rich literary associations. Her style is leisurely and agreeable, and her photographic illustrations excellent.

## Literary Notes

....A highly decorated edition of *The Mistress of Shenstone*, by Florence L. Barclay, with eight illustrations in color, comes to us from G. P. Putnam's Sons ($2.50).

....Mr. William B. Parker announces his resignation as manager of The Baker & Taylor Co's publishing department, to take effect at the close of the present season, January 1, 1912.

....Rev. C. R. Brown's addresses on *The Modern Man's Religion* ($1), recently noted in this column now come to us in an attractive form from another publishing house, the Pilgrim Press.

....Norma Bright Carson is the author of *The Nature Fairies:* an interpretation of the seasons and all they bring to us and take away (Doran; 50 cents). Mrs. Carson's fantasy is pretty indeed: and this is the book to read aloud in the nursery.

....Dr. Lewis Gaston Leary is the author of *The Christmas City: Bethlehem Across the Ages*, which we receive from Sturgis & Walton ($1.25). Here he makes use of material of a somewhat light character that he did not put into his "Real Palestine." There are illustrations from photographs, and a colored frontispiece.

....Operagoers will be interested in Anna Mathewson's *Song of the Evening Stars*, with illustrations after cartoons by high-spirited Mr. Caruso (Boston: Badger; $1). To quote one of the stanzas printed here:

> Many folks are surprised at the way
> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> He can draw a full house any day.

....The editor of "The Spanish Series," published by John Lane, is himself the author of the attractive volume entitled *Sculpture in Spain* ($1.50). There are 174 pages of excellent text and 102 full page plates. The first sentence in this new work will surprise readers who do not know their Spain: "The Spanish character has expressed itself in sculpture more forcibly than in painting."

....Miss Jeannette Marks has collected in *A Girl's Square Days and After* (Revell; 75 cents) twelve addresses to college girls that are wise, sensible and practical. No better Christmas gift for the girl at college has come our way. The excellent advice is gently given; a helpful chapter on "Friendships" ought to render morbid sentimentalizing "crushes" impossible to the girl who reads and heeds its lesson.

From John Murphy Company, Baltimore, we have *Life of James Cardinal Gibbons*, by Allen S. Will ($2). This is timely just now when after almost a generation during which he has been the only American to hold the title of cardinal three others are added to the Sacred College. Baltimore was his birthplace in 1834, and after entering the priesthood he soon became secretary to Archbishop Spalding, then vicar apostolic of North Carolina, during which time he attended the Vatican Council of 1870. Soon he became Bishop of Richmond, and on the death of Archbishop Bayley was chosen his successor. He presided at the Third Plenary Council of 1884, and was made Cardinal in 1886. Since then he has been a conservative and sagacious influence in the councils of the Church, while serious questions have arisen, such as Americanism, the School Question and the labor disputes. Cardinal Gibbons is universally honored, and in Rome itself, when he went to receive the red hat, he made an address in which he contrasted the growth of the Church here under liberty with its condition in European countries and said: "Our country has liberty without license, and authority without despotism."

....Three books of the Far East were not included in a recent article wherein THE INDEPENDENT treated the new travel books. *Oceania* by Frank Fox is imported by Macmillan and contains 32 full page illustrations in color after paintings by various hands. The book is one of the series called "Peeps at Many Lands" and is altogether popular in its motive ($1.50). *Java, Sumatra and the Other Islands of the Dutch East Indies*, by A. Cabaton, translated (with a preface) by Bernard Miall, is a solid volume of 376 pages, including a map and 47 exceedingly well printed illustrations (Scribner's, $3). The style is gossipy and the matter sometimes perhaps not better than superficial, but a great deal of information as to the crops, manners and history of these islands is conveyed and something, too, of the linguistic, ethnological and archeological studies made in the East Indian Archipelago by scholars from the University of Leyden. The third volume before us, a Macmillan importation ($3.25), is Robert Knox's *Historical Relation of Ceylon Together with Somewhat concerning Severall Remarkeable passages of my life that hath hapned since my Deliverance out of my Captivity*. The preface to this interesting work is contributed by James Ryan, who tells of the finding of the seventeenth century manuscript not long ago in the Bodleian Library. The book is most quaintly illustrated; its publication is a genuine discovery of buried gold.

## Pebbles

Give us O give us the man who sings at his work! —*Lowell Institute*.

We oppose murder, but in some cases—

MERRY groups of gentlemen and ladies suitably attired for the evening, the ladies beautiful in their half-impatient anticipation, crowded the foyers.—*Chicago Tribune*.

"FOUL tactics," declared the quarterback.

"What's the trouble now?" demanded the referee.

"I tried a kick for the stomach, but this fellow blocked it with his face."—*Kansas City Journal*.

Apportez vite les sprigs de holly,
Le miseltoe, et soyons jolly
Autour du poudin plum.
C'est Noël, jour de bœuf et dindon,
Quand avec un tel vif abandon
On boit le grog de rum!
—La Touche Hancock, in New York *Sun*.

"GEORGE," she asked, "if we were both young and single again would you want me to be your wife?"

"Now, my dear," he absent-mindedly replied, "what's the use trying to start a quarrel just as we have settled down to enjoy a quiet evening?"—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

FRIEND—So you're going to make it hot for that fellow who held up the bank, shot the cashier, and got away with the ten thousand?

Banker—Yes, indeed. He was entirely too fresh. There's a decent way to do that, you know. If he wanted to get the money, why didn't he come into the bank and work his way up the way the rest of us did?—*Puck*.

IN the *Twentieth Century Magazine* is printed the spectrum of the newspaper press—as follows:

White—(clear and clean):
Kansas City Star.
Chicago Tribune.
New York Globe.

Gray—(when in doubt tell the truth):
New York Times.
Indianapolis News.
Charleston News and Courier.
Springfield Republican.

Colorless—(anæmic):
Philadelphia Public Ledger.
Chicago Evening Post.

Yellow—(lemon, touched with gold).
Hearst's papers.
New York World.

Green—(never set anything on fire):
St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Buffalo, San Francisco, Detroit, Washington, Twin City papers.

Indigo—(blue stocking temperament):
New York Evening Post.
Boston Transcript

"A dash of violet"—
Louisville Courier-Journal.

Red—(inflamed, not luminous):
New York Sun.

Black—(but not opaque):
Los Angeles Times.
Cincinnati Enquirer.

# The Independent

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## Peace on Earth

It was the angels that sang the forecast of peace on the world's dearest birthday. But it was a long, very long forward look. Our Lord had nothing to say of peace on earth, beyond blessing the peace-makers, while all the four gospels tell us that he said he had not come to bring peace on the earth, but a sword. The word *peace* appears but once in Mark's Gospel, and hardly oftener in the other three. For it was not peace that our Lord came to bring, and it was not peace that he talked about, but the Kingdom of God.

And yet the Kingdom of God means peace, but it means a great deal more. "The kingdom of God," we are told, "is righteousness" first, then "peace," and then "joy in the Holy Ghost." It would seem as if the great Apostle who thus defined the Kingdom of God remembered that our Lord had declared that he came to bring the sword first, and so Paul put righteousness before peace, for righteousness means conflict, division, and peace only after victory; and thus Paul only anticipated the motto of Massachusetts, which makes peace "*ubi cidam quietem,*" by the sword, "*per ensem.*"

So the song of the angels looked far, far forward. It has not yet brought peace. But the Kingdom of God began with the Advent and is still progressing, and it is with us richly. Every spiritual sword-play cuts a larger reach for it; for thus is spread the rule of righteousness, and righteousness is the first condition of the Kingdom of God. At no previous Christmas season could the world feel such massive impulse of that kingdom as now. We see it in the eagerness of the world for liberty, and liberty is righteous, and where the Spirit of God is, there is liberty at work. We may be pretty sure, then, that it is at work in China, and also in Portugal, in Turkey, and also in Persia. It is not merely in what we call Christendom, but no less, if not even more belligerently, in Paganism and in Islam.

And why may we not say that the Kingdom of God can begin to show itself even among Mohammedans and pagans? Have not they a sense of righteousness, and is not liberty a form of righteousness with them as well as with Christians? And who dares deny that the Spirit of God can work in them as truly as with us? They too have the sense of justice; they hate oppression, and they have a native love of what is good and true, of what is righteous, and therefore is of the Kingdom of God.

But it is in enlightened Christian lands that we see the wider content of the Kingdom of God in the more successful conflict against social and industrial wrongs. Our great political questions are not those of policy, but of justice, of right. What are woman's rights, what are children's rights, what are laborers' rights, what are the rights of the community—these are the great questions before the people; and the very asking of these questions, and the debate over them, is a part of the coming of the Kingdom of God, for it represents the righteousness that must precede peace.

And the peace will come, is coming with every victory achieved, has already come in good part. For have not the righteousness and the peace so far advanced that they can kiss each other?

We hear in law of a "friendly litigation"; have we not already in our own land reached a stage where in a friendly way we can settle our questions of difference over rights and wrongs, and be satisfied with the result? Not wholly, but in good part this is true, and if so, and so far as it is true, we can assure ourselves of that third element in the Kingdom of God, "joy in the Holy Ghost," and we can carol out the angels' song of Peace on Earth, Good-will to Men.

## Playing Politics

THE most contented and happiest man in Congress is probably Victor Berger, the lone, but not lonesome, Socialist member who represents Milwaukee. He has no responsibility for his associate members, for he is a party by himself and can keep himself unanimous. He can control no legislation and has no worry, for he has no influence. But he can laugh when, like Cowper's jackdaw, "he sees that all this motley rout"

> "Its customs and its businesses,
> Is no concern at all of his,
> And says—what says he? Caw."

Last Friday the House of Representatives was discussing a Democratic bill to require that no contractors doing work for the Government should require laborers and mechanics to work more than eight hours a day. Mr. Berger believes in that, and he thought he would have some fun with the members, and particularly the Democratic majority, who were playing politics over it to catch the labor vote. So in his speech he said:

> "I must congratulate the Democrats of the House. For the first time in fifty years they are playing politics successfully. Day before yesterday you bid for the old soldier vote; yesterday you bid for the Jew vote and today you are after the labor vote."

True enough. There was first the bidding for the old soldier vote. To do it they had to pass a bill for a pension to soldiers already pensioned, which would add from fifty to eighty millions of dollars to the annual outlay—and this an "economic" Congress, because Democratic and pledged to economy. But the bill has a noble, patriotic sound, and will catch votes, they think. To be sure, one or two wiser leaders, who really want economy, warned their associates, but it did no good. So a dollar a day must be given to these old soldiers, many of whom did noble service, but none of whom had their lives shortened by their military hardships. It was nothing but playing politics.

Then the next day came the bid for the Jewish vote; and the Republicans bid for it with rivalry of unanimous vigor. When has such a vote on an important matter been heard of, only one single member voting in the negative. It beats the bishops' final vote for Papal infallibility, for at the Vatican Council two bishops at last voted against it. The question of denouncing the treaty with Russia because of discrimination against American citizens of Jewish faith was one of policy in which divergent opinions would naturally be held. All would agree that Russia ought not to treat Jews differently from other believers, but it was a very serious question whether it were not better to exercise even more patience and try to persuade Russia to modify her rule of exclusion. It was very doubtful whether the abolishing of the treaty might work more ill for Jews in this country and also in Russia, by exciting resentment whose bounds we could not anticipate. We do not believe that all the Congressmen but one were satisfied that to denounce the treaty would do any real good, but they flocked in a mad rout like sheep, because, Mr. Berger tells us, they thought it would please the Jews and get the Jewish vote.

Next day came the bill to catch the labor vote. It was sure to pass. Why shouldn't it? Are there not some millions of laborers and mechanics who have votes and who prefer to work only eight hours a day for wages not reduced; and will it not be told in the next political campaign from ten thousand platforms how the Democratic Congress gave this boon to labor? It may be the fact that eight hours is enough for some kinds of labor—we presume it is—and it may be that nine is not too much, or even ten, for some other kinds; but this is not a question of that sort; it is, says Mr. Berger, who is an authority, a question of politics.

And while Mr. Berger was speaking

the big committee which has to do with what is called the "pork barrel," that on public buildings, etc., was voting by a large majority—only two in the negative—to present a bill that would carry forty or fifty millions of expenditure. The Democratic party leader came before the committee and warned them of the danger, told them of the party's pledge of economy, assured them that it would make this the most extravagant Congress that ever met—this Democratic Congress—but the short-sighted members were looking only at their own districts, how it would please their dear constituents to have the money expended near their homes, and they voted to present the monstrous bill. This, too, was playing politics, even if small and not large politics, politics for the individual candidate, if not for the party or the country.

So goes the merry game of politics, and Congressman Berger looks on with a sardonic smile, for he has no responsibility. He is a wild maverick.

## A Futile Riot

It was in Carnegie Hall, named after the Apostle of Peace, and in Carnegie's city. Carnegie was on the platform to give his blessing to the meeting. It was a meeting called to express the sentiments of the American people in favor of the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France. With Carnegie as speakers on the platform were the city's most distinguished citizens. Joseph H. Choate, head of the American bar and former Ambassador to Great Britain, presided. Other men of the highest honor were Henry Watterson, F. R. Coudert, President Butler, Chancellor Brown, William H. Bliss, Isaac N. Seligman, Francis B. Loomis and Henry Clews. We give their pictures on another page. Mr. Choate opened the meeting. Then followed Colonel Henry Watterson. All was quiet decorum, and it was evident that the great audience was with the speakers. It was a meeting that would have influence with the Senate, at least with the two Senators from New York. The time had come to express formally the views of the meeting. President Butler arose to introduce the prepared resolutions with an address. He was heard with sympathetic approval. He read the resolutions and was about to move their adoption. Then came forward from the rear of the platform a gentleman unknown to those who had conducted the meeting, and offered a substitute motion to the contrary effect, that the two treaties should be rejected by the Senate. But for the interruption this was in strict parliamentary order, tho unusual, and the substitute motion would have been instantly and overwhelmingly defeated. But there was no opportunity therefor; for immediately, and by concerted prearrangement, some hundreds of men who had packed one of the galleries, with smaller squads seated together in other parts of the hall, burst into a bedlam of shouts, catcalls and poundings, so that no speaker could be heard. It was evident that the rowdy element, which could not capture, had determined to break up the meeting. Mr. Choate called for order, but no order there was. Rabbi Wise attempted to speak, but he could not quiet the tumult. What it meant those on the platform could not imagine. Rabbi Wise supposed they were Irishmen who hated England, and he tried to tell them that Cardinal Gibbons had spoken warmly for the treaties, but that would not quiet them, for they were Germans. The platform was all excitement, men rushing about, and those on the floor were not certain but a fight might come next in which aged and distinguished men would be injured. Mr. Carnegie stormed about, righteously angry at the disturbance. In the midst of the pandemonium the resolutions were put and declared carried, but there was no quiet until the man who had moved the amendment and appeared to have engineered the outbreak arose and waved to his adherents to be quiet and to let the speakers be heard. They immediately obeyed him, but the excitement was too intense and the meeting was dissolved, with Mr. Carnegie and other speakers unable to take their part, for the few policemen had been quite unable to quell the tumult and expel the offenders. This was a very unusual event in our American political meetings, altho frequent enough in British heckling hustings, and we do not want the over-

an influence introduced here. Who were the rioters? What did they want?

They represented an insignificant element in our German population, not yet Americanized. They had it in mind that these are treaties with Great Britain and France, and that these two countries are in political accord just now, and have in a measure of late arrested the designs of Germany. They imagined that our treaties with these two countries would mean a league of the three against Germany. They did not, or would not, understand that we would have been equally willing to make similar treaties with Germany if she would consent. The intelligent and influential German-Americans here have no sympathy with these rioters, and they have very clearly made it known that they favor the present treaties as drafted and desire similar treaties with Germany. The unusual riotous demonstration at Carnegie Hall has done no ill to the cause of arbitration, but has only discredited the opposition to it. By all means the treaties should be approved by the Senate, and we are glad to know that Senatorial favor is turning toward them.

## Race Deterioration?

A PARAGRAPH only a "stickful" long appeared in the newspapers last week which possibly told us more about the actual status of American civilization than we could have learned from the rest of the news of that date.

It was only a few figures, reporting the results of three months' work directed by Dr. William J. Gallivan, chief of the division of child hygiene of the Boston Board of Health.

During this time school physicians, under Dr. Gallivan's orders, have examined 42,750 children for physical defects. Of this large number only 14,957, or 35 per cent. were found to be healthy and physically normal. The defectives numbered 27,795, or 65 per cent.

The defects found were: Mental deficiency, 223 cases; defective nasal breathing, 3,562; hypertrophied tonsils, 9,738; defective teeth, 19,518; defective palate, 86; cervical glands, 4,425; pulmonary disease, 456; cardiac disease, 1,129; nervous disease, 213; orthopedic defects, 521; skin disease, 3,500; rickets, 575; and malnutrition, 1,611.

The interpretation of these figures is not an altogether simple matter. They show, of course, that we are producing in America various things besides crops, automobiles, dynamiters, presidential candidates and "acceleration." And these various other things are those final products in relation to which most of the objects of our activity are as means to ends. What do we raise corn and politicians and speed up our machinery for, if not for the making of healthy and happy human beings? And if healthy and happy human beings should be our ultimate product, these Boston quotations make a sorry showing.

Not all of the defects are serious. The vast majority of them, defects of teeth, are not necessarily premonitory of the decline and fall of western civilization. We must remember, also, that modern medicine and surgery keep alive, at least into the years of school age, thousands of children that in earlier generations would have died in infancy. Of these a larger proportion probably are accounted for in the 65 per cent. of abnormal children than in the 35 per cent. of normal cases.

But after all allowance has been made, we can hardly escape the conclusion that there is something wrong with a civilization in which only 35 per cent. of school age are healthy and altogether normal. Like the diminishing birth rate, it indicates a heavy sacrifice of the race to the individualistic demands of the present generation.

Extravagance is a relative term, but a fairly correct definition of it is, an expenditure upon present gratification which diminishes future power to produce and to enjoy.

A nation is wanton in its extravagance when it is expending so much of its energy upon present indulgences that it does not maintain its birthrate, and does not produce and rear children that in most instances are physically normal. Race deterioration such as that which the English people make confession of in the reports of their Poor Law Commission is an indictment of a nation.

Figures from Chicago and other cities are so closely in agreement with those

from Boston that we must probably accept the Boston report as fairly representative for American urban populations. Of course, we shall hear a demand for "immediate remedies," and undoubtedly none of the immediate remedies proposed will be worth a *sou*. Medical inspection, surgery, dentistry and so on are palliatives and can be made to affect the ratio of defectives to normal children to some extent. But they will not reach the cause of the evil.

The cause is the strain that the masses of the people are under today to maintain a standard of living for which their incomes are inadequate. This strain is produced by the ill-balanced distribution of wealth. The enormous fortunes of the rich are largely expended in costly indulgences which people in moderate circumstances try to emulate, and their expenditures, in turn, are envied and imitated by the poor. We shall have no sound social economy until the whole community recognizes that it would be better for posterity, as well as for those now living, that the multi-millionaire should have less money to waste and the poor should have more to use.

## Another British Revolution

THE British Parliament has adjourned after having accomplished, against immense and bitter opposition, most momentous work. After having previously enacted a system of old-age pensions it has added a national insurance bill for workers. This creates a social revolution quite as important as the political revolution involved in curbing the powers of the House of Lords to stop all advanced democratic legislation.

In this, as in some other respects, Great Britain is very much more progressive than the United States. We still let every old person, past the years of profitable labor, depend on charity or go to the poorhouse. Great Britain says she will give to each such person a support sufficient to supply absolute need. It was objected to when under debate on the ground that the state paid all the cost, without any previous contribution during years of labor. Now comes the next bill, which provides insurance against illness or unemployment, not caused by strikes, of the working classes. Can we imagine such a boon given to the laboring classes in this country? It is calculated that it will affect 9,200,000 men and 3,900,000 women. Would we not think it extraordinary paternalism, a step almost, if not quite, revolutionary, if our carpenters, masons, farm laborers, miners, factory hands, both men and women, coachmen and servant maids, were all provided for when ill, their doctors' bills paid, and a certain allowance given them weekly when out of work? This is what the new act does, while the previous act had cared for them in old age. This is a long step toward Socialism.

But the Socialists did not like it. It would have been more popular, and the Socialists would have been better pleased, if the state had paid all these allowances, but that would have been impossible. The bill is more after the German plan of insurance. It provides that a small graduated portion shall be paid by the employer, an equal portion by the employee, and the same by the state. The three parts added make the total premium which will carry the insurance. If insurance is good anywhere it is good here; and it will be provided for at the very lowest expense. Of course it has been bitterly attacked and severely criticised, but not even the Unionist Opposition has dared to attack the principle of it; only the details of the plan.

Loud as were the complaints of the provisions of the bill, and black as were the prophesies of expense and failure, the House of Lords made no delay in accepting it. They knew it was bound to come and that they could not prevent it. The real reason for opposing it and trying to hold it over till after the recess was because they would put off and defeat if possible the next coming bill, which will be for home rule in Ireland. There is much more bitterness against that, and that will be a third revolution, and once more a peaceful one, unless the Orangemen of Ulster are crazy enough to carry out with actual violence a threat they are making. They say that if Parliament should decree home rule for Ireland and an Irish parliament should be established they will not recognize it. We hardly think they will hold to their threat. The Irish parliament will treat them with all consideration. There is no

desire of Irish Catholics to oppress Irish Protestants. All that is proposed is that the Irish parliament shall be subordinate to the Imperial Parliament, as our State legislatures are subordinate to Congress and attend only to local affairs. Besides, we do not yet know what the conditions of the bill will be. Who knows but what it will provide for four subordinate parliaments, one for Ireland, and one each for England, Scotland and Wales? This is bound to come, and it is already being talked of under the designation of devolution. Parliament needs such devolution, for it is swamped with local business. If such a bill were presented Ulster could present no reasonable complaint, and at most could make the absurd request that she be set off with a little parliament of her own.

It is true, as the Unionists complain, that the closure—there called the guillotine—has been rather sharply used to end debate and bring the vote. They say it was because the Irish members demanded it so that the next session may be devoted to home rule. This is true. The Unionists made all the delay they could because they did not want home rule, while the Liberals used the guillotine because they do want home rule—and because they want a good many other things accomplished before this Parliament comes to an end. They have been held back for many, many years by the House of Lords. Now they have shackled and fettered the House of Lords, given it only the power of delay, and have taken away its veto and they have a number of old grudges to settle, old aims to secure. First came old-age pensions and laborers' insurance; next will come home rule; and when that is fought there will follow Welsh disestablishment and perhaps English disestablishment, and then an education bill which will provide a national public school system not controlled by one or more religious denominations. In some things Great Britain is far ahead of us, but in matters which concern Church and State she is far behind not us only, but her own self-governing dependencies. It is humiliating to see how there religion is so timorous that it must hang on the State for support and also for the instruction of its children.

Great Britain has never had an abler and braver Cabinet than she now has. They have amazing courage, and the two powerful men in it are Prime Minister Asquith and Lloyd George.

## Nobel Prizes in 1911

For eleven years now the Nobel prizes have been awarded on the anniversary of the founder's death, December 10, and every year we have given some account of the personality and achievements of the recipients, because it is important to know who, in the opinion of this competent body of men, are doing the most for the advancement of science, literature and peace. In our issue of December 16, 1909, will be found a complete list of the Nobel prize men to that date.

This year differs from some of the preceding, in that two of the recipients are already well known to the general reader, M. Maeterlinck and Madame Curie. It was with the knowledge that Maeterlinck had for several years been gaining strength in the Nobel committee and with the expectation that he would soon receive the prize provided for the best work in idealistic literature that we placed him first in the series of "Twelve Major Prophets of Today," and a reference to our issue of May 4, 1911, will, we believe, show that there is ample reason to think him worthy of the honor now conferred upon him. Starting as a precocious poet, experimenting in esoteric and morbid styles, he has steadily gained in popularity as he has grown in clarity and breadth of view until now, at the age of fifty, he is better known and loved abroad than any other contemporary writer of French. He has loaned to science the allure of poetry and disclosed to us the hidden beauty of the common things of life. Maeterlinck has refused to renounce his nativity to become a French citizen, even tho a chair among the Forty Immortals was in prospect, so his name goes to the credit of Belgium, thus increasing the disproportionate number of Nobel prizes obtained by the smaller countries of Europe. A French journalist, having in mind Maeterlinck's modest and retiring disposition, calls the Nobel prize in this case "The Treasure of the Humble."

The same question of allegiance arises also in the case of Marie Sklodowska

Curie, who was born in Poland forty-five years ago, but owes her career to France. As a child her playhouse was her father's laboratory in Warsaw, and test-tubes took the place of dolls for her. She has had to earn her own living ever since she was fourteen, and when, escaping from her native land on account of the political persecutions, she took refuge in Paris she came near starving until she got a place as laboratory drudge. She has had to struggle not only against poverty, but against Latin sex prejudice. This year she was refused admission to the Academy of Sciences by a vote of 30 to 29 because she was a woman. But other countries have not been so narrow-minded, and she has been elected to membership in the Russian and Swedish academies as well as to the London and American chemical societies. In 1903 half the Nobel prize in physics was awarded to Professor and Madame Curie jointly, for her husband always insisted that she deserved equal credit with himself for the discovery of radium. Polonium, a still rarer and shorter lived element, is her own discovery, and she has, since her husband's death by a Paris truck, continued her researches with the same success, her latest triumph being the isolation, for the first time, of the metal radium from its salts. She was recently appointed to prepare for the use of laboratories all over the world the international standards of radioactivity. Her large two-volume treatise on radioactive substances is the leading authority on the subject.

It is, as usual, work in radiation which wins the physics prize this year. The recipient is Prof. Wilhelm Wien, of the University of Würzburg. He was born January 13, 1864, in Gafften, near Fischhausen, East Prussia, and studied at Göttingen, Heidelberg and Berlin. In 1891 he became assistant to Helmholz at Charlottenburg, and later held professorships at Aachen and Giessen. A large part of our recent knowledge of the radiation of light and electricity we owe to him, for example, "Wien's law," that the wave lengths of maximum energy vary inversely with the temperature. Just now he is engaged in a hot controversy over the question whether, as he holds, the canal rays which stream out backward from a hole in the kathode consist in part of neutral atoms or whether they are all positively charged.

Prof. Allvar Gullstrand, professor of ophthalmology at the University of Upsala in Sweden, to whom the Nobel prize for important advance in the medical sciences, is awarded this year, is in no sense a popular scientist, tho among his brother specialists he is looked upon as the continuator in our generation of the great scientific traditions of applied optics that had their rise in Helmholtz. He is so little known outside of his own country that even the index catalog of our Surgeon-General's Library in the volume of its revised edition, issued in 1901, mentions none of his works. Ten years before that, in 1892, he had published a very interesting study of the "Differential Diagnosis of the Paralyses of Ocular Muscles," with photographic reproductions. In 1896 he published "Photographic, Ophthalmometric and Clinical Investigations of Corneal Refraction," This was the keynote to his lifework. In 1900 he presented to the Royal Society of Sciences of Upsala his "General Theory of Monochromatic Aberration and Its Applications in Ophthalmology." This is a magnificent contribution to mathematical optics. Nothing gives a clearer idea of how, when science becomes exact, mathematics enters largely into it, than this work, which has page after page of long mathematical formulas and discussions of abscesses and co-ordinates. Professor Gullstrand has succeeded in taking the applications of optics in ophthalmology out of the realm of mere approximation and putting them into that of an exact science. By so doing he has eliminated not a few absurdities in ophthalmological practice. At the present time he and Professor Kries, of Freiburg, and Professor Nagel, of Rostock, are engaged in editing a monumental edition in three volumes of Helmholtz's "Handbook of Physiological Optics," to which they are adding all the developments in the science since Helmholtz's time, and especially what has been contributed by the disciples of Helmholtz, who have carried on the master's work.

The prize for the promotion of peace is this year divided between Tobias Michael Carel Asser, of Amsterdam, and Alfred Fried, of Berlin. Professor

Asser was born in 1838, and served as the Dutch representative in The Hague Conference of 1899 and the International Court of Arbitration in 1900. He is the author of "Outlines of International Law" (1879) and "The Codification of International Law" (1901) and founder of the Institute of International Law, which received the Nobel prize in 1904. Fried was born in Vienna in 1864, but has spent most of his life in Berlin, where he founded the German Peace Society. He is editor of the Vienna *Friedenswarte*.

**Expenditure of the McNamara Fund**

"There is not likely to be much left of the $200,000," said a Federation of Labor official, "when Darrow gets thru." He was not the man, it would seem, to let so handsome a sum slip thru his fingers. His retaining fee was $50,000, and he had a per diem wage besides, and he received $170,000. The sum paid for bribing prospective jurors must have come out of the fund, and the various expenses for the search of evidence and for paying the associate counsel must have cost many thousands. But the chief beneficiary was Darrow, who knew pretty well how to feather his nest, considering that he was a Socialist and believed in leveling things. He says the advice he gave he knew would wreck his career, but even so he will be able to retire to a comfortable competence secured by assessment on labor men after he knew that the McNamaras were guilty. We may ask, Who were his clients? Were they the men he was defending, and whom he advised to plead guilty, or the unions that hired and paid him? If the latter, was his advice good for the unions that paid him? But money went freely before the arrest. From a secret fund of $1,000 a month President Ryan, of the Iron Workers' Association, supplied J. B. McNamara with money, and he seems to have led a riotous as well as a lawless life, giving ten and twenty dollar gold pieces to a San Francisco musician who pleased him, and furs to a girl he liked. That is the way these assessments went, and it would seem just as well to be a little more particular in future as to what the money of honest men goes for.

**Satan Learns Something**

"From his brimstone bed at break of day
A walking the Devil is gone,
To visit his snug little farm, the earth,
And see how his stock went on.

"And how, then, was the Devil drest?
Oh, he was in his Sunday best;
His coat was red, and his breeches were blue,
And there was a hole where the tail came thru"

He had no better time than at Jackson, Ga. There he found a preacher—a negro preacher—in jail convicted of having killed a white man. He was to be hanged in the jail-yard; but a crowd collected and the sheriff was afraid the crowd would take the preacher from him, that they might have the pleasure of doing the job themselves and seeing it done. Some people enjoy that kind of a scene. So the sheriff appeased the crowd by offering to take the prisoner to the opera house and hang him on the stage, where the people could see a realistic drama, and where, we are told, the preacher's relatives and his negro friends and hearers could sit in the gallery (the white people in the parquet) and get the advantage of the moral lesson, and perhaps hear the preacher's last sermon. Was it not a happy hour for the gentleman in a red coat and blue breeches? Back he went to his brimstone bed content:

"And the Devil was pleased, for it gave him a hint
For improving his prisons in Hell."

**The Durbar**

A great sigh of relief will arise over all England when Emperor George and Empress Mary are safely embarked on a British vessel on their way back to be welcomed home as plain King and Queen. Considering the unrest in India it was a brave and perilous undertaking for them to go; and the repeated fires in the great Delhi encampment, however explained, are as suspicious as the succession of dynamite explosions in this country. Of course King and Queen have been most closely guarded—we have to guard our Presidents on their travels. The Durbar was made a magnificent success, with the attendance of all the bejeweled Maharajahs of India and a vast assemblage of people. To be sure, the expense was great, and there were regions in India where the poor were starving with famine, but famines

they have always with them, and we are inclined to think that the Durbar will be a real element of peace and so of prosperity. Gifts for education and for the soldiers were made, and an attempt to relieve the strain caused by the unfortunate governmental division of Bengal; and it was announced that the seat of government would be transferred from Calcutta to the ancient capital of Delhi. The attempt was made, with some success we hope, to show to the people of India that Great Britain honors her richest possession, and will govern justly the people who have for a thousand years been under foreign government, but never so well governed as now.

**Russia's Resentment**

If the Senate is to denounce the treaty with Russia it is just as well that it should omit putting the reason on record. We do not need to denounce Russia when the act of denouncing the treaty involves the reason for it. Already Russia expresses, thru her Ambassador, resentment at the wording of the preamble to the resolution so nearly unanimously adopted by the House. She considers the act unfriendly and against international usage, as seen in the fact that Great Britain, Germany and Austria have made no complaint against Russia's exclusion of such as she regards as undesirable visitors, including Protestant and Catholic missionaries who wish to spread their faith. But we understand that such clergymen and priests are allowed to visit Russia, but not to proselyte, while even as visitors Jews are excluded, it is suggested because so many are revolutionists. This further response is made in behalf of Russia:

[illegible] we exclude visitors from Russia, as well as immigrants who are Mongolians, the argument against us is weighty.

THE INDEPENDENT called attention to it before the committee of the House discovered it.

Would it not look better if the fee system at the Vatican should be dispensed with? We knew it was general, from the lowest service or official to the highest, but we now have the statement of what it costs to be made a cardinal. According to the report a $25,000 purse was presented to Archbishop Farley for the expenses of his investiture as cardinal. Of this he gave $10,000 to the Pope on his first audience. He has since presented to the Pope $10,000 more in the name of the clergy and diocese. So far as we can see, all this may be perfectly legitimate, like Peter's pence, if not required. In addition to the remaining $5,000 he paid out of his own funds $10,000 in fees, "gratifications" and stamp duties on his ring, red hat and scarlet robes. We would not insinuate that the honor is sold, for it is not; but it would be well to avoid the appearance that it is paid for, and so made part of the Vatican's income.

We may fear that if, as suspected, Great Britain and Japan should unite to intervene for terms of peace in China, the constitutional monarchy will win over the republic. In that case Yuan Shih-kai will be in control. It is indicative of his opinion of Christian missions that he has this year sent four of his sons and a nephew to the Anglo-Chinese College in Tientsin, the London Missionary Society's great educational institution in China. He has given large sums for its buildings, and one of them bears his name and has his portrait hanging in it.

We are glad that the Hilprecht trouble at the University of Pennsylvania is now brought to an end by the refusal of the trustees to restore him to his professorship after his resignation. All American Orientalists will agree that the trustees have now acted wisely, much as they respect Dr. Hilprecht's scholarship and his personal charm. He will have the same access to the University's collection of tablets as other scholars, but will no longer control them.

# Insurance

## The Disquieting Increase in Policy Loans

The steadily increasing number of loans which American life insurance companies have been compelled to make to their policyholders during the last few years is either a reflection of the increased cost of living or a sign that people are spending more than they should. That men who have shown their circumspection by protecting their families with insurance on their lives should weaken that protection by using their policies as collateral for borrowing money is a disquieting sign of the times. This was referred to by the presidents at their meeting in New York last week.

As wealth increases in this country, as vested interests grow larger, as the wilderness is more and more opened up to agriculture, as new towns spring up, as homes, large and small, blossom thruout the countryside, it is a good sign to see savings banks flourish and the life insurance companies increase in size and strength. But it is distinctly a bad omen that policyholders weaken the vast bulwark of life insurance funds by the constant drain of loans now made in them.

The law now compels the companies to allow loans to be made on policies on the theory that, when a man finds himself in dire need of money and cannot pay his premiums for the time being, he may borrow in order to keep himself from losing his life insurance. A man can thus keep up his life insurance protection even when he is temporarily embarrassed financially. But from this theory a dangerous practice has developed. Men now borrow on their policies in order to use the money in their business, to meet other loans with, to speculate with, to secure additional insurance and even to buy automobiles. The man who prefers to give his family the luxury of motoring now, rather than assure their comfort after he ceases to be their breadwinner, has a warped idea of his household responsibilities.

The alarming growth of this borrowing tendency is seen in the following figures relating to the three largest companies in the country. In the year 1900 the New York Life had over $14,000,000 of policy loans in force on a total life insurance of $1,202,000,000, the loans thus representing a little over 1 per cent. of the insurance. In 1910 it had nearly $100,000,000 of loans out of a total insurance of $14,382,000,000, or nearly 5 per cent. In 1900 the Mutual Life had about $1,500,000 in loans and about $1,140,000,000 in insurance, or about ¾ of 1 per cent. In 1910 it had about $71,000,000 in loans and a total insurance of about $1,500,000,000, or nearly 5 per cent. The Equitable Life in 1900 had $7,372,000 in loans on a total insurance of $1,110,000,000, or about ⅔ of 1 per cent., and in 1910 it had in policy loans $65,250,000 on a total insurance of $1,347,000,000, or nearly 5 per cent.

Each company is not only loaning an enormously increased amount each year, but a very much larger amount in proportion to its total insurance in force, and only a very small portion of these loans is ever paid back.

Should not the laws, therefore, which compel the companies to make these loans be changed? Would it not be far wiser to have laws which would discourage rather than encourage this uneconomic practice? Should they not, instead of compelling the making of loans, definitely forbid them except up to a small percentage of the reserve value of the policy, a percentage, for instance, just large enough to allow the policyholder to keep his policy from lapsing? Thus the present intent of the laws would be carried out. They might also require a considerably less cash value to be allowed on policies, so that policyholders would be deterred from taking a cash value, because they would thus have to sacrifice a large proportion of their insurance.

This subject is a very vital one today in the insurance world, and while insurance men differ in opinion as to how the laws should be changed, it is very generally believed that this practice is so dangerous that something should be done by the Legislature to discourage it.

# Financial

## Tables Relating to Bonds

In the first eleven months of the present year bonds having a par value of $799,596,600 were sold on the New York Stock Exchange. Last year the total was $634,722,850. But the largest annual sales of recent years were those of 1908 and 1909, when the totals were respectively $1,082,161,120 and $1,317,291,000. We publish in this issue, on the pages immediately following, complete and trustworthy tables relating to all the bonds reported in the regular daily lists of the New York Stock Exchange. These include the bonds of the steam railroad companies, coal and iron companies, gas and electric lighting companies, street railways, telegraph and telephone lines, manufacturing and other industrial corporations, express companies, the United States Government, foreign Governments, and the States. These comprehensive tables have been prepared for us by Francis Emory Fitch, the well-known compiler and publisher of standard quotation statements and other records of the Stock Exchange. They show the title of each bond; its rate of interest; the year of its maturity; the dates of interest payments; income (or annual return, irrespective of maturity); yield (or approximate annual return, if the bond be held until maturity); the highest and lowest prices, with dates, in recent years; and prices at latest sales, with dates. Other useful information is given in them. Complete as the tables are, however, and useful as they must be in guiding those who desire to buy, the wise investor will seek also the advice of competent persons. If he finds in the tables certain issues which are attractive by reason of their income figures, and which may be of fine quality, altho they are not prominent in the market, he should procure the counsel of bankers who have carefully studied the history of bond issues and who know the actual value of the securities in question. Such authorities can easily be found in New York and some other cities.

....Canada has 1,151 postal savings banks. There are 147,478 open accounts, with deposits of $43,330,000.

....During the first eight months of this year 281,898 immigrant settlers arrived in Canada, and 101,692 of these came from the United States.

....On November 30 there were 7,334 national banks, with authorized capital of $1,032,602,135 and outstanding bond-secured circulation amounting to $712,115,338.

....A combination of the leading packing companies of Canada has been completed. The authorized issues will be $2,500,000 of common stock, $2,500,000 of preferred, and $2,000,000 of bonds.

....Between December 2 and December 14, at the New York Post Office 329,184 money orders, amounting to $5,104,723, were purchased to be sent to European countries. Nearly all of these are what are called Christmas orders.

....The Republic Iron and Steel Company, which began to cut prices some months ago, has ordered an advance, and the Steel Corporation has followed with similar action. It is thought that this indicates a turn of the tide in the steel trade.

....The F. W. Woolworth Company, which conducts five and ten cent stores, has applied at Albany for a charter to organize a company which will acquire for $64,998,000 many additional stores in this country, Canada and England, making the entire number about 600. It is proposed that there shall be $50,000,000 common stock and $15,000,000 preferred.

....Owing to an increase of business, the directors of the Home Title Insurance Company, of Brooklyn (Henry B. Davenport, president), have decided to double both the capital and the surplus of the corporation, making each $500,000, and to open a branch office in Jamaica. A scrip dividend of 20 per cent. will be paid, in addition to the regular annual dividend of 12 per cent. The new stock, 2,500 shares, will be issued at $200.

*Under INCOME will be found the annual return of the investment, irrespective of maturity.*
*Under YIELD is given the approximate annual return if held till maturity.*
*● Legal for investment for Savings Banks in New York State.*
*All statements herein are obtained from official or from other sources, which we regard as reliable. While not guaranteed we believe them to be correct.*

| TITLE OF BOND RATE. | Income | Yield | JANUARY 1, 1906, to Date. Highest | Lowest | Last Sale |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama Cent R 1st g 6s....1918 | 5.56 | 4.80 | 113 Jan 4, 06 | 107½ Nov 21, 10 | 107½ Nov 21, 10 |
| Alabama Midland 1st gtd g 5s....1928 | 4.60 | 4.28 | 111 Sept 3, 09 | 108 Mar 26, 11 | 108¾ Aug 24, 11 |
| ● Alb & Sus cnv con 40 yr gtd g 3½s1946 | 3.79 | 3.91 | 118⅝ Nov 22, 06 | 84 Oct 26, 07 | 92⅛ Dec 7, 11 |
| do registered.... | 3.57 | 3.60 | 98 Aug 6, 08 | 98 Aug 6, 08 | 98 Aug 6, 08 |
| ● Allegh Valley gen gtd g 4s....1942 | 4.01 | 4.01 | 102¾ Apr 9, 10 | 99 June 21, 07 | 99¼ Apr 21, 11 |
| Allegheny & Westn 1st gtd g 4s....1998 | 4.12 | 4.13 | 103⅛ Feb 6, 07 | 96 July 6, 10 | 97 Feb 7 11 |
| Ann Arbor 1st g 4s....1995 | 5.00 | 5.02 | 99 Jan 19, 06 | 72 Nov 12, 07 | 80 Dec 8 11 |
| ● Atch Top & Santa Fe Ry gen g 4s 1995 | 4.04 | 4.04 | 104½ Jan 29, 06 | 89½ Nov 18, 07 | 99 Dec 12, 11 |
| do registered.... | 4.10 | 4.10 | 108 Jan 23, 06 | 90⅝ Nov 14, 07 | 97⅞ Dec 12 11 |
| do adjustment g 4s....1995 | 4.38 | 4.39 | 97⅝ Jan 23, 06 | 77½ Nov 4, 07 | 91¼ Dec 7, 11 |
| do do registered.... | 4.34 | 4.35 | 92¼ Feb 9, 09 | 86 Apr 30, 07 | 92¼ Feb 9 09 |
| do do stamped.... | 4.36 | 4.37 | 97 Jan 19, 06 | 77 Oct 25, 07 | 91⅝ Dec 11 11 |
| do do registered.... | 4.35 | 4.36 | 92 Feb 16, 07 | 89 Dec 11, 06 | 92 Jan 4, 10 |
| do fifty-year conv g 4s....1955 | 3.76 | 3.70 | 124⅝ Oct 2, 09 | 80 Nov 21, 07 | 106½ Dec 11, 11 |
| do do registered.... | 3.70 | 3.64 | 122 Jan 8, 10 | 86 Dec 30, 07 | 107¾ Nov 13, 11 |
| do conv 4s issue of 1909....1955 | 3.49 | 3.36 | 121¼ Sept 28, 09 | 104¾ Dec 23, 10 | 114¾ June 2, 11 |
| do do registered.... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| do 4% cnv bonds issue of 1910 due1960 | 3.96 | 3.95 | 105⅝ June 7, 11 | 96½ Sept 25, 11 | 101 Dec 12, 11 |
| do do registered.... | 3.78 | 3.74 | 105⅝ June 5, 11 | 105⅝ June 5 11 | 105⅝ June 5, 11 |
| do sub rcts 2d instal paid "flat".... | .... | .... | 104⅛ Oct 18, 10 | 102 July 11, 10 | 104⅛ May 2, 11 |
| do sub rcts for 4% conv bonds 3d instal paid "flat".... | .... | .... | 117 Mar 9, 10 | 102 Aug 26, 10 | 104½ Jan 17, 11 |
| do 10-year conv 5s....1917 | 4.63 | 3.29 | 123⅜ Jan 23, 10 | 89½ Nov 21, 07 | 108 Dec 12 11 |
| do do registered.... | 4.67 | 3.69 | 119⅛ Oct 16, 09 | 107 Oct 27, 11 | 107 Oct 27, 11 |
| do serial Deb 4s series J....1912 | 4.04 | 4.47 | 98⅛ Jan 26, 10 | 98⅛ Jan 26, 10 | 98⅛ Jan 26, 10 |
| do do do registered.... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| do do do series K....1913 | 4.03 | 4.40 | 99¾ May 5, 11 | 94 Nov 30, 06 | 99¼ July 10, 11 |
| do do do registered.... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| do do series L....1914 | 4.06 | 4.69 | 98½ July 24, 09 | 98 Dec 3, 09 | 98⅝ Oct 9, 11 |
| do do do registered.... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| do Eastn Oklah Div 1st g 4s....1928 | 4.17 | 4.35 | 101½ Jan 9, 06 | 91 Apr 3, 07 | 96 Dec 8, 11 |
| do do registered.... | 4.15 | 4.27 | 96⅛ May 12, 09 | 96 May 6, 09 | 96½ May 12, 09 |
| do Trans Short Line 1st 50-yr 4s1958 | 4.30 | 4.36 | 97 Dec 24, 08 | 92½ June 17, 10 | 93 Dec 12 11 |
| do do registered.... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| ● Atch T & S F RR Chic & St L 1st 6s1915 | 5.63 | 4.25 | 110⅝ Mar 6, 09 | 106⅝ July 31, 11 | 106⅝ July 31, 11 |
| Atlanta-Birmingham 30-yr 1st g 4s...1330 | 4.52 | 4.88 | 97 Jan 24, 06 | 80 May 25, 10 | 88½ Dec 5, 11 |
| Atlanta Knoxv & Nor R 1st g 5s....1946 | 4.46 | 4.33 | 116 June 6, 06 | 110 Dec 6, 10 | 112 Oct 21, 11 |
| Atlantic City 1st con gtd g 4s....1951 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Atlantic Coast Line R R Co 1st g 4s..1952 | 4.18 | 4.22 | 102½ Jan 9, 06 | 80 Feb 29, 08 | 95¾ Dec 11 11 |
| do registered.... | 4.08 | 4.10 | 98¼ Oct 2, 06 | 98 Oct 2, 06 | 98 Oct 2, 06 |
| Atlantic & Danville 1st g 4s....1948 | 4.42 | 4.53 | 96⅜ Apr 12, 06 | 87 Nov 5, 08 | 90½ Nov 2, 11 |
| do 2nd mtge....1948 | 4.56 | 5.06 | 93 June 14, 06 | 82¼ July 13, 11 | 82¼ July 13, 11 |
| Atlantic & Yadkin 1st gtd g 4s....1949 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Austin & Northwn 1st gtd g 5s....1941 | 4.63 | 4.51 | 110 Feb 9, 06 | 107½ Jan 11, 09 | 108 Nov 21, 11 |
| Baltimore & Ohio prior lien g 3½s..1925 | 3.80 | 4.28 | 97¼ June 7, 06 | 85¾ Nov 26, 07 | 91⅞ Dec 12, 11 |
| do registered.... | 3.83 | 4.36 | 95 May 31, 06 | 88½ Oct 5, 07 | 91⅛ Nov 27, 11 |
| do g 4s....1948 | 4.07 | 4.09 | 105½ Jan 26, 06 | 88 Oct 30, 07 | 98½ Dec 12, 11 |
| do do registered.... | 4.07 | 4.09 | 103¾ Jan 26, 06 | 94 Sept 12, 07 | 98½ July 20 11 |
| do Southwestern div 1st g 3½s1925 | 3.87 | 4.43 | 93¼ Dec 31, 08 | 80 Nov 25, 07 | 90⅜ Dec 12 11 |
| do do registered.... | 3.91 | 4.47 | 91 Apr 6, 09 | 88½ Oct 9, 06 | 89½ Apr 13, 10 |
| Battle C & Sturgis 1st gtd g 3s....1989 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Beech Creek 1st gtd 4s....1936 | 4.05 | 4.07 | 105⅛ Feb 20, 06 | 97 Oct 5, 10 | 98⅝ Dec 2, 10 |
| do do registered.... | 4.04 | 4.06 | 99 May 4, 11 | 98½ Nov 21, 10 | 99 May 4, 11 |
| do 2d gtd g 5s....1936 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| do do registered.... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Beech Creek Ext 1st gtd g 3½s....1951 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| do registered.... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Belleville & Carondelet 1st 6s....1923 | 5.11 | 4.28 | 121 Feb 26, 09 | 117½ May 12, 10 | 117½ May 12, 10 |
| ● Belvidere Delaw con gtd g 3½s....1943 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Big Sandy Ry 1st 4s....1944 | 4.60 | 4.78 | 92¼ Oct 30, 08 | 87 Feb 17, 10 | 87 May 2, 11 |
| Boston & New York Air Line 1st 4s..1955 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| do registered.... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Brunswick & Western 1st gtd g 4s...1938 | 4.20 | 4.29 | 99½ Mar 30, 06 | 94⅝ Nov 22, 10 | 95¼ Mar 17, 11 |
| Buffalo N Y & Erie 1st 7s....1916 | 6 40 | 4 86 | 122½ Feb 26, 06 | 109⅜ Oct 10, 11 | 109⅜ Oct 10, 11 |
| ● Buffalo Rochester & Pitts gen g 5s193- | 4.43 | 4.20 | 119½ July 16, 06 | 108 Mar 19, 08 | 112⅜ Nov 20 11 |
| ● do cons mtge 4½s....1957 | 4.20 | 4.15 | 110⅛ July 1, 09 | 101⅛ Mar 17, 08 | 107½ Aug 4, 11 |
| ● do do registered.... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Buff & Susq R R 1st refunding g 4s..1951 | 5.56 | 5.79 | 99⅛ Jan 4, 06 | 72 Mar 17, 10 | 72 Mar 17, 10 |
| do registered.... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Bur C R & N con 1st & coll trst g 5s1934 | 4.52 | 4.26 | 119¼ Feb 28, 06 | 103½ Dec 5, 07 | 110½ Nov 28, 11 |
| do do registered.... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 120⅜ Mar 16, 03 |
| ● Cairo Bridge g 4s....1950 | 4.10 | 4.12 | 105 Aug 28, 06 | 98 Jan 3, 11 | 97½ Feb 21, 11 |
| do registered.... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| ● Cal Pac 1st mge ext 4½s.... 1912 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Canada Southern 1st mtge extd at 6% 1913 | 5.90 | 4.86 | 111 June 30, 08 | 101½ Sept 29, 11 | 101½ Dec 8, 11 |
| do 2d 5s....1913 | 4.98 | 4.83 | 108¾ Jan 18, 06 | 95½ Nov 27, 07 | 100½ Dec 8, 11 |
| do do registered.... | 4.96 | 4.68 | 105¾ Jan 3, 06 | 100½ Dec 5, 10 | 100¾ Jan 9, 11 |
| Carbondale & Shawtn 1st g 4s....1932 | 4.20 | 4.35 | 100 Aug 13, 08 | 95½ Oct 24 10 | 95½ Oct 24, 10 |
| Carolina Central 1st con g 4s....1949 | 4.36 | 4.45 | 97 Mar 23, 06 | 85 July 27, 08 | 91½ Apr 7 11 |
| Carthage & Adi... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |

# The Independent

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## Survey of the World

**The Russian Treaty Abrogated**

President Taft has notified Russia of the intention of the United States to abrogate the treaty of 1832. This action was taken December 15; the notice was served thru the American Ambassador and was delivered two days later. On December 19, after seven hours' discussion, the Senate unanimously adopted the substitute for the Sulzer (House) resolution, as reported from the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. The only point at issue was the wording of the resolution, and the vote was 72 to 0. Next day the House of Representatives concurred in the milder resolution substituted for Mr. Sulzer's, without a dissenting vote. The revised resolution presented by Senator Lodge and accepted by both Houses of Congress is as follows:

"Whereas, The treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Russia concluded on the 18th day of December, 1832, provides in Article XII thereof that 'it shall continue in force until the first day of January in the year of our Lord 1839, and if one year before that day one of the high contracting parties shall not have announced to the other by an official notification its intention to arrest the operation thereof this treaty shall remain obligatory one year beyond that day and so on until the expiration of the year which shall commence after the date of a similar notification,' and

"Whereas, On the 17th day of December, 1911, the President caused to be delivered to the Imperial Russian Government by the American Ambassador at St. Petersburg an official notification on behalf of the Government of the United States announcing intention to terminate the operation of this treaty upon the expiration of the year commencing on the 1st of January, 1912, and

"Whereas, Said treaty is no longer responsive in various respects to the political principles and commercial needs of the two countries, and

"Whereas, The constructions placed thereon by the contracting parties differ upon matters of fundamental importance and interest to each, therefore be it

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled that the notice just given by the President of the United States to the Government of the Empire of Russia to terminate said treaty in accordance with the terms of said treaty is hereby adopted and ratified."

——Mr. Malby (N. Y.), the only Representative who voted on the preceding Wednesday against the Sulzer resolution, opposed the substitute, holding that American Hebrews would not profit thereby. More could be accomplished by diplomacy. Mr. Berger, the Milwaukee Socialist, held that more would be accomplished by terminating the 1887 treaty of extradition, and introduced a joint resolution to that effect.——Official notice of the abrogation will be given January 1, 1912, to take effect January 1, 1913, under the terms of the 1832 treaty. Whether this means January 12 is a question of doubt; for the Russian calendar is eleven days behind our own. From St. Petersburg it is reported that Russia will yield no concessions on the passport question, no member of the Russian Cabinet daring to attempt such action. The American Ambassador to Russia is former Governor Curtis Guild, of Massachusetts. If he is to negotiate a new treaty his task is a difficult one. The hands of the Russian Government seem to be tied by statutes which cannot be changed without legislative action by the Duma and the Council of the Empire, as instituted in 1906. The Russian press holds that the material losses involved will be the greater on the American side, and there is talk of Rus

sia joining with Japan in excluding American goods from Manchuria and Northern China, as also of doubling the duty on American importations into Russia. The pan-German press seizes the opportunity for an attack upon President Taft's "shirt-sleeves diplomacy" and the parvenu spirit of America. This is the tenor of the *Pall Mall Gazette's* comment in London; but the *Times* says editorially:

"Public opinion has been widely stirred. . . . We can see and understand the viewpoint of both parties, and we sincerely hope that a compromise will be found making the friendship of Russia and the United States closer than ever."

——On December 19 the President sent a cable dispatch of congratulation to the Czar upon the anniversary of his "name day"—in accordance with the Russian custom. Next day the Czar replied with "cordial thanks" for the President's "congratulations and good wishes."

**Presidential Messages**

The President, in sending his message to the Senate on the Russian treaty, did so in expectation that it would be delivered in executive session; but, on the motion of Senator Cullom, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, it was received in open session. In this message the President reported the text of the instructions sent to Ambassador Guild, and requested the Senate's ratification and approval. ——Other Presidential messages were sent to Congress last week. That of December 20 dealt with tariff reform. Mr. Taft characterized the present wool schedule as "indefensible"; there is ample reason for revision downward in accord with the protective principle. He points to the fact that the report of the Tariff Board (without which he was unwilling to see revision undertaken, last August) unanimously holds that practically all items in the notorious "Schedule K" are taxed at a rate of duty higher than that which represents the difference of cost of production here and abroad. The President does not attempt to recommend definite rates. However, he urges, not reduction alone, but a radical change in the method of assessing duties on raw wool:

"The present method by a specific rate on the grease pound (*i. e.*, unscoured) operates to exclude wools of high shrinkage in scouring, but fine quality . . . and thereby lessens the range of wools available to the domestic manufacturer. . . . Such wools if imported might be used to displace the cheap substitutes now in use."

The ad valorem duty is "open to grave difficulties from the point of view of administration and revenue," says the Tariff Board, and the new method of assessment recommended is—to quote President Taft—

"a specific duty on grease wool in terms of its scoured contents."

At the last session Senator La Follette's recommendation was a 40 per cent. ad valorem duty on the raw product.—— The report of the Tariff Board extends to several volumes; it was presented to Congress in typewritten form. Of the report drawn up by the board, as chairman of which served President Hadley, of Yale, Mr. Taft says:

"No legislative body has ever had presented to it a more complete and exhaustive report than this on so difficult and complicated a subject. . . . It is a monument to the thoroness, industry, impartiality of the men engaged in its making. . . . The findings of fact by the board show ample reason for revision downward. . . . I recommend that such revision be proceeded with at once."

——The comment was made at Washington that the wool revision message had been greeted with a closer approach to unanimity in the Republican party than any prior act or recommendation of the President. The Democrats have, in advance, shown evidences of intending to ignore the findings of the Tariff Board, working out a revision of their own along the lines of last summer's Underwood bill. Mr. Underwood said of the President's message and of the wool duties:

"I have no doubt that the committee . . . will place an ad valorem duty on raw wool instead of a specific duty. . . . There is one satisfaction that the Democratic members of Congress find in the President's message. He clearly justifies our course in passing the wool bill which he vetoed at the last session."

Senator La Follette stood for a 40 per cent. ad valorem duty last summer; Mr. Underwood for a 20 per cent. The compromise was fixed at 29 per cent.——A statement of Senator Warren, of Wyoming (Rep.), says that there will be no opposition to the Taft recommendations

from the National Wool Growers' Association, he himself being one of the largest American wool growers. A statement by the secretary of the organization is to the contrary effect. It is said that if Mr. Taft does not like the tariff revision offered in the Democratic bill which will come out of Mr. Underwood's committee he will veto it, as he did that of last summer.——In a special message sent to Congress December 2, the President approves the main features of the report of the National Monetary Commission, of which former Senator Aldrich is chairman. Its main features have been approved by the practical and professional opinion of the country, says Mr. Taft. He pleads for

"as prompt action on the report as the convenience of the Congress can permit."

The President comments in this message upon the satisfactory fiscal condition of the Government; renews his recommendation of legislation fixing tolls and the government of the Canal Zone; urges a more systematic method of appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi River and its large tributaries; urges legislation to prevent delay and unnecessary expense in litigation in the Federal courts; calls for the creation of a rural parcels post for parcels of not more than eleven pounds (with a view to extension into a general parcels post system), and urges that all local officers, such as collectors of internal revenue, customs officers, postmasters, immigration commissioners and marshals, be transferred to the classified service and taken out of politics. Such a change would, he says, remove the power of the Government to use patronage for political purposes, and tend toward greater economy and efficiency. He hopes that the Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Commission will

"Suggest legislation which will enable us to put in the place of the present wasteful and sometimes unjust system of employers' liability a plan of compensation which will afford some certain and definite relief to all employees who are injured in the course of their employment in these industries, subject to the regulating power of Congress."

Of postal savings banks Mr. Taft says that deposits have kept pace with the extension of the system; and depositors number about 150,000, representing forty nations.——The President would have the United States construct two battleships a year till the Panama Canal is completed in July, 1913, eighteen months before the time promised by the engineers; and until in our first and reserve lines we have forty available vessels of proper armament and size. He favors an immediate increase of 2,000 men in the enlisted strength of the navy, and the abolition of the smaller navy yards.

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**The Presidential Canvass**

There is evidence tending to show that La Follette leaders are dissatisfied with the outlook. They view the growth of the Roosevelt boom in the West with alarm; and it has even been suggested that if Colonel Roosevelt does not work for the nomination when the time comes his delegates may go over to Mr. Taft. A petition has been filed in Nebraska that the name of Theodore Roosevelt be placed upon the official ballot to be voted for at the Presidential preference primaries in that State. North Dakota and Oregon, also, have Presidential preference primary laws; and the former State, with the primary elections booked for March, is said to favor Colonel Roosevelt. Oregon Republicans seem to be strong for the Wisconsin candidate; but the attitude of Senator Bourne, who advocated Roosevelt's renomination in 1908, is not yet known. Senator La Follette's publicity department at Washington (the Progressive News Bureau) is none the less active. With President Taft renominated, its estimates show, Michigan, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah and Vermont are the only States which could be counted upon to go Republican in 1912. From Arizona comes news that that State's delegation to the Republican convention will oppose Mr. Taft. Arizona went overwhelmingly Democratic at the first State election, held December 12. Mr. Taft's unpopularity in Arizona is due in part to his veto of the Statehood bill, which would have ratified the Constitutional clause providing for the recall of judges.——John D. Fackler, secretary of the Ohio Progressive Republican League and leader of the La Follette movement in

his State, has issued a statement denouncing the chairman of the Republican State Committee, W. L. Brown, for his efforts to prevent the indorsement of La Follette. Chairman Brown has come out for Roosevelt, and this declaration is termed "the kiss of Judas." Senator Burton, of Ohio, has said:

"I am heartily in favor of the renomination of President Taft. He is a much misunderstood man."

**West Indies and Central America**

An incipient revolution in Santo Domingo has been easily suppressed. Ex-President Morales and his followers landed on the east coast on the 20th. They were routed in battle. Morales and General Jiminez were captured. They are now in prison at the capital, with many friends of General Horatio Vasquez and Señor Velasquez, recently Minister of Finance. At Macoris, General Torribio was forced to surrender.——There are 114 Syrian merchants in Hayti, and twelve of them are American citizens. Their licenses were revoked last week by the Government. They are allowed six months in which to settle their affairs, and it is expected that at the end of that time they will be expelled. Haytian merchants rejoice over the Government's action. Syrian merchants in New York have sent a protest to the State Department at Washington.——Plans have been completed for the establishment in Nicaragua of an American bank, to be called the National Bank of Nicaragua, by J. & W. Seligman & Co. and Brown Brothers & Co., of New York, the bankers, who have made a temporary loan of $1,500,000, and from whom the proposed loan of $15,000,000 will be procured, if the convention pending at Washington be ratified. This bank, with a capital of $5,000,000, will use this loan in refunding the foreign debt and improving the currency. A part of the money will be expended in constructing a transcontinental railroad. Colonel Ham, formerly surveyor of the port of Manila, is the agent whose nomination by the bankers is approved by our Government and who will supervise the collection of the customs revenue which is security for the loan. He is now in Nicaragua. ——There have been street riots in Panama between the supporters of President Arosemena and the friends of Dr. Porras, rival candidates for the Presidency. In one of them the Minister of Justice was hurt. The Governor of the city and the Chief of Police have since been removed from office.——The Cuban Veterans are not satisfied with the action of President Gomez, who, having signed the bill suspending the civil service law, has proposed to submit to a commission complaints about office holders who opposed the revolutionists. The veterans say that the two places in the commission reserved for them will not be filled.——Legislation at Washington has prevented the sale of any part of the wreck of the "Maine" for exhibition. That part which can be floated will be towed out of the harbor and buried at sea, with appropriate ceremonies.——In the Philippines, the Moros who refused to give up their arms have taken a fortified position at the top of the volcanic mountain Bud Dajo, where a memorable battle took place five years ago, and another battle there is expected.

**Surrender of General Reyes**

General Bernardo Reyes surrendered to General Trevino, commander of the Federal army in northern Mexico, at Linares, thirty miles from Monterey, on the morning of the 25th. To President Madero he sent the following telegram: "I called on the people, I called on the army. They did not respond, and so I must give up. I place myself at your disposition." Madero gave orders that every consideration should be shown to him.——A plot for the assassination of Madero was discovered and frustrated at the beginning of last week, when General Hurtado and General Aguilar, of the army, with several others, were arrested at the capital. Hurtado has since confessed his guilt. Madero was to have been shot, on the following day, from the balcony of a hotel as he was riding to Chapultepec. Afterward there was to have been an attack upon the palace, with an attempt to kill members of the Cabinet. All this was to have been done in the interest of General Reyes. It is reported that $125,000,

a fund sent from Paris, has been deposited in New York and is to be the reward of any one who shall kill Madero; also that certain men who intend to earn the money are being watched by agents of our Government. Reyes was unable to assemble any considerable number of followers near the border. Accompanied by eight men, he fled from a ranch in Nuevo Leon at the end of last week, and was pursued by Federal soldiers, who hoped to capture him before he reached the coast. Reyes's son, now in El Paso, said last week that his father would be President in three months. It is said that peace has been retsored in Oaxaca. Zapata's bandit army was whipped twice last week. There is much unrest and discontent in Mexico, but nearly all the recent violence has been due to bandits. A party of these a few days ago murdered Frank Gillette, an American coffee planter, in Tepic, and robbed his ranch of $40,000. Madero has decided to ask the permanent committee of Congress for a suspension of the Constitutional guarantees in Yucatan, Morelos, Puebla, Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas and two or three other States, where he intends to use the iron hand. Candido Procel, the Reyist leader in Guanajuato, has been summarily executed. Two or three newspapers at the capital are striving to excite the people against the United States, asserting that our Government plans an invasion.

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**Shuster Dismissed**

On December 21 the Russian Government presented Persia with a further and more peremptory ultimatum, demanding the immediate dismissal of W. Morgan Shuster, the American Treasurer-General, within twenty-four hours, under threat that the troops now at Kasvin would advance to the capital. The Persian Minister of Foreign Affairs appeared before the Mejliss and pleaded with the representatives to yield to Russian pressure. The situation of the country, he said, was hopeless. The ex-Shah, Mohammed Ali, was advancing on the one hand and Salar ed Dowleh, his brother, on the other, and Russia was irresistible. The regent, Nasir el Mulk, announced that he would resign unless the Mejliss gave way. After a heated discussion, lasting from 8 o'clock to midnight, it was voted by 39 to 19 to appoint a commission of five deputies with plenary powers to come to terms with Russia. All of the demands of the Russian notes are conceded, but at the intercession of Great Britain the word "consent," in the stipulation that no foreign advisers shall hereafter be appointed without the consent of the two Powers, has been changed to terms less offensive to Persian dignity. In order to prevent disorders the Persian Government has forbidden the holding of political meetings without official authorization. The Russians at Enzeli and Resht, on the Caspian, have been attacked by the Persians of the neighborhood and several sharp conflicts have occurred. To the west of the Caspian, near the Transcaucasian frontier, the fighting has been more serious. A Russian garrison of 200 men has for several years been stationed three miles from Tabriz, and these are now having difficulty in guarding the consulate, bank and public buildings of that city against the Persian constitutionalists, who are infuriated at the invasion of their country. The Russian Government is apparently determined to inflict summary punishment on the Persians who have resisted the invasion and even after the surrender at Teheran the Cossacks at Tabriz swept thru the city, killing men, women and children to the number of 500.——Lord Curzon, of Kedleston, former Viceroy of India, exprest very plainly in the House of Lords his dissatisfaction with the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 and the way it is working in Persia. The British sphere of influence was, he said, a small triangle of territory in the southeast corner, adjacent to the Indian frontier, selected solely for strategical reasons, deficient in commercial importance, possessed of only one considerable city and of only one trade route. The great bulk of the country containing a large population and all its trade was within the Russian sphere. Economic partition, which was the only thing contemplated in the agreement, was now leading to administrative partition, and this, he thought, would inevitably be followed by political partition and

this by geographical partition. The whole policy of buffer states was being done away with and the strategical frontier brought into the heart of Persia, where it can only be defended at the cost of a great burden on Indian finances and an addition to the Indian army. Viscount Morley, in replying in behalf of the Government, stated that Russia has given positive assurances that the military occupation was but temporary and there would be no violation of the independence and integrity of Persia. The Russian Government, he said, would not support the ex-Shah in an attempt to regain his throne, and the British Government would never recognize him.

**The Turco-Italian War**

There are now about 80,000 Italian troops in Africa, and they are extending their lines and beginning to send expeditions into the interior. The environs of Tripoli have been cleared of the enemy as far as Ain-Zara and Tajura, 10 or 15 miles to the eastward. Here abundant evidence was found of horrible atrocities committed by the Turks and Arabs on living and dead. Italian prisoners were crucified or tortured by breaking their bones, cutting off their limbs, or plucking out their eyes. Some of the bersaglieri had been buried alive by being put into a well and the top walled in. The Red Cross hospital at Henni had been left outside the lines on October 23, when the Italians retreated on account of the Arab revolt in their rear, and the Turks tortured and slaughtered the wounded and the attendant doctors and nurses. These charges of inhuman cruelty are proved by the affidavits of the Red Cross physicians, who examined and photographed over 300 bodies of murdered and mutilated Italians at Henni. The Italian Government will bring this evidence before the Hague tribunal and denounce Turkey as outside the pale of civilization.——The Turks and Arabs continue to make desperate attacks upon the coast towns, but the Italians have no difficulty in repelling them, tho often with considerable losses on both sides. ——It is reported that Germany and other Powers are endeavoring to persuade Turkey to submit to the inevitable, and that the war is likely soon to be brought to a close. Italy is willing to assume the Tripolitan share of the Ottoman national debt, and to pay for the public buildings and other property, but insists upon the absolute cession of Tripoli and Cyrenaica, which the Porte is determined never to grant. The Turkish Minister of War has asked the Chamber of Deputies for an extraordinary credit of $2,500,000 to carry on the war. Macedonia is in great disorder. Many Greeks have been murdered and the Christians are organizing for resistance and retaliation.——The Italian Government has appropriated altogether $90,000,000 for the expenses of the war to the close of 1911. ——British troops have been sent to occupy the port of Sollum, on the Tripolitan-Egyptian frontier. This has long been claimed by Great Britain to belong to Egypt, but has been hitherto held by the Turks. Now it appears that Turkey has consented to its occupation by the British, at least until the close of the war, to prevent its annexation by Italy. The bay of Sollum affords fine anchorage, and as the only port between Alexandria and Tobruk it has great possibilities as a naval base. Meanwhile France has asserted her claim to the oasis of Djanet, in the hinterland of Tripoli, and has occupied the oasis.——The Italian cruiser "Puglia" stopped the British steamer "Menzaleh" in the Red Sea and took from her all the Turkish packages and goods, and $150,000 consigned to Turkish banks.

**The Chinese Rebellion**

The conference at Shanghai between the imperialists and revolutionists has apparently made no progress toward agreement during the week and the outlook for peace is poor. Dr. Wu Ting-fang and his five colleagues are determined upon a republic, and Tang Shao-yi, representing the Peking Government, has apparently been convinced that it is hopeless to support the Manchu dynasty longer and to have urged that view upon Premier Yuan Shi-kai, but the Premier refuses to give up his plan for a limited monarchy. Great Britain and Japan are

supposed to be supporting him in this determination because both these Powers fear the influence of a Chinese republic. It would certainly encourage the nationalistic aspirations of India, and it is doubtful whether a republic could hold the outlying dependencies of China, and, if not, Mongolia, Tibet and Turkestan might easily fall into Russian hands. Premier Yuan is out of money and cannot borrow any because the four Powers who have a monopoly of Chinese loans, Great Britain, United States, Germany and France, are afraid to furnish funds to the Peking Government since the revolutionists have declared their determination to repudiate any such loans if they come into power. Any such open demonstration of sympathy with the reigning dynasty would be likely to lead to a general boycott of foreign goods in the southern provinces and perhaps to massacres of the foreigners. The six Powers, Great Britain, United States, Germany, France, Russia and Japan, united in handing identical notes to the leaders of the opposing faction at the Shanghai conference, Tang Shao-yi and Wu Ting-fang urging a speedy agreement. The United States is said to have taken the initiative in this joint movement, the effect of which was, in spite of the assertion of strict neutrality, to strengthen the monarchical and weaken the republican cause.

**The New Capital of India**

The announcement of the Emperor of India at the Durbar that the capital of India was to be removed from Calcutta to Delhi took the world by surprise, for nobody outside of a very few members of the Indian and Home governments had any suspicion that such a movement was contemplated. The reasons for the change are given at length in the London *Times* of December 13, in the form of a letter dated August 25, from Lord Hardinge, Governor-General of India, and his Council, to Lord Crewe, Secretary of State for India, and the reply of the latter, dated November 1. It is pointed out that Delhi is more centrally situated than Calcutta and has a better climate. The Government could stay in Delhi from October 1 to May 1, and the annual migration to Simla could be reduced in volume, would take up less time and would be far less costly. For sentimental and traditional reasons also Delhi is the logical capital, for it is as rich in historic associations as Rome or Constantinople. On the plains of Delhi occurred the struggles which form the theme of the great Hindu epic, the Mahabarata, and the Mohammedans also are attached to it as the seat of their last Mogul empire. While the capital remains at Calcutta the administration will be inevitably under the influence of Bengal political and commercial interests, while its removal will give an opportunity for a development of self-government. This is such an important declaration, coming from the Indian Government, that the passage should be quoted:

"It is certain that, in the course of time, the just demands of Indians for a larger share in the government of the country will have to be satisfied, and the question will be how this devolution of power can be conceded without impairing the supreme authority of the Governor-General-in-Council. The only possible solution of the difficulty would appear to be gradually to give the Provinces a larger measure of self-government, until at last India would consist of a number of administrations, autonomous in all provincial affairs, with the Government of India above them all, and possessing power to interfere in cases of misgovernment, but ordinarily restricting their functions to matters of Imperial concern. In order that this consummation may be attained, it is essential that the Supreme Government should not be associated with any Provincial Government. The removal of the Government of India from Calcutta, is, therefore, a measure which will, in our opinion, materially facilitate the growth of local self-government on sound and safe lines. It is generally recognized that the capital of a great central Government should be separate and independent, and effect has been given to this principle in the United States, Canada, and Australia."

One of the chief advantages of the change will be the reuniting of Bengal, and the letter of Lord Hardinge admits with remarkable frankness that the resentiment of the Bengalis on account of the partition of the Province by the former administration is "as strong as ever, tho somewhat less vocal," and that the bitterness of feeling engendered by it "is very widespread and unyielding." Behar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa, just west of Bengal, are to be brought under a Lieutenant Governor in Council, and a Chief Commissioner appointed for the Province of Assam, east of Bengal.

# The New Cardinals and the Next Pope

BY RICHARD SCHEIL

RECENTLY Pope Pius X held his fifth consistory, in which he created Cardinals. In his first, he named two; in the second, four; in the third and fourth, held in 1907, eleven. Now he has just put the red hat on eighteen, the largest number at one consistory since Leo X, about four hundred years ago, named thirty. Moreover, Pius X departed from all precedents in not announcing to the favored ones their coming elevation. They received the appointment itself. Secrecy was thus secured, while opposition from governments and Curial enemies was shut out. The new way made easy sailing. Of the eighteen, but one-third are Italians and two-thirds *forestieri*. The former, however, are still in a majority; 34 Italians to 29 foreigners. Of those named, Cardinal Bourne, of Westminster, is the youngest at fifty years, with O'Connell, of Boston, next, aged fifty-one. The oldest is Cardinal Cabrières, of Montpellier, aged eighty-one. The conferring of the red hat on this aged bishop is another blow for Duchesne. The two were rivals for the vacant seat of Cardinal Perraud among the forty Immortals. Cabrières was Rome's choice, seconded by the Royalists and Clericals of France. Duchesne, however, won, but now gets a further setback, following hard and fast upon the ban pronounced against his history of the ancient Church from the seminaries of Italy. The aged Cardinal has been Bishop of Montpellier since 1873—a very unusual tenure in France. He was never promoted because he was a staunch royalist and made no secret of it.

A purely diplomatic elevation is that of Belmonte, a Neapolitan noble, whom, while Nuncio at Vienna, the Emperor of Austria chased from the country. Because the Hapsburgs met the King of Italy—the robber of the temporal power—at Vienna, many years ago, Leo XIII and Rampolla stirred up serious troubles for the Government in Hungary, which Belmonte fostered, with the result that he became a *persona non grata*. He quietly retired to Naples, knowing full well that in due time the red hat would reach him. The most unusual appointment is that of Van Rossum, who is the first Dutch Cardinal since the solitary Dutch Pope, Adrian VI (1522-1523) named Von Eckevoort, also a Hollander. Van Rossum, however, lives in Rome and is a Redemptorist. He is a member of the Commission for Codifying Canon Law. To even up with this son of Alphonso Liguori, a Jesuit received the red hat, viz., Billot. We are familiar with his name, for he was the principal author of the encyclical on modernism. So well up were he and his associates in the writings of Loisy that on excerpting fifty odd propositions as worthy of censure from the French scholar's works, they did not cite even one passage correctly. Some years ago Billot boasted that he had taught theology at the Gregorian University for twenty years, and his students did not even know there was a biblical question. His father was a custom house officer, and if Billot had been born since 1870 he would have been German, as his birthplace was in Upper Alsace, near Mulhouse. As a seminarian he was in three different seminaries—Blois, Bordeaux, Angers. Afterward he became a Jesuit. Various names are in use among the clergy to designate the student who gyrates from one seminary to another: tramp, *vagus*, *vagabundus*, rambler. The new Cardinal is the author of several theological works. In that on the sacraments of the Church, he explains their innate efficacy—*ex opere operato*—in such a naïve way as practically to nullify it. The closest comparison to his teaching of this innate operation is the effect of a fine opera on a listener or of a glorious sunset on a beholder. Just as a magnificent burst of song and music, or the lessening shadows of the crimson-hued king of day, enraptures him who listens or sees, so the sacra-

ments affect the soul. Quite a transient result.

With the accession of these two, Dutchman and Frenchman, there are now in the Sacred College a Redemptorist, a Jesuit, a Carmelite (Gotti), two Franciscans (Netto, former Patriarch of Lisbon, and Garcia, Primate of Spain), one Capuchin (Vives y Tuto), one Augustinian (Martinelli, formerly Delegate Apostolic at Washington), one Benedictine (Abbot Vaszary, Primate of Hungary). All these men have the vow of poverty, but also the palaces and revenues of Cardinals. There is no Dominican. In all courtesy, Lepidi, who has been for many years Master of the Sacred Palace and hence Papal Censor, should have received the red hat, as his office has from time immemorial enjoyed that favor. He has been passed over five times. The Black Friars are come on evil days. The Jesuits are on top.

No doubt the most extraordinary of all the creations is that of Lugari, assessor of the Inquisition. He entered the Curia as a layman and was not ordained priest till 1896, when he was fifty years old. Rather unusual for an old Curialist to take on himself celibacy. The new Cardinal is a canonist and has dabbled in archeology to such a degree that he is able to defend and uphold all the pious Roman traditions, the French and American archeological schools to the contrary notwithstanding. Such another Curialist is the new Cardinal Pompili, who has always enjoyed a post *in Curia*. He was Secretary of the Congregation of the Council and is a member of the Commission for Codifying Canon Law.

Many were named Cardinals as it were by inheritance; for example, the Nuncio, the primates of Spain, Hungary, Austria. Among these may be included Cardinal Amette, of Paris. For the great metropolis has not been without a Cardinal since Napoleon's time but once, namely, in the time of Archbishop Darboy, who spoke and wrote against papal infallibility. He was shot by the Commune in 1870, a victim of Jesuit hate, as is stated in the memoirs of Prince Hohenlohe, Ambassador of Germany to France and brother of Car-



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THE THREE AMERICAN CARDINALS

Cardinal Farley, Archbishop of New York, sits at the left; Cardinal Diomede de Falconio, an Italian by birth, but an American citizen and Apostolic Delegate to the United States since 1902, in the center; on the right, Cardinal O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston. This is the first photograph to be taken of the three Cardinals in their new robes

dinal Hohenlohe. Westminster is the same. The four primates of England—Wiseman, Manning, Vaughan, and now Bourne—received the red hat. This last has the unpleasant notoriety of having been sued for the loss of a large sum entrusted to him, when Bishop of Southwark. The sentence went against him as careless and wasteful of the fund, but not as dishonest.

To the Sacred College the recent consistory added six Italians, four Frenchmen, two Austrians, two Americans, two Spaniards, an Englishman, and lastly, a Dutchman. Among them is found neither German, nor Belgian, nor Bavarian. With a Catholic population not far, if anything, behind that of the United States, Germany has less than twenty bishops, while there are over one hundred among us. The German dioceses come down from medieval times. The great cities of the Fatherland have no bishops. Neither Berlin, nor Hamburg, nor Hanover, nor Dresden, nor Leipsic, has a mitred head. Today the youthful hierarchy of the United States boasts of three Cardinals, whereas the hoary-headed sees of Germany have but two. And yet Kaiser Wilhelm could have as many Cardinals as France and as many bishops as the United States, and perhaps more of both. But he does not want them. It is Wilhelmstrasse which keeps one Cardinal in East Germany and a second in West, together with a handful of bishops. It is easier to handle them, and furthermore they are chiefly along the Rhine, in Catholic sections. Belgium has just one Cardinal, Mercier, of Mechlin, to whose forgetfulness of his own mentality which he showed in attacking Tyrrell in a pastoral letter we owe the most readable of the latter's books, that on modernism. Bavaria has never had a Cardinal at Munich. Hohenlohe was a Bavarian, but he lived *in Curia* in Rome. The reigning family—the Wittelbachs—are poor and have no wish to be saddled with the burden of a Roman purple. Of course, Rome still feels the blow which Döllinger and the Old Catholic movement gave it, and may not wish to put a red hat on the banks of the Iser. Today, moreover, socialism and anti-clericalism are waxing strong. The struggle over the schools is now on. The time seems not far distant when the Nuncio at Munich may get his passports. It would not do to send a red hat amid such danger.

The readers of THE INDEPENDENT are familiar with the orthodox views of the two American Cardinals, or three, including Falconio, who was at one time president of St. Bonaventure's College, at Alleghany, N. Y. It was as gall and wormwood to the hierarchy of the United States to have Alleghany's head set over them as Delegate Apostolic. It has been only with the younger generation of bishops that the naturalized Italian cut a figure.

An incident of last July, in which Cardinal Farley was a central figure, may have been a *causa movens,* if not *efficiens,* why he received the red hat. When in Rome during that month he presented to Pius X the house at Sinigaglia in which was born Pius IX, an offering looking forward to his beatification. It was in this same house that Eugène Beauharnais, Viceroy of Italy and stepson of Napoleon, lived when the future Pope sought to join his guards during the four years of lay life.

Of Cardinal O'Connell it is worthy of note that he is thoroly up in music. He has polished ways and cultivates Boston's select circles. Many times have we heard citizens of "the Hub" describe him as "charming," "broad-minded" and such like. They are outsiders. Seldom was a bishop more hated by his own clergy than is this same Cardinal. He was named archbishop against the protest of the clergy of Eastern Massachusetts, whom he now rules with a rod of iron. But as they are chiefly Irish, he wields it over a race historically monarchical and fond of being in leading strings. A strange whirligig is it that the prelate who, according to a current story, offered a nosegay of flowers to Dal Val's mother, the wife of the Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican, in sympathy for the Spanish defeat at Manila, should now be a Cardinal, while the greatest of all American churchmen should be left on the banks of the Mississippi to mingle his sighs with the laughing waters of St. Anthony's Falls. No bishop did more for his Church than John Ireland: Irish colonization, Catholic University, Delegation Apostolic at Washington, death of Cahenslyism, com-

been sued for the loss of a large sum the Vatican, with Taft at its head, *in re* the friars' lands in the Philippines. Ignoring these services and many more, including total abstinence, and mindful perhaps of the Roosevelt-Storer rumpus, the Cardinal Secretary of State shelves the veteran like a blunted tool. John Ireland sought the red hat by means of political friends, who in no small measure are responsible for his missing it. "Petrified in his old courses," as Balfour puts it, Ireland may not have known how to veer around.

Turn we now to the coming Pope. At the present moment there are sixty-four Cardinals and six vacancies; with the eighteen just elevated there are to the credit of Pius X thirty-five, excepting the few who died. In other words, about one-half of the Sacred College are creatures of Cardinal Dal Val. Of course, he includes Vives y Tuto and De Laï. Of this Curial sacrament, De Laï is the invisible grace, whose outward form is the friar Vives y Tuto. Dal Val is the minister, without whose action there would be no result. At present his chief competitor is Cardinal Maffi, Archbishop of Pisa. Both are young, Dal Val forty-six and Maffi fifty-three. The former holds the reins, as did Rampolla under Leo XIII. But he is Curial and hence has many enemies. The old Cardinals look askance at their young confrère. On his part Maffi is non-Curial, as was Sarto when elected. Again, his Italian blood is a strong asset. There has been no Pope save an Italian since the Dutchman Adrian VI (1523). Against Dal Val stands the record of the last Spanish Pope, Alexander VI, the infamous Borgia (1492-1503). Yet another consistory, which is not at all improbable, would help on his chances.

A precautionary measure on the part of the Cardinal Secretary of State is the new oath, administered for the first time to the last batch of Cardinals, who swore not to recognize the "veto" on the papal election of any civil power. That oath will be binding as long as Pius X lives. But in the future conclave, astute canonists will soon make shreds of it. Nor again, would any man be chosen Pope if Austria or Spain "vetoed" his election. Austria or Spain is worth much more than Dal Val, or Maffi, or any other Cardinal. Nor again, if France should object, altho she has forfeited her "veto," would the rejected Cardinal be chosen; for today, thanks to the *entente cordiale,* France spells England also.

What about Rampolla? His worst enemy now is his poor health. As he is old and feeble, he would prove a good compromise between Dal Val and Maffi. He would last as Pope but for a few years. The latter two may each be strong enough to keep out the other, but not to elect himself. This would be Rampolla's opening. Besides, he stands for liberalism *tantum quantum.* It seems to be the usual case that a succeeding Pope reverses the policy of his predecessor. Rampolla is sure of the support of France, which is not to be slighted, as France is the leader among the Latin races. It is an old saying, however, that he who enters a conclave as Pope comes out a Cardinal. Some one not yet in the limelight may gain the tiara when Pius X puts it down.

The large number of non-Italians now in the Sacred College seems a step toward making it a real senate, representative of the whole Church. Years ago Cardinal Manning drafted a *schema* which outlined a national Sacred College. His plan, if we are well informed, was a Cardinal Senate, somewhat resembling that of the United States. Every Catholic land should have the same number of Cardinals. Brunetière, the well-known French critic, who, with over a score of other French laymen, addrest a letter to Pius X in favor of separation, pleaded for a similar body, asking merely "that Catholic nations or fractions of Catholic nations be represented in the Sacred College." The question is now being agitated on the basis of representative Cardinals, of whom every one would stand for a fixed number of people, as, for instance, Congressmen are chosen at home. This last seems a long way off. Manning, who wished the hierarchy of every country to choose its Cardinals, and Brunetière both offer a tangible solution. At present, the system is a vicious circle—*circulus vitiosus* of the scholastics. The Cardinals elect the Pope, who in his turn names the Red Hats. The tail in the serpent's mouth.

New York City.

# The Indian and Civilization

BY VILHJALMAR STEFANSSON

[Mr. Stefansson was sent out by the American Museum of Natural History to collect [illegible] data concerning the tribes in the northern part of Alaska. The most recent news from him is that a year old, at which time he had discovered in Alaska earthenware [illegible] objects new to ethnologists. He visited tribes who had never before seen a white man. This article was written at Point Barrow, Alaska, during the Arctic night, and sent [illegible]—EDITOR.]

TWO years ago an "Indian agent" of the United States Government became communicative in the smoking room of a Pennsylvania train on its way to Washington. In the course of a talk on what he had "done for the Indian" he showed us photographs of a settlement as it was when he took charge and as it is today. The first picture showed mostly tents, the last of the series showed houses only. This was wonderful progress in ten or twelve years, and the agent was called upon to receive, deprecatingly, the compliments of two or three listeners. I was just then returning from a district where, in single villages, the aggregate tuberculosis death list of six years was several hundred per cent. (from 200 to 400 in one case) of the number now living. I therefore asked the agent whether he had also by any chance a photograph of the village graveyard. He evidently saw no point to the question, nor did any one else apparently, so I let the matter drop. I was in no mood to quarrel with my civilized fellows the first few days after a year of isolation, and I knew of old that an officer of the Indian Bureau is typically pretty sure of himself.

It is generally known that the death rate among the American aborigines is considerably higher in proportion to birth rate than that of the white population; it is also vaguely understood that the whites are in some way responsible. Many are aware of the terrible havoc wrought by the imported diseases, measles and smallpox, and "whisky" is frequently denounced in this connection by the missionary and humanitarian. The views of the scientific student of the situation are more nearly met, however, by saying that the aborigines are being killed off by ignorant kindness, and that about the most reprehensible tenet of those who "work for the Indians' advancement" is the belief that inducing them to move from tents into houses is an accomplishment of which to be proud.

It is the present belief of most of those who make tuberculosis a study that the essential in its successful treatment is getting the patient to live in the open air—in a tent or a house without walls. Sanatoriums with this as the fundamental idea are springing up here and there, while everywhere people sleep on porches, balconies or on the roofs of their homes. And the same month that a magazine prints photographs to illustrate these methods of preventing and curing consumption, a missionary journal give us pictures of cabins built thru the efforts of their representatives. One article tells us of progress in a campaign *for* the tent as opposed to the house, the other tells of success in a campaign *against* the tent and of people herded into houses by the united efforts of missionary and Indian agent, and both exult in their accomplishment. But it seems clear that if those are right who believe in open air as a preventative and cure of disease, the "civilizers" have true cause for congratulation only in the eyes of those who believe that there are no good Indians except dead Indians.

Those of us who as boys gloated over the picture in "Buffalo Bill's" book, showing "how I shot my first Indian," are long familiar with the saying that "the only good Indian is a dead one." It runs thru all the literature of frontier fighting; it is repeated to us by every hero of our youth, by Simon Kenton, Daniel Boone, David Crockett, Kit Carson and the rest. It was a truism to me so long as I knew nothing of the Indian; now that I know him thru intimate daily association it has become as malicious a falsehood as the charge of Pliny's time against the followers of

Christ that they were all depraved and "haters of the human race." The sentiment is still occasionally exprest by men whom political preferment (or some better reason occasionally) has placed in authority over these people. In 1906 I said to an officer of the Canadian Government's Indian service that it was a pity the Mackenzie River people were dying so fast. He replied it was a "damned pity they are not dying faster."

But whatever be the attitude and opinion of a subordinate here and there, it is certain that mission boards and most of the higher officers of the Indian service, both in the United States and Canada, have ideas and plans beyond the juvenile "Buffalo Bill" literature; it is more certain still that in application their policy works considerable harm, serious, tho unintended; it is most certain of all that some of the objectionable features of the general policy, some of that policy's most harmful results, can be easily removed. And the most objectionable of all is the house-building movement. Of course the Indian now and then builds without being urged to it, but here, and where his own vanity prompts him to building houses (as Chinese women's and white women's vanity prompts the lacing and squeezing of their bodies out of shape), his well-wishers should at least not egg him on.

From the point of view of health, and therefore of happiness, it is a safe proposition that the fruits of the house-building policy are evil. In stating the matter thus one has in view the continent as a whole and the Indian in his average condition. It would, of course, be silly to argue about those exceptionally placed; those individuals are beyond the range of our discussion who live in Oklahoma or elsewhere, in rambling country mansions filled with servants and marble statuary; the policy of a mission board has little direct influence upon an Indian who is president of a life insurance company with hundreds of thousands of policyholders and a surplus in the millions. Being unfamiliar personally with the pueblo region, let us admit, too, that the houses there now are probably better from a sanitary point of view, than were those of the true aboriginal type. I have seen houses along the Pacific Coast, between Skagway and Seattle, that are said to be cleaner, better ventilated and more rain-proof than the native dwellings were formerly. Let us, then, to be indubitably conservative, admit that where the aborigines live in houses of their own to begin with, it is well to



COMPLETED HUT PAST AT PELLY RIVER MARCH 30, 1911



BREAKING CAMP AND PACKING THE SLEDS

"improve" them along lines which please when photographed; we will concede this in general and shall forget temporarily the well-known and tragic exceptions to the rule (if it be a rule)—exceptions such as the Alaskan Eskimos, among whom damp, cold, unventilated "frame" houses are taking the place of the dry, warm "hovels," with their ever open ventilating shaft—a change that has been accompanied by (if it be not the cause of) a steadily increasing death rate from all causes combined, and notably from bronchial and pulmonary diseases.

We will consider, then, the tent dwelling tribes, who are numerically and territorially (or at least were so) the more considerable part of the aboriginal population. It is well to be concrete, and in being concrete it is well to speak exclusively of things one has seen, tho one have complete faith in the reports of men of one's own profession who tell the same story from Sioux, Cree and Blackfoot lands. We turn, therefore, to central and northern Canada, with the premise, however, that the story of the Canadian Athabascan fits as well sections of the American Algonkins as do accounts of New York tenement life fit those of Chicago.

The Athabascans were tent dwellers formerly, tho a proportion of every tribe has houses now at the various fur trading posts from Athabasca Lake to the Arctic Sea, thru over a thousand miles of the great Canadian coniferous forest; there are houses also scattered along the rivers between the trading posts (which are, on the average, 200 miles apart). Some of these houses were built merely in imitation of the houses of the white traders and missionaries, others upon the urging of this or that white man—truly, by no means always a missionary or government agent. (The government agents here—either because they understand conditions better or because they are not interested enough to bother—do not seem nearly so solicitous about getting houses built as are the typical American Indian agents. Even the young man who said it was a pity the Indians were not dying faster seemed to be refraining from urging house building upon his protégés.)

As we naturally want to make our argument as strong as possible we will consider by itself the case of Fort Wrigley, on the Mackenzie River (near 63° north latitude). Ten, and even eight, years ago this was a good trading post. It had two stores buying furs, the Hudson's Bay Company and the Hislop & Nagle Company. There

were, in the loose style of the North, considered to be 200 Indians trading here. I visited this post in 1906 and again in 1908. On the latter occasion I traveled in the company of Mr. Nagle when he went down there to close up and dismantle his store. By that time the two rival resident traders agreed that there were only about 40 Indians left of the 200 of six or eight years before—some had moved away for commonplace reasons; a larger number had fled the place with the (doubtless superstitiously grounded) fear that it was "unhealthy"; a larger number still had died, and most of them of pulmonary diseases, tho dysentery had helped the work along.

From Fort Wrigley south the condition at the other trading posts is almost as bad. Indeed, if one had no facts of a statistical character at hand, one could predict the results from a knowledge of the conditions. The Athabascan Indian is not what we consider "cleanly." If it is difficult to keep New Yorkers from expectorating on the floors of street cars and public buildings even, it might be guessed that an Indian is hard to manage. A wigwam, it is true, gets filthy about as quickly as a clean house will, but when it does the tepee is moved to a clean site, while the house remains to get filthier still. Even if the Indians did not (as they do) move their tents merely to get a clean site for them, the exigencies of the hunt would, nevertheless, dictate frequent changes. Not so with the house; and even if it were abandoned for a time now and then as hunting and fishing exigencies require, the family would usually be back before the forces of contagion in the dust on the floor had lost their virulence.

The Indian is so "lazy" that it is sometimes difficult to get him to build a house. The house, once built, he cleaves to it because of the prestige it gives and because it is warmer than the tent. If his wife and daughter sicken and die he does not put the blame on the house, any more than does many an ignorant white whose house or room is a breeding place for the tuberculosis germ. When the family of the man who built the house is dead, the work of destruction does not cease, for Indians who were too "lazy" to build for themselves will move in to take the vacant places. Thus there is a steady stream of people thru the houses on their steady march from the wigwam to the grave.

It would be curious, indeed, if many of the white men did not realize the situation. All the general officers of the Hudson's Bay Company now do, tho some of their predecessors did not; some of the local post managers are equally alive to the situation, as are many of the missionaries of the Church of England and the Roman Catholic Church. There has, too, been a notable change of feeling even in so short a time as the two years between 1906 and 1908. In 1906 there was talk of the necessity of teaching the people to keep their houses clean; two years later that phase was in the shadow, for the menace of the cabin and hut had grown so much more insistent that one's thoughts naturally turned to their destruction rather than their improvement. To my mind, the man who deserves most credit in this matter is the Rev. Mr. Marsh, of Hay River, Great Slave Lake (missionary for the Church of England). His campaign began with the ejecting by actual physical force an Indian family from their house at the beginning of the winter of 1905, and driving them away from the post with orders not to come back before spring. At that time this Indian's grown daughter was in the earlier stages of consumption. When the family came back in the spring from a winter in their hunting tents the girl was apparently cured. Unfortunately it is not every missionary that has the moral hold on his people that Mr. Marsh has, nor the muscle to back it either; nevertheless, his example created a precedent and makes it easier for others to do likewise. Views similar to Dr. Marsh's were exprest (as bluntly as this paper is intended to put them to the reader) last summer by his successor, the Rev. Mr. Vale, and Mr. Marsh's collaborator, Mr. Johnson, as also by the Church of England's representatives at Fort Chipewyan and Fort Simpson, and the Fathers of the Roman Catholic Church at Providence. The same opinion was given me by Mr. Firth, of the Hudson's Bay Company, at Fort Macpherson.

who has lived among Athabascan tribes for over forty years, and by Mr. Cadzow, the owner of the trading station at Rampart House, on the Porcupine (branch of the Yukon). Each of these gentlemen could cite entire families destroyed to the last member.

Such is the condition, then, over a quarter of the Indian area of Canada; we know by report that it is bad, too, in other parts of Canada and in various sections of the United States. If we did not know it thru hearsay, we should yet know by inference that the situation is approximately equally bad wherever environment and habits of life are similar to those of the districts with which we are familiar. If the Indian departments of the two countries do anything deliberately to accentuate these conditions, the departments are in so far censurable (for we dismiss the theory that the only good Indian is a dead one, and forget for the time that our farmers and our mining corporations need the Indians' land); if subordinates of these departments are active in pernicious directions without the knowledge of their superiors the departments are open to criticism of another sort, for the eye of the man in control should be upon every action of his subordinates. But more culpable still are mission boards, whose sole avowed object is to do good, if they carry on or sanction campaigns which, however well intentioned, are harmful in their general results. No matter if certain churches value the souls of the natives in pounds and their bodies in pennies, nevertheless, the penny which is the Indian's body is worthy of consideration. The accomplishments of such a man as Mr. Marsh, of Slave Lake, are not a credit to the Church he represents *until* that Church makes the doing of such things as he does a feature of its general mission policy. There may have been keen need for Jacob Riis in the destruction of the Mulberry Bend, but the need is just as keen today for a force of stout men to reconvert the present sites of Indian cabins to tenting grounds.

There are doubtless members of mission boards who knew long since that the white men's house is not an unqualified blessing to various "primitive" peoples; so do occasional clergymen know of the iniquity of corporations in whose shares they invest their savings, but they let the great machine with which they are connected grind on in its established way. Perhaps a board here and there has removed from its program the championing of certain "reforms" that have long been in fashion, but it is up to them to do more. If a railway engineer sees a child upon the track he not only applies the brakes—he reverses the engine also. Missions do not consider it sufficient to refrain from selling rum, they conduct a vigorous campaign against its sale and use. If they realize the injuriousness of the house they should fight it as they fight strong drink. If they do not realize it, or do not consider the matter "serious," or do not consider the house on the whole detrimental to health, let them at least admit that there is a question and set about gathering information, on this head specifically, from their own medical missionaries and others qualified to give unbiased information.

Mission boards continuously complain that lay travelers and scientists are hostile to their efforts "for the uplifting of the heathen." We will not go into the question here of whether they pauperize the Indian and make him shiftless and lazy by indiscriminate charities, nor yet into any other of a dozen of the most common complaints against the Indian missions. There are many travelers whose most serious charges are based on the Church's activity in introducing "civilized" food, clothing and houses—and of the three the house is the worst. It seems to me unreasonable to expect a man who has seen these "improvements" in operation to give support or countenance to an organization (no matter how benevolent in its heart) which prides itself on success in herding the open-air peoples into houses—a process which is an unnecessarily gruesome form of "benevolent assimilation."

When we understand fully the effect upon the children of the wilderness of such civilizing agencies as frame or log houses, cotton clothes and "trade flour" we shall know in part the why of a saying that has long been in our speech and that of our ancestors: "The Indian cannot stand civilization."

POINT BARROW, ALASKA

# The Chinese Republic

BY WU TING-FANG, LL.D.

[The following appeal to the Nations of the world is by an honored statesman well known in America. He was formerly the Chinese Minister to the United States and is now Director of Foreign Affairs and the recognized leader in the organization of the new Chinese Republic. The conference now going on with Yuan Shi-kai will settle whether China is to be a Republic, and if so Wu Ting-fang will be the Prime Minister. Our readers will recognize in the spirit of this appeal the lessons he learned while in this country. It first appeared in the *China Press*, of which, we believe, Wu Ting-fang is one of the owners.—EDITOR.]

THE Chinese nation, born anew in the travail of revolution, extends friendly greetings and felicitations to the world. As the Republic of China it now asks that recognition by the civilized Powers which will enable it, with the assistance of their kindly offices, to erect upon the foundations of honest government and friendly trade and intercourse with all peoples a peaceful and happy future. The Chinese people are not untried in self-government. For countless ages they ruled themselves; they developed observance of law to a degree not known among other races; they developed arts and industries and agriculture, and knew a peace and contentment surpassingly sweet. Down upon them swept the savage hordes of an alien and warlike race. The Chinese people were conquered and enslaved. For two hundred and seventy years this bondage existed. Then the Chinese people arose and struck a blow for freedom. Out of the chaos and dust of a falling throne emerges a free and enlightened people, a great natural democracy of 400,000,000 human beings. They have chosen to set up a republic and their choice we believe is a wise one. There is no class of nobility among the Chinese and they have no recognized royal family to set up in place of the departing Manchu royal house. This is a great democracy. The officials spring from the people and to the people they return. There are no princes, lords, dukes among the Chinese. With the Manchu throne removed there is but a made-to-order republic. Already we have provincial assemblies and our national assembly. Already we have a republic with a full set of competent officials. Within a very few days our constitutional convention will meet; arrangements for it were made long ago. At this convention there will be fully authorized delegates from every province in China. A constitution of the most enlightened character will be adopted and new officers of the provisional government elected. Following this will come, under the provisions of the constitution, the provincial and national elections. It is imperative that our Government be recognized at this time in order that business may not be subjected to prolonged stagnation. There is peace everywhere save at Hankow, but business cannot proceed until the new republic shall be welcomed among the nations of the world. We ask recognition in order that we may enter upon our new life and our new relationships with the great Powers. We ask recognition of the republic because the republic is a fact. Fourteen provinces have declared their independence of the Manchu Government and promulgated their allegiance to the republic. The remaining provinces will, it is expected, soon take the same course. The Manchu dynasty finds its power fallen away and its glitter of yesterday become but a puppet show. Before going it has stripped itself of authority by consenting to the terms of the proposed constituiton which already have been made public. The most glorious page in Chinese history has been written with a bloodless pen.

# The New Latin Africa

BY NATHANIEL SCHMIDT

[The acquisition of the privilege of a protectorate over Morocco by France and the invasion of Tripoli by Italy have made it necessary for us all to revise our notions of African [illegible]. The new agreements have opened the way to the railroad development of the continent and the projects that have been under consideration for many years may now be undertaken. It was largely the conflict of these railroad projects which caused the recent stress between France, Great Britain and Germany, and almost precipitated a European war. Professor Schmidt is one of the leading authorities of the United States on this subject. He gives in Cornell University a unique course extending thruout the year on the history, present condition and future prospects of Africa.—Editor.]

THE fall of Carthage in B. C. 146 determined the historic development of North Africa for more than seven centuries. It also decided the ultimate destiny of the whole continent. Africa was to be placed under European influence as truly as America and Australia, tho the native and Asiatic contributions to its civilization would be greater.

With the capital, Tripolitania came into the hands of the conqueror. Apion, the last king of the Ptolemaic dynasty in Cyrene, bequeathed his realm to Rome, and its independence ceased when he died in B. C. 96. Egypt, sold to Rome by Auletes, became a Roman province in B. C. 30. Juba II, the cultured Numidian monarch, who had married Cleopatra's daughter with Mark Antony, was dethroned in B. C. 25; and Claudius, in A. D. 40, put an end to the reign of their son, Ptolemy, in Mauretania. Until A. D. 429 Roman rule continued from the borders of Syria to the Atlantic.

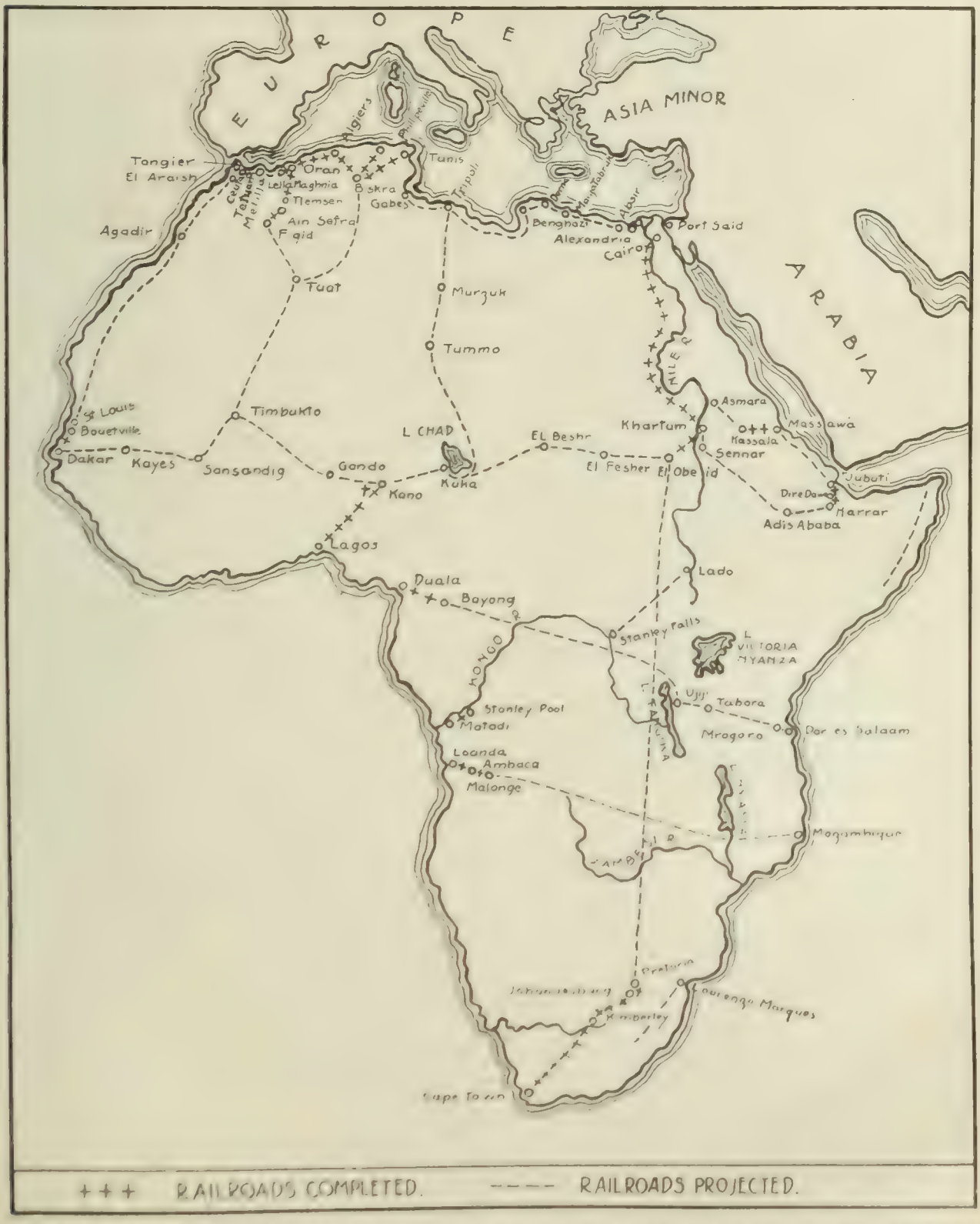
It was a flourishing period. The Romans had learned from their ancient enemy the art of agriculture, and laid the land under cultivation to an extent never reached before. They built roads, bridges and aqueducts. The old cities grew; Alexandria, Tripoli, Carthage, Cirta, Cæsarea and Tingis were fine centers of Greco-Roman culture. The nomads were taught how to live in villages; their villages soon became cities; the ruins of Timgad, "the African Pompei," and Thysdrus, with their temples, palaces, theaters and triumphal arches, show what could be accomplished even on the borders of the desert. To defend them against the inroads of nomadic tribes a chain of camps and fortresses, such as the famous Lambæsis, served. While in Egypt and Cyrene the Greek tongue retained its hold and was used by Clement and Origen, Plotinus, Hypatia and Synesius, Latin gradually won its way into the West, was taught in the academies, and spoken by Apuleius, Tertullian, and Cyprian, Arnobius, Lactantius and Augustine. Roman religion, whether pagan or Christian, was enforced by the state as rigidly as Roman law. In a moderated form this civilization continued under the Vandals (429-533) and the Byzantines (533-700).

Its downfall was due chiefly to two causes—the *latifundia* and the religious wars. Absentee landlords exploited the provinces thru their agents. The actual tillers of the soil were reduced to extreme poverty, and their ability to work the land properly diminished. At first the pagan government cruelly persecuted the Christians; then the Christians, the pagans; then the orthodox, the Donatists; then the Vandals, the orthodox; and lastly, the Greek Church, whatever remained of heresy. Thus the population was pauperized and depleted until it fell an easy prey to invasion.

The Arabs followed the Byzantines; Islam succeeded Christianity. This meant that Africa, in the course of time, would have a share in the civilization that was some centuries later the highest in the world. Fostat, Kairowan, Tlemsen, Fez and Marrakesh became the new centers of industry, learning and refinement. Jurists, historians, scientists and philosophers taught in the academies, and poets sang at courts. One religion and one law once more reigned

thruout North Africa. But politically this realm could not remain united. Damascus and Baghdad were too far off. Local dynasties arose in Fez, Kairowan and Egypt.

In the thirteenth century the heirs of the Roman empire began to appear in Africa. Philip Augustus of France failed to conquer Egypt, and Louis IX died in vain in Tunis in 1270. The time was not yet ripe. Henry the Navigator went down the coast of Morocco, and Spain subsequently took possession of Portugal's claims; but neither power had much to give. The expulsion of the Moors was avenged by an era of piracy which could not be checked by Louis XIV, and the Barbary States sank into




MAP OF AFRICA SHOWING THE PROPOSED RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONTINENT

barbarism. The Turks, who invaded Africa in 1517, could not permanently extend their power beyond Egypt and were not prepared to prevent the downward course.

Napoleon dreamed of restoring Latin Africa, but was successful only in Egypt, tho the fruits of his attempt were to be reaped by Great Britain. The conquest of Algiers was begun by France in 1830. It took fifty years to accomplish it, and in that time France was guilty of much cruelty and disregard for the rights of the natives, for which she has had to atone. Tunis was annexed in 1881. Such appropriation of territory can only be justified historically by work achieved for civilization. Judged by this test, France has proved her right. She has continued the work of Rome, and has done what Rome could not do. She has brought into Africa a superior civilization, more regardful of the rights of man, of the duties to the past, and of the sacredness of personal conviction.

As a result of the recent "conversations," Germany gives its consent to the establishment of a French protectorate over Morocco, and there is no reason to suppose that the nations of the world will demur against this solution of a vexed problem. Morocco ceases to be an independent state. In its relations to foreign nations it will be represented by France. A French governor-general will be prime minister, and Frenchmen will be appointed as the heads of all governmental departments. France will take care of the finances and protect the Moroccans abroad and Europeans in Morocco. The Sultan, shorn of his power, will be extricated from his debts and relieved of his responsibilities and opportunities for mischief. All disputes are to be submitted to the Hague tribunal. There are still the Amazighs on the Atlas slopes to reckon with and—Spain. With the former some fighting may be necessary, and with the latter some "conversations." The Spanish claims will no doubt be whittled down, and it would be no serious loss to any interest concerned if, by friendly agreement and suitable compensations, both the Rifian coast and the cities of Tangier, El Araish and El Kasr could be a part of the French protectorate.

Italy has now officially announced its annexation of the Tripolitaine and Cyrenaica. There were unquestionably serious grievances. Turkey's attitude towards foreigners, especially Italians, in these provinces was indefensible; and her reliance upon the jealousies of the Powers to allow the continuance of a régime of inefficiency and wrong was provoking. But there was no excuse for resorting to war. It can not be said that Italy had exhausted all peaceful means of securing redress merely by protests to the Turkish government, or that she was actually forced to begin hostilities. The matter should have been submitted to the Hague tribunal.

In the conduct of the war it is evident that the laws recognized by civilized nations as binding upon belligerents have been infringed by both parties. The defenders of their homes have resorted to desperate measures, drawn no line between combatants and non-combatants, broken the rules of which they never heard, and committed atrocities which they knew were reprehensible. Unimpeachable evidence also shows that the invaders, infuriated by a warfare to which they were not used, have acted with inexcusable cruelty, killed defenseless women and children, and ignored the rules of mercy in regard to the treatment of the wounded and dead of which they must have been cognizant. While not technically bound by the Hague declaration, Italy has not done well in being the first nation to introduce into the element just conquered by man's genius the horrors of war, having dropped projectiles from airships upon the oasis of Ainzara and in other places.

The prestige of the nation, the maintenance of its present government, the harmony of church and state, and the freshly awakened sense of a great national destiny will not permit a withdrawal. Italy will have to pay the penalty in blood and treasure during the pacification of these African lands, in continued and increased military burdens, and in social disturbances and difficult economic readjustments. As an essentially noble and progressive nation, she will also have to pay the penalty that humanity unfailingly exacts in justifying her occupation by work that shall

inure to the benefit, not only of Italy, but of the conquered provinces, and the world.

Since the outbreak of hostilities Turkey has acted with admirable restraint and dignity, indicating her willingness to arbitrate, appealing to the judgment of the Powers, and protecting the Italians within her borders. It is a pity that a generation which has earnestly endeavored to reform the national life should have to suffer such losses, endangering the continuance of the good work. It rightly appeals to the sympathy of mankind. But, however we may protest, with Ezekiel, against the old adage, "The fathers have eaten sour grapes and the children's teeth have been set on edge," no nation can cut itself loose from the consequences of its past, and Turkey has a long past of incompetence, stupidity and disregard for righteousness for which to atone. Except for the peril of a reaction and the encouragement of the greed of ambitious neighbors, the loss of the provinces will not be a serious one; and the world, which will be a gainer by a change of administration, should not be appealed to in vain for assistance in maintaining the autonomy of Turkey in a critical period of reconstruction.

The new Latin Africa has before it serious problems. It cannot follow the old Roman policy of simply defending the littoral by a chain of fortresses, for it has interests beyond the desert, political and economic. It must be a road builder on a larger scale than ancient Rome. The success of its historic mission depends largely upon the iron horse. Railroads have already been opened, and many more are planned. Some of them have been begun, others are only vaguely projected. The following are the most important:

1. The Tunis-Tangier line. This is already finished, so far as Lalla Maghnia, 44 miles west of Tlemsen, on the Moroccan border. Its completion from this point to Tangier depends upon the result of the coming "conversations" with Spain. If the Rifian coast remains Spanish, the line may go south to Tangier, which, no doubt will be French, and Spain will be free to construct branches from Melilla and Tetuan, and from Tetuan to Ceuta, tho the uncertainty of tenure may delay the work.

2. The Trans-Saharan line. There is a railroad from Ain Sefra to Figig, which is being pushed to Tuat. It is planned to connect this road with Tlemsen and Oran, and to extend it southward to Timbuktu. The already existing line from Philippeville to Biskra may also be continued to Tuat. There is no obstacle in this direction.

3. The Atlantic Shore line. Of this projected railroad only one part, from Dakar to Bouetville, opposite St. Louis, is finished. According to the plan, its northern terminus will be Tangier, and it will run thru El Araish, El Kasr and Agadir. Whether it will pass thru the Spanish Rio d'Oro will probably depend on the coming agreement with Spain. It will be of special value in shortening the sea route to South America. From Dakar steamships will then proceed directly to Pernambuco, in Brazil, which is to be connected by rail with Rio de Janeiro and Montevideo.

4. The Trans-Sudanese line. This is a projected road from Dakar to Kuka, on Lake Chad, and from there to El Obeid. It will run thru Kayes and Sansandig to Timbuktu, thru Gando and Kano to Kuka, and thru El Beshr and El Fesher to El Obeid. For the distance between Kuka and El Obeid an arrangement will have to be made between France and Great Britain.

5. The Lagos-Kano line. This road, running thru British Nigeria, is already completed, and will, according to the plan, be connected with the Trans-Sudanese road.

6. The Tripoli-Kuka line. The shortest road to Lake Chad is from Tripoli, and the project has already been broached for a new railway from Tripoli thru Sokna, Schbka, Murzuk, Tummo, Kawa and Dibbela to Kuka. South of Tummo the consent of France would have to be gained.

7. The Gabes-Alexandria line. This is only vaguely projected. The first parts likely to be constructed are those between Gabes and Tripoli, and Tripoli and Benghazi. A connecting line to Tunis would then, no doubt, be built by France. As Cyrenaica, once so wonderfully rich, is again developed, a road

will be necessary from Benghazi to Derna and Marza Tabruk. The connection of this town with Abu Sehn, Abukir and Alexandria will probably follow.

8. The German equatorial line. This road is finished from Hickory, opposite Duala, to Bayong. The recent cession by France of territory in Kamerun will make it possible to continue this road to the Kongo. Permission seems already to have been given for a line thru the Kongo Free State, connecting Kamerun with German East Africa. A railroad has been begun there, extending from Dar es Salaam to Mrogoro, whence it is to be continued to Ujiji by way of Tabora.

9. The Trans-Kongo line. From Matadi, where the Kongo ceases to be navigable, to the cataract district at Stanley Pool, a railroad runs for 260 miles. From here to Stanley Falls (980 miles) the river can again be navigated. By an agreement with Great Britain, Belgium has secured the right to construct this road thru the Lado Enclave to Lado, on the Nile. Here it will join the Cape-to-Cairo line, from which a branch will go to Suakim, at Berber. Thus a water-and-railway route will be provided from the mouth of the Kongo to the Red Sea.

10. The Portuguese Trans-African line. A railroad to be called the Royal Trans-African line was projected by the Portuguese Government some years ago. That will certainly not be the name given to it by the republic, if it is completed. It was intended to run from Loanda to Malonje and then thru the Kongo Free State, where it would join a road thru Portuguese East Africa to Mozambique. Only the section from Loanda to Ambaça was finished. A road has been planned and begun from Lourenzo Marques to Swazi Land and the Transvaal.

11. The Cape-to-Cairo line. A fine railroad is finished from Cape Town thru Kimberly, Johannesburg and Pretoria to Katanga, on the border of the Kongo Free State. The plan is to construct the line to El Obeid, south of Khartum, the present terminus of the railroad from Cairo. It is probable that concessions have already been given for the construction of the part of this railroad which lies in the territory of the Kongo Free State.

12. The Eretria-Somali line. From Massawa a railroad has been projected to run south to Jibuti, and another to run down the Italian Somali coast. The two would have to be connected by a line thru British Somali Land.

13. The Jibuti-Sennar line. There is a French line already finished from Jibuti to Dire Dawa, not far from Harrar. The road from Harrar to Adis Ababa, the capital of Abyssinia, is under construction. From here it may be continued thru Gondar to Sennar.

14. The Massawa-Khartum line. This road is finished from Massawa to Asmara. From here it will be continued to Kassala. Its further course has not yet been fully decided, but it is probable that it will go to Khartum.

It will be noticed that all of these lines go thru Latin territory. Portugal may not be able to finish her projected line, and is said to have abandoned temporarily her plan. Germany and Great Britain will certainly adhere to theirs. It is to be hoped that they will be satisfied with permission of transit without cession of territory. The neutrality of the Kongo Free State is of vital interest to humanity. The Powers guarantee the neutrality of Belgium, and Switzerland could not urge any reasonable objection against the extension of the number of guarantors. A measure should be proposed at the coming Hague Conference for a recognition by *all* the sovereign and independent states of the neutrality of such nations as wish to take advantage of this privileged position.

The Latin nations — France, Italy, Spain, Belgium and Portugal—as well as Great Britain and Germany, have two decided advantages over ancient Rome. They are dominated by the new force of democracy, whose temper is such that it will not permit the exploitation of the continent for the benefit of absentee landlords or private syndicates of trade. And these nations have no desire to force upon Africa a new religion. The principle of toleration will prevail and work toward a religious fellowship not based upon an officially preferred doctrine or cult.

They reckon ill who count the recent outburst of lawless resort to the sword, or to so-called "pacific penetration" by

the leave of one or two dangerous rivals, as a sign of diminished confidence in the better method of settling international difficulties. New questions are pressing forward for consideration at the next Hague conference, and the public sentiment of mankind will express itself more unmistakably in the near future than in the past. There are problems that cannot be adequately dealt with by the supreme court of the nations, and which call for the speedy establishment of an international parliament.

In the light of all history, and in full view of the present situation, without condoning the wrongs done or expecting immunity from their natural consequences, it is impossible not to look upon the development of a new Latin Africa as a step forward in the direction of a higher destiny.

ITHACA, N. Y.

# Kipling's Psychology

BY MARION C. SMITH

I saw an old cow grazing in a meadow by a stream;
Her mouth was full of grasses and her eyes were full of dream;
I was filled with apprehension as I watched her switching tail,
For Kipling says the female is more deadly than the male.
But the day was warm and sultry, and while gazing at the cow,
With a red bandanna handkerchief I wiped my heated brow,
And—presto!—came a raging bull, and drove me up a tree,
For the he-male of that species is more deadly than the she.

And when at last I got away, full well I used my legs;
I jumped a fence, and scared a hen who sat upon her eggs,
With cacklings wild she waddled off, I felt myself grow pale,
For I feared the fearsome female that's more deadly than the male!
But the cock came running up, with wrath and ruffles on his brow;
He saw another rooster, and he blamed him for the row;
And the way they made the feathers fly was terrible to see,
For the he-male of *that* species is more deadly than the she.

Then a frenzied turkey gobbler got mixed up in the fight,
And I turned to leave the barn-yard, when I saw a startling sight—
A wide-eyed, wondering nanny-goat—she really made me quail,
For I thought, suppose this female *should* be deadlier than the male!
So I tried to shoo her off, but I had reckoned without Bill,
Who galloped up, and butted in, and helped me down a hill;
More mussed up and discouraged then I felt I could not be,
For the he-male of that species is more deadly than the she.

Some sheep were feeding near me, and I caught the old ram's eye,
So I went and begged for shelter at a little house near by;
And there I saw a woman, and my courage 'gan to fail,
For here *was* Kipling's critter who's more deadly than the male;
But as she let me in, I heard a person raging 'round,
Whose intemperate actions filled me with astonishment profound,
And I fled before the aspect of Tim Sullivan O'Grady,
For the gentleman of the species was more deadly than the lady!

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.



# FAIRY OPERAS AND OTHERS



BY HENRY T. FINCK

AMERICANS are supposed to be much more interested in realism than in the realm of fancy, and most of us doubtless are; yet was not Edward MacDowell, our foremost composer, as romantic in his choice of subjects as any German poet? At the Metropolitan Opera House, last season, Humperdinck's "Königskinder" had eleven performances, or two more than even "The Girl of the Golden West," the sensational novelty by Puccini, who is at present, after Wagner, the most popular of all opera composers. Yet "Königskinder" is a fairy opera—not one of the Grimm or Andersen tales, but a story having so much of their style and atmosphere that it is difficult to differentiate.

There is in it a real fairy-tale witch, with a hut in the forest, and a flock of geese tended by a girl who is presumably a kidnapped princess. She has grown up without ever seeing a man. When the witch goes to gather poisonous herbs, and a prince comes along, the girl of course falls in love at sight. But she cannot flee with him, because of the witch's spell, and is therefore still in her clutches when a delegation of three men arrives. The realm has lost its king, and the three men have been sent from the town of Hellabrunn to consult the witch as to whom they are to choose as his successor. She replies: "Your king shall be whoever first enters your town-gate tomorrow on the stroke of twelve." When the time comes and the gate opens the astonished burghers of Hellabrunn behold the girl with her flock of geese, wearing a crown which the prince had left her. The prince is among the populace, unrecognized. He greets the goose-girl as queen, but the two are driven into the woods amid the derisive shouts of the Hellabrunners. After days of weary wandering in search of the prince's home they arrive at the witch's hut, now occupied by a woodcutter and a broommaker. On the verge of starvation the kingly children eat some of the witch's poisoned bread and die under a tree while the fast falling snow covers their bodies.

It might be said that the exceptional success of the opera based on this fairy tale was due in part to the popularity of Geraldine Farrar, who made of the goosegirl one of her most charming impersonations. But the story itself inspired her to her best efforts, as it had inspired the composer himself. That a large proportion of music-lovers are interested in fairy operas as such is further indicated by the lasting popularity of "Hänsel and Gretel," which has no Geraldine Farrar in its casts, altho, to be sure, Bella Alten is perfection itself as Gretel. This, too, is a story of children lost in the woods, entrapped by the witch who has a gingerbread house, but who is herself pushed into the oven she had heated to bake her latest captives.

That the New York public likes also the blood-and-thunder operas of the Italian "Verists" is shown by the lasting popularity of "I Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" given as a double bill—especially when Caruso is in the cast. For the most part, no doubt, these utterly diverse kinds of operas appeal to entirely different classes of hearers. It was, nevertheless, a happy thought on Conried's part to mingle these by giving one of each kind—"Hänsel and Gretel" and "I Pagliacci"—on the same evening, besides having special afternoon performances at popular prices of that fairy opera, for children.

Giulio Gatti-Casazza, the present manager, not only has followed Conried's good example, but he has borne witness to the local popularity of fairy operas by hunting for more of them. Kurt Schindler, the conductor of the MacDowell Chorus, who formerly was a pupil in Munich of Ludwig Thuille, called his attention to the fact that the Tyrolean composer had written an opera, "Lobetanz," which doubtless would appeal to the thousands of New Yorkers who have taken to their hearts "Hänsel and Gretel" and "Königskinder." Mr. Gatti-Casazza thereupon attended a performance of it in a German opera house and promptly wrote to Berlin to order for its New York production one of those artistic and sumptuous stage settings for which he has become famous. So eager, moreover, was he to place this novelty before the public that, contrary to all precedent, he produced it during the first week of this season. It was sung at the Saturday matinee to a crowded audience and was cordially applauded. Since then it has been sung repeatedly, and has achieved the distinction of keeping even boxholders in their seats until the curtain had fallen on the final scene.

While the plot of "Lobetanz" is not concerned with witches or supernatural incidents, the story nevertheless belongs in sentiment to the fairy-tale order. It was written by Otto Julius Bierbaum, well known in Germany as a poet and writer of fiction. His Lobetanz is a wandering fiddler who one summer day jumps over the fence of the royal garden and finds himself surrounded by a bevy of pretty blondes and brunets, who, after chiding him for intruding, tell him that the princess, who used to be so happy, has fallen into a mysterious state of melancholy. The king has, they continue, tried in vain to cheer her up by



THE POETIC GOOSE GIRL OF HUMPERDINCK'S OPERA

The part was [illegible] of the Metropolitan Opera Company. When Miss Farrar take curtain call [illegible] the Boston performances the [illegible] by Mr. Conried [illegible] Opera House [illegible] Engelbert Humperdinck, but that of [illegible] being the case in New York.

offering her anything her heart may desire, but in vain. As a final effort he has made arrangements for a rose festival, this very day, at which the court poets and singers are to try the power of music to heal wounded hearts. The girls cover Lobetanz's shabby clothes with roses, and he remains to see the procession, including the poets, the king and the princess. The pale princess takes her seat beside her father and the poets begin to sing in eager rivalry, the result being dire discord. Suddenly the sounds of a fiddle are heard, to the indignation of the court singers. The princess, however, begs the king to invite the fiddler to sing. Lobetanz comes forward and sings a song of love, recalling the happy day when he met her, a girl of sixteen, alone, and they exchanged kisses. The pale princess promptly faints away. "A sorcerer! Hang him!" cry the court poets, but Lobetanz makes his escape.

Once more, in the second act, he meets the princess alone. Seated on a high platform under a linden tree, they again exchange kisses and vows of love, but are suddenly interrupted by the king and his retinue coming thru the forest. This time Lobetanz is captured and hurried off to the prison, in which, when the curtain rises on the third act, we see him amid a number of culprits condemned to be hanged. They taunt him about his adventures with the princess. He retorts by singing them a grim ballad of death, to which they dance as well as their chains permit. Suddenly the wide door opens and the hangman, all in scarlet, appears to take Lobetanz to the gallows. The scene changes to a desolate plain, in the center of which is a gibbet, flanked on each side by a man in scarlet. In the dawning light the populace assemble to witness the hanging. King and judge arrive, with the hangman and the prisoner. The girls, all in mourning, follow, and at the end of the procession is the princess, who has never recovered from her swoon and lies on a bier as one dead. The judge reads the sentence and predicts that the death of Lobetanz will restore the princess. "How could my death mean life to her?" exclaims Lobetanz, and turning to the king, he begs permission to play once more. "I feel as if your child's life lay in my fiddle!" "Play!" cries the king, "and sing, and if she comes to life, you shall be my son." Hardly has the music begun when the princess sits up. The fiddling continues, and ere long all—king, hangman, judge and courtiers—are dancing to its merry tune. Lobetanz marries the princess, and "if they have not died since, they are living to this day," as the German fairy story usually concludes.

Possibly this merry ending had something to do with the favorable reception of Thuille's opera—so few modern operas end happily! The fine scenic effects accounted for something, too. In this respect Mr. Gatti-Casazza has revolutionized the Metropolitan; the shabby stage settings of the Grau regime are for the most part a thing of the past. The singers, headed by Gadski and Jadlowker, contributed their share to the success; but to the composer fell the chief honors, notwithstanding that the first two acts are on the whole rather dull. The fiddle music which has such a wonderful effect on the princess is commonplace. In the first act, the rose-girls sing a pleasing chorus; the efforts of the court singers have value from the realistic point of view; and the love song of Lobetanz is good. The second act has the merit of brevity and little else, altho Lobetanz's song has an attractive folk-tune character. The music assigned to the princess thruout these two acts is usually as anemic as she is herself.

Were it not for the third act, this opera would not have been kept alive in Germany or been produced here. With this act we enter an entirely different musical world; it does not seem as if it could have been penned by the same composer, so surprisingly does it contrast with the preceding acts by its vivacity, its forcefulness, its realism. To be sure, the situations are as unlike those of the first and second acts as unlike can be; but that does not account for the whole difference. The music of the third act is not only more alive, more highly colored, more elaborately constructed, but it has more invention, more ideas. Of the Wagnerian reminiscences which abound in the first and second acts there is very little. It is Thuille, pure and



THE SCAFFOLD SCENE IN "LOBETANZ"

The hero of Bantock's opera is a wandering fiddler, but a more youthful one than the Spielman of "Königskinder." In spite of the grotesque accessories of the scene, this opera ends like the best of fairy tales—that is the biggest "And so live modern operas end happily."

simple—a new note in the operatic gamut. Modern opera composers have means for expressing the grotesque and the gruesome of which those who wrote before Wagner, Liszt and Berlioz had no conception. In the dance of the chained prisoners Thuille uses the wooden clank of the xylophone, the rattle of the castanets, and the uncanny sounds of the muted horns and trumpets most effectively; while the brutal blare of the three trombones hurling their hollow chords as they stand near the gibbet strikes terror to the soul. In delicious contrast to this is the mellow music of the horns and strings which accompanies the procession that bears in the princess; and the final waltz of life and love brings the opera to a pleasing termination.

The next novelty at the Metropolitan is Leo Blech's "Versiegelt" ("Under Seal"), which is in one act and will probably be sung on the same evenings with "Lobetanz." Wolf-Ferrari's "Donne Curiose" will follow soon, with Geraldine Farrar in the principal rôle. Whether the "Cristoforo Colombo" of Franchetti will be produced seems doubtful, but the famous Russian opera, "Boris Godounoff," will probably be staged, altho it is difficult to see how it can succeed unless Chaliapine or Renaud is engaged for the all-important leading role. Among the promised revivals of operas not heard for some years, Mozart's "Don Giovanni," Boïto's "Mefistofele" and Rossini's "Wilhelm Tell" are of particular interest.

It must be said in behalf of the present manager and directors of the Metropolitan that they are doing more for the American composer than was ever before done for him. It is true that Victor Herbert's excellent opera, "Natoma," was not put on the Metropolitan stage

by Cutler Cleaves but by Dippel and his Chicago-Philadelphia company. But the New York company produced Converse's "Pipe of Desire" and would have staged Nevin's "Twilight" before the end of the last season had it not been found that it needed revising. It is in the repertory again, and in February or March those who are interested in home-made opera will have an opportunity to hear Horatio Parker's "Mona," the opera which received the $10,000 prize. Its libretto has already been published by Dodd, Mead & Co., as a separate book, while the Schirmers have printed the score, so that there will be plenty of opportunity to "study up" beforehand. Professor Parker is not of the Strauss-Reger school, so it will hardly be deemed necessary to issue also a guide to the themes of his opera.

Reginald de Koven, who undertook a few years ago to write a grand opera, has not yet done so, apparently, but he has been elected president of the National Society for the Promotion of Grand Opera in English. The chief object of this society (which would inspire more respect if its chief advocate were not a translator of librettos) seems to be to persuade the directors of the Metropolitan to sing foreign operas in English versions. This would degrade our institution to the level of foreign opera houses which are obliged to produce all operas in one language because they cannot afford to engage Italian singers for Italian operas, Germans for German operas, French for French operas. Most foreign vocalists would be hampered greatly if they had to sing in English, and it would take years and a congress of poets and composers to provide satisfactory translations. Those now available are entirely inadequate.

NEW YORK CITY.

# What Is Life?

BY PETER COOK

[The following article was sent to us as a comment on an editorial note in our issue of November 12 on an utterance by Professor Verworn, an exchange professor at Columbia University, in which he denied, from the side of science, the immortality of the soul. The present writer shows that altho he reaches the conclusions of materialistic philosophy, he reaches them from a quite opposite Monism.—EDITOR.]

IT would be difficult to mention a name of greater authority in his special department, that of cellular physiology, than Max Verworn, and he has made all the world his debtor in writing that masterly treatise on the "General Physiology of Life," which stands unsurpassed as an example of careful reasoning and lucid scientific exposition. It is safe to say there is no man living who knows more of the mysteries and secrets of nature hid away in the living organism than Professor Verworn, but it seems the American public wholly misunderstands him. He is being taken for a materialist, while the fact is, to put it bluntly, so far as his philosophy goes, Professor Verworn does not believe in matter at all. For him, the final reality consists of nothing but psychical elements: he is a Psychic Monist. I need only refer to the section on Psychomonism in the first chapter of his "Allgemeine Physiologie," pages 30 to 43, and will quote a few sentences:

"There is only one thing existing, that is the soul (Psyche)," p. 39; "Attributes of matter are merely concepts of the soul"; "Material phenomena are properly explained only by being reduced to their psychic elements," p. 41.

These fundamental conceptions underlie all that Verworn says, and since the American public is not over familiar with this sort of philosophy, it is no wonder he is misunderstood. To the question of the editor of THE INDEPENDENT about "mechanistic force in-

herent in atoms," as explanatory of life-phenomena, Professor Verworn doubtless would answer that there is no mechanistic force at all, for he says, page 43, an "atom is not an element of reality, but a complicated concept" [of the soul.] It is strange, then, that he should be accused of trying to get "rid of the invisible soul" when that is the only thing which he admits as the final reality.

It is true Professor Verworn has always been an opponent of vitalistic theories, but largely because in his philosophy he has no room for an ultimate distinction between matter and soul. He resolves all attributes of matter into concepts or elements of soul. It is hardly the Christian theologian, but rather the chemist and physicist, that will have his final quarrel with him.

Such a monistic philosophy, it seems to me, should be very welcome to the theologians, for it is just as easy to draw conclusions from it, the exact opposite of Professor Verworn's. If the only actual existence there is, is the soul, it should not be difficult to prove all sorts of immortalities, but Professor Verworn is a scientist and does not draw such tempting inferences, he prefers the sourer grapes.

On the other hand, however, it is true, Professor Verworn cannot be taken as a complete representative of modern scientific views. In a way he must be classed with the camp that would identify life with organic chemistry and this camp is losing ground in common with the adherents of the older Darwinian theories of evolution. With the waning faith of scientific men in the all-sufficiency of these older evolutionary views, there is something of a return to vitalism, but it is of a different sort from that of Haller or Johannes Müller. To scientific men today life is a greater mystery than it ever has been to mankind in the history of the world. All the new knowledge which the scientific laboratories have brought us has simply shown us how insufficient and utterly untenable all our theories concerning life are. We admit its existence as a reality, but we have not an adjective to qualify it. We know it is not a force in any ordinary sense of the term. It cannot be weighed or measured in footpounds, it is not an energy, exerts no pressure, cannot be converted into anything else, has no dimensions and no mass. It is not a chemical affinity. It is mere illusion to regard it as ever so tenuous an emanation of matter. It adds no new quality to any atom or molecule. It cannot abrogate, change or oppose any chemical or physical law. Yet it guides and directs both chemical and physical forces, exhibits purpose and will and in its higher spheres also sensation and consciousness. It is a pointblank contradiction and very nearly a philosophical impossibility in scientific systems. What is it?

# Suppose

BY WALTER KELLEY MORLEY

Suppose the blossoms heaped upon men's biers
Were strewn along the highways of their life;
Suppose the praises chanted in dead ears
Were whispered tenderly in hours of strife;
Suppose the hearts, that pour their bitter tears
Upon our graves, had lent their strength in years
When just one heart could turn a losing fight,
And make us strong by Love's supernal might;
Suppose! Only suppose!

# Journalism in Japan and America

BY HAMILTON HOLT

[Mr. Holt, our managing editor, has been journeying during the last four months thru Japan, Korea and Manchuria in company with Mr. Lindsay Russell, president of the Japan Society of New York. On November 11 a dinner was given in their honor at Tokyo by the International Press Association, an organization of the leading Japanese and foreign journalists of the capital. We herewith publish the substance of Mr. Holt's remarks.—EDITOR.]

As international friendship and trade depend upon the amount of accurate knowledge nations have of one another, it follows that the press, upon which the diffusion of intelligence most largely depends, is the most powerful agency in existence for promoting good relations and international peace.

But how can the peoples of any two countries understand each other—or, to be specific, how can the peoples of Japan and America understand each other—if Japanese journalists are ignorant of America and American journalists are ignorant of Japan?

In the United States we have about 2,500 daily papers, over 15,000 weeklies, and nearly 3,000 monthlies. Yet I doubt if there is a single one of the editors of these journals who can read Japanese and very, very few who have ever visited Japan. An exceedingly small number of American papers have a Japanese news service, tho much too brief and bare. Fewer still have special correspondents in Japan or print occasional articles about things Japanese. But even these journals have no knowledge of Japan based on any special or personal study of their responsible editors.

Is it such a wonder, then, that when a misunderstanding arises, erroneous opinions about Japan, intentional and unintentional, are rife, and false public sentiment is engendered in America that does incalculable damage to our good relations?

In Japan, while many of your editors and reporters speak and read English fluently, and are therefore much better qualified to form correct opinions of America than our journalists are of Japan, I understand that your press service from America is even more inadequate than is ours from Japan. I am told you spend less than $13,000 a year on your news service and only $8,000 or $9,000 a year on your special correspondents, some of whom send you quite inferior matter from an American point of view. Your correspondents in the United States who are Japanese often do not understand sufficiently American conditions or the standing of our papers. Thus when a yellow journal in San Francisco publishes a slander about the Japanese, your correspondent at once cables it as representing the sentiment of California, if not of the entire American continent.

Not only should you have better informed correspondents in the United States, but you might well consider the advisability of spending more money on your news service. News service and special correspondence perform entirely different functions in a newspaper. The news-gatherer cannot or should not color his dispatches with opinions and interpretations. The special correspondent, on the other hand, is expected to be an expounder rather than a reporter. As it takes a month, however, before his words can be read across the Pacific, there is always the danger that what he says may become stale. If you could see your way to improve the quality of your special correspondence and at the same time increase the quantity of your cabled news, I think in the course of a reasonably short time it would have not only a very good effect on the public opinion of Japan in respect to America, but it would also prove a profitable money investment.

In the United States I do not expect that our editors can be prevailed upon to learn Japanese. But it is quite possible that all our leading journals may be made to realize the importance of im-

proving their Japanese news service and of printing more reliable material about Japan. If they could be furnished, say once a week, with an abstract in English of the more important editorials in the current Japanese press, and given such other printed matter as year books, digests of trade and commerce, a publicity campaign could be carried on with every expectation of most gratifying results. With proper financing the Japan Society of New York, or the Oriental Information Agency, or some other specially created organization composed of distinguished Americans and Japanese, whose names would be a guarantee of the quality and impartiality of the service to be rendered, could easily supervise such a bureau of Japanese information, and the American editors would welcome its advent, and use the material it furnished, just as far as it had the ability to meet American newspaper needs and conditions.

But the greatest thing of all at the present moment to promote good relations between Japan and America would be, in my opinion, an exchange of visits of very distinguished American and Japanese journalists, traveling either in groups or individually, as may seem best. Suppose the editors or proprietors of say the thirty leading daily, weekly and monthly organs of American public opinion were selected to come to Japan next year and make you a three or four months' visit, and then the following year a number of Japanese journalists—you would know how many—should be sent to the United States, is there any doubt as to the almost incalculable effect such an exchange would have on the good relations of our two countries, to say nothing of on the editors themselves.

Such visits would probably cost more money than the editors could well pay out of their own purses, for editors in America are not all as rich as Mr. Pulitzer, however wealthy they may be in Japan. Some of you may have heard of the American editor about to go to Europe who was asked by the publisher how he would like to have his salary sent him, and the editor replied, "In postage stamps."

The financial aspects of the matter might well engage the attention of the peace societies and commercial organizations of Japan and America, who, no doubt, could find ways and means to carry it into effect.

A suggestion that I have met with here in several quarters is that the law of libel should be extended so as to prevent the publication of false news and rumors calculated to create ill-feeling and unrest. There seems to be no doubt that there is persistently and frequently promulgated in widely read newspapers both here and in America so-called "foreign" news, fabricated for the purpose of political intrigue, class interest or mere financial profit. Such "forged" news poisons the hearts and minds of people against people and is calculated to lead to disastrous consequences. Suppose a paper that had libeled a friendly Power was brought into court and made to divulge the name of its foreign correspondent who sent the offensive news as well as the editor responsible for its publication, and had to print on the front page in large type the verdict of the court, would not nearly all this slandering of nations by foreign papers cease, and a great step toward the prevention of international misunderstanding, enmity and even war be taken?

While in full sympathy with the main purposes of this interesting suggestion, I think there are some practical difficulties in the way of its adoption, at least as far as my country is concerned. It is true that the United States Congress could enact an international libel law applicable to papers having an interstate circulation, tho such a thing has never been done. Our libel laws have always been made by the separate States and not by the Federal Government. It is almost inconceivable that our forty-six State Legislatures, or any considerable fraction of them, could be made to agree upon any one law.

Then you must remember that the yellow journals—and not all of them, either—are about the only papers in America who libel Japan. By far the great majority of American publications are as sincerely warm in their friendship for you as they were when they universally supported the cause of Japan in the Russo-Japanese War.

Our yellow papers are issued and sold

in many daily editions. We have "Night Special Editions" published before 10 o'clock in the morning. All these editions are sold on the streets by newsboys, and not by subscription, as is generally the case in Japan. They will not be purchased unless it is announced in red ink, in type four inches deep across the page, that a sea serpent 1,000 feet long was seen in New York harbor, or that the French women are refusing to bear any more children, or that Japan is preparing to land 500,000 troops in California and fly over the Rocky Mountains in aeroplanes to seize the rice fields of Louisiana. All these stories are more interesting to read about than our proposed humdrum arbitration treaties with England and France, or the dry statistics of the import trade in Japanese silk.

I am far from making any wholesale condemnation of the yellow press. It champions the masses as no other papers do. It frequently forces reforms from selfish politicians and the privileged classes which all right-minded men agree ought to be granted. On the other hand, the yellow press appeals to the baser passions of the populace, and as far as international relations are concerned, it instils in the popular mind a pseudo-patriotism which is little less than national self-conceit. The yellow press always urges a big and ever bigger navy to avenge supposed insults. Of course, some rival power is only waiting a favorable opportunity to pounce on us. Fifteen years ago it was England. Ten years ago it was Germany. Now it is Japan. Shortly Japan will be forgotten and then doubtless we shall be warned to defend our hearthstones from our old and tried friend France.

The danger is not so much from the utterances of after all a comparatively few yellow papers as from the fact that the other papers have not the necessary knowledge of Japan to correct all these slanders.

I am happy to tell you, however, that the yellow press in America has already reached its zenith. We now are witnessing a positive reaction against it. Tho it still wields great power thru its wide appeal to the masses, it is losing its prestige as a moral and political force, and that presages the dawn of a better day in American journalism as well as in international relations.

I have spoken of conditions prevailing in the press of America as far as Japan is concerned. Perhaps you will expect me to say something about the Japanese press. As I do not read or speak Japanese, I can make no personal comparisons of the press here and at home, and I am quite unwilling to offer you any second-hand opinions.

Your foreign press, however—at least that which is written in English—I have read with much interest and some care. I think the news in your foreign press is well proportioned, the reading matter excellently written, and the editorials exceptionally clever. On the other hand, the attitude of some of these papers is too often characterized by a lack of courtesy and a plethora of hypercriticism, which I cannot but believe has tended to foment and maintain international misunderstanding and ill will. Please do not misunderstand me. I have no fault to find with the attitude of these foreign papers which feel it necessary to criticise the Japanese Government. A critical press is a good thing for any government, and I see no reason why Japan should expect or desire to be an exception. What I refer to is its wearisome controversy over editorial statements in rival papers, such as American editors used to regale their readers with thirty or forty years ago, and in general making mountains out of molehills. Still, I am told that conditions in these respects were much worse in the past than they are now, so perhaps the balance is on the bright side after all.

In conclusion let me congratulate you on having formed in this city an International Press Association. We have press clubs in many cities in America. But I believe we have as yet no international organization of journalists. The surest way for the press anywhere to work together for the common good is for the journalists to become personally acquainted. It is only when we do not know men that we distrust them and impute to them wrong motives.

This association, then, should do a great deal of good in Japan and thruout the world. The foreign journalists will learn here from their Japanese col-

leagues the truth about Japan, and the Japanese journalists in turn can depend upon their foreign brothers to give them correct information about events in Europe and America.

I trust the association will grow in prestige and power until it has its own well-equipped clubhouse and is universally recognized as standing for all that is best in the journalism of Japan and the Far East.

NEW YORK CITY.

# An Answer to Dr. Sheldon

BY LUCIUS F. C. GARVIN

[We have received many answers from our readers to the recent article by Rev. Charles M. Sheldon. We print the following communication from Ex-Governor Garvin, of Rhode Island, who has devoted his time, when not engaged in politics, to the study and practice of medicine.—EDITOR.]

TO every "Why?" enumerated by Rev. Charles M. Sheldon in THE INDEPENDENT for November 23 there is some answer. Perhaps not all of them can be answered completely and satisfactorily. I shall only deal with those which relate to physicians and druggists.

One of his queries is, Why is it that a consulting doctor, when afterwards called up by telephone, refuses to answer the questions put to him by the husband of the patient?

A physician in consultation, altho called in the interest of the sick person, is the guest of the attending physician. Any advice which he has to give as to treatment is directed to the attending physician. In accordance with our code of ethics the opinion of the consulting physician, both concerning treatment and the nature of the malady, must be given in the presence of his host.

The reason for this provision of the code is not hard to understand. It is assumed that the family has confidence in its regular physician, or he would not be employed. Hence any information concerning the patient desired by the head of the family, who may be absent at the time of the consultation, is properly received thru the host rather than thru the guest. Comment upon a case, additional to that given at the time of the consultation and in the presence of the family physician, may easily cause trouble both between the physicians and between the attending physician and the family.

As to the income of physicians, surgeons and clergymen, the question is asked by Mr. Sheldon, "Why" that of the last is smallest of the three.

The average income of clergymen is found to be about $600. I have never seen that of physicians and surgeons stated, and indeed it is difficult to arrive at, since medical men have a fee system instead of a salary. Men at the top of the profession get large fees, especially the surgeons, but the average income of all is probably not much in excess of that received by ministers. It is estimated that practitioners of medicine and of dentistry get paid for not more than two-thirds of the work which they perform.

To the "Why" of charges made by druggists for the putting up of prescriptions, an answer may be found which possesses some weight. Pharmacists who fill prescriptions are obliged to keep in stock a large number of drugs, many of them expensive, and, all told, at a very considerable outlay. At least one person employed must be qualified for the business and paid a fair salary. Furthermore, every prescription filled means responsibility, and sometimes the ingredients cost the dealer many times five cents.

LONSDALE, R. I.

# Literature

## Chesterton in Many Moods

The rapidity with which new books by Chesterton accumulate on the shelf of a reviewer gives grounds for the suspicion that he is a syndicate. Surely no one man, however large, could turn out so much and so varied work as he does. But, on the other hand, is there any man capable of serving as Chesterton's proxy? Doubtless it would be easy to imitate his tricks of style, but certainly not to equal his ingenuity in discovering novel points of view and his fertility in the invention of striking illustrations. Who else can mingle superficialities and profundities, absurdities and sublimities in such inextricably delightful confusion?

Who else, for example, would use the detective story as a medium for the conveyance of philosophical and moral lessons? That is what he did in "The Man Who Was Thursday," and now his theories of life appear under a new and much more subtle guise in *The Innocence of Father Brown*.[1] The little, quiet, gray-eyed priest, with his air of guileless simplicity, outrivals the feats of Old Sleuth and Sherlock Holmes, for he is a true expert in criminology, trained by years in the confessional, wherein every penitent is a teacher. Chesterton's method in these stories is much the same as he employs in his essays; that is, he piles up paradoxical impossibilities, and then by some simple expedient resolves them into apparent reasonableness. The author's obvious enjoyment of his own ingenuity adds to the reader's delight. It would be interesting to know whether he has in mind the solution when he lays out the plot or whether he is not playing a game with himself, like jackstraws, pitting his skill as a disentangler against a muddle of his own making.

But Chesterton, not content with his success in journalism, biography, literary criticism and fiction, longs for other worlds to conquer. He aspires to nothing less than a national epic, and in *The Ballad of the White Horse*[2] he tells a tale of the ancient fight for Christian civilization against heathen nihilism. Now, when an Englishman takes to writing poetry about Arthur or Alfred we naturally surmise that he has his eye on the laurel. The recent revival of patriotic poetry in England insures that there will be no lack of worthy candidates when the next vacancy occurs, whichever party may be in power at the time. Matched against Kipling's imperialistic verse we have, for instance, this ballad written by a "Little Englander" if there ever was one. When Alfred in his retirement among the marshes of Athelney is called upon to drive the Danes from England, he replies:

> "When all philosophies shall fail,
> This word alone shall fit;
> That a sage feels too small for life,
> And a fool too large for it.
>
> "Asia and all imperial plains
> Are too little for a fool;
> But for one man whose eyes can see,
> The little island of Athelney
> Is too large a land to rule."

For Chesterton is not "an idle singer of an empty day," as Morris called himself. He digs up the dust of one of the "seven sunken Englands," not in an antiquarian mood, but in the true spirit of an ancient bard, to inspire us to present-day conflicts. Tho his verse is uneven in tone as well as meter, and his stanzas are apt to limp in their last lines, he has many striking images and unforgetable phrases. The Danes of our day against whom he would have us take up arms are the Neo-pagans, whose pessimism and amoralism are professedly based on scientific heredity and determinism. King Alfred, in his vision before his last great fight, even goes so far as to designate their books by name, a remarkable instance of prophetic insight.

[1] The Innocence of Father Brown. *By G. K. Chesterton.* New York: John Lane Company. $1.30

[2] The Ballad of the White Horse. *By G. K. Chesterton.* New York: John Lane Company. $1.25.

"By terror and the cruel tales
Of curse in bone and kin,
By weird and weakness winning,
Accursed from the beginning,
By detail of the sinning
And denial of the sin;

"By God and man dishonored,
By death and life made vain,
Know ye the old barbarian,
The barbarian come again—

"When is great talk of trend and tide,
And wisdom and destiny,
Hail that undying heathen
That is sadder than the sea."

Traces of his interest in Alfred may be seen in several of the essays republished in *Alarms and Discursions*;[3] for example, "A Romance of the Marshes," that embattled island in the Parrett where King Alfred held his last fort against invaders "in that war that nearly washed us as far from civilization as the Solomon Islands"; "The White Horses" of Salisbury Plain, and "Ethandune," the scene of Alfred's victory, which can be located nowhere, "and yet but for this doubtful thing you would have probably no *Daily News* on Saturday and certainly no church on Sunday." Alfred, he says, "was defeated by the barbarians again and again; he defeated the barbarians again and again; but his victories were almost as vain as his defeats. Fortunately, he did not believe in the Time Spirit or the Trend of Things, or any such modern rubbish, and therefore kept pegging away." It is impossible to specify all the other essays contained in this volume. The most characteristic, that is to say the best of them, are "Gargoyles," "The Anarchist," "The Sentimentalist" and "The Three Kinds of Men."

Chesterton is most effective, like medicines, when taken in small doses and at intervals. For that reason, pocket editions of his writings are desirable, such as *Five Types*,[4] a little thin volume with pictures pasted in and containing essays on Byron, Pope, Stevenson, Rostand and Charles II, a selection from "Twelve Types."

The large volume of *Criticisms and Appreciations of Dickens*[5] is composed of his prefaces to the separate books of Dickens. Altho not so important a piece of work as Chesterton's biography of Dickens, they are well worth bringing together in this form, because they form not only a brilliant piece of literary interpretation, but because they show that it is possible to write prefaces to the classics which will increase the desire to read the book instead of dampening one's ardor at the start with a mass of dry and trivial details of the author's life and environment. Chesterton has the first requisite of a good introducer, an enthusiasm for his subject and a belief in the importance of his message for the times in which we live. His comparison of Dickens and Thackeray, if not quite fair, has at least sufficient point to suggest thought.

"Thackeray has become classical; but Dickens has done more; he has remained modern."

"There was a painful moment (somewhere about the eighties) when we watched anxiously to see whether Dickens was fading from the modern world. We have watched a little longer, and with great relief we begin to realize that it is the modern world that is fading. All that universe of ranks and respectabilities in comparison with which Dickens was called a caricaturist, all that Victorian universe in which he seemed vulgar—all that is itself—breaking up like a cloud-land. And only the caricatures of Dickens remain like things carved in stone."

But whether his medium is fiction, criticism or editorial, Chesterton is always a moralist, differing, however, from most moralists in that he is never prosy and never directs his preachments at obsolete evils and deceased sinners. He is, therefore, a man worth listening to, and few writers of today have a wider audience.

EDWIN E. SLOSSON.

**The Cage.** By Harold Begbie. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.20.

"Becky Sharp said it was easy to be virtuous on ten thousand a year: Christ said it was impossible." Mr. Begbie quotes the above sentence twice in his new novel, *The Cage*, but in his attitude toward divorce, which is the theme of the book, he repudiates the teaching of Christ on the subject, taking the extreme view that divorce is not justifiable even under circumstances of unusual hardship. Anne Peyton finds herself at nineteen the wife of a man both drunken and

dissolute. When her life becomes intolerable she leaves him and lives quietly and not unhappily with her grandmother, who is a remarkable and wholesome personality. Years later, the husband reforms his bad habits thru the influence of Christian Science, and sends for his wife. That is a bold outline of the story. The point is that there is not a particle of love for him left in his wife's heart; there are no children to be considered; she has learned to love a man who has always been noble, pure of mind and clean of life; she does not think of marrying him, but wishes his friendship and to live out her life in peace. Yet the Canon who advises her, and the author himself, approve her return to her husband, "to save his soul and hers"; the acceptation of life's "inevitable sorrow" is urged upon Anne. If it were "sorrow" alone, her mentors would be right, but they appear to ignore the spiritual degradation of a loveless marriage. Many will disagree with Harold Begbie's extreme view, which is, of course, that of the Churchman, not so certainly that of Christ; but it is a tonic, bitter and bracing, after the malarial novels that take the other extreme of easy divorce for any trifling cause.

**Social Forces in American History.** By A. M. Simons. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

It is too early to say whether the true interpretation of modern industrial society is to be along the lines of "insurgency" or socialism. These are certainly the two most active propagandas of today, and their adherents are equally clear and sure in the analysis of society to which their theories lead them. We have here an interpretation of American history from the pen of a professional socialist, half-trained in Professor Turner's theories of the West and Professor Commons's doctrines of industrialism. It is interesting, inaccurate and biased. With rare success, the author has selected exceptional and unusual incidents, upon which he has based his thesis of the upward struggle of mankind against the grasping capitalist. The book is full of the lingo of socialism, used, as so often is the case, in place of fact or argument. Occasionally his descriptions, tho adverse, are happy. We have enjoyed his comment upon the decade of the Centennial:

"It was the time when the American dollarocracy of beef, pills, soap, oil, or railroads became the worldwide synonym for the parvenu and the upstart. In literature it produced the cheap, wood-pulp, sensational daily, the New York *Ledger* type of magazine, the dime novel, and the works of Mary J. Holmes, Laura Jean Libbey, and 'The Duchess.' In industry its dominant figures were J. Gould and Jim Fiske. In politics it evolved the 'machine,' the ward heeler, and the political boss, with Tweed as the finished sample. Its religious life found expression in sensational revivals upon the one hand, and a cheap negative atheism upon the other. In public architecture it erected the hideous piles that now disfigure our cities, and for private homes it added the type of the 'Queen Anne front' and the 'Mary Ann back.' Its triumphs in sculpture were the bronze and cast-iron dogs with which the millionaire decorated his front lawn. It moved forward to the music of Moody and Sankey hymns and ragtime bands, while its one contribution to the pictorial art of the world was the chromo."

Were it not that he takes this sort of thing seriously, we should appreciate it as satire. If socialism is ever to receive a solid historical setting in America, its history must be based on facts less distorted than these. No writer can have permanent value who can say and believe that "the organic law of this nation was formulated in secret session by a body called into existence by a conspiratory trick, and was forced upon a disfranchised people by means of a dishonest apportionment in order that the interests of a small body of wealthy rulers might be served."

**Statesmen of the Old South, or From Radicalism to Conservative Revolt.** By William E. Dodd. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

We have come to expect graceful and illuminating biography from the pen of Professor Dodd, and this little volume justifies our confidence. None of the young Southern historians has an easier pen or a keener insight into the section whose history he has made known. Composed as popular lectures, these essays on Thomas Jefferson, John C. Calhoun and Jefferson Davis contain much of interest to the general reader. They are non-technical and entertaining, and ought to be read by citizens who want to know what the new South thinks of the old.

**The Kingdom and The Messiah.** By E. F. Scott, D. D., Professor of New Testament Literature in Queen's University, Kingston, Canada. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

The relation of Jesus's thought and teaching to the apocalyptic views current in his time is one of the most intricate and difficult problems in present day New Testament investigations. Professor Scott has singled out the two cardinal apocalyptic ideas of the kingdom of God and the Messiah, and after tracing in outline the course of their development in the Old Testament and the later Jewish literature has considered at length the attitude and teaching of Jesus in reference to them. He adopts a modified eschatological view, holding that the apocalyptic hope supplied Jesus with the basis and framework for His spiritual teaching and that some of His rules of conduct were meant only for the short period which would elapse before the establishment of the kingdom. But Jesus, according to Professor Scott, differed from the apocalyptists in looking not for the destruction of this present world, but for its absorption to a large extent by the new kingdom which was near at hand. The author thinks that the consciousness of His Messiahship gradually took possession of Jesus's mind until he fully identified himself with the traditional Messianic deliverer and expected to be the head of the kingdom which was soon and suddenly to be ushered in. In arriving at this conviction, however, Jesus modified the Messianic conception by transfusing it with His own lofty spirit. The conclusion of Professor Scott is that the apocalyptic elements in the Gospels form but the shell or necessary media for the transmission of Jesus's message, which is the real kernel of Christian faith and has a truth and validity of its own not at all dependent on the accidents of revelation. The book is moderate and reverent in tone, and furnishes many sidelights on the interpretation of the Gospel narrative and teaching. Every chapter is marked by broad scholarship, clear expression and good judgment. The whole subject is presented in a worthy and untechnical way that invites the consideration of the candid reader.

## Literary Notes

....*Chundra Lela,* by Rev. Z. F. Griffin, is the story of a Hindu devotee who afterward became a Christian missionary. The record of her early experiences is given almost entirely in her own language. (The Griffith & Rowland Press; 50 cents).

....A discriminating and frank discussion of the questions involved will be found in *The Moral Condition and Development of the Child* (Doran; 75 cents), by W. A. Wright, Ph. D., D. D. The matter is handled in a fresh way and the style is brisk and attractive.

....Choice selections from the spoken and written words of Robert Collyer have been made by Imogen Clark and put into the form of *Thoughts for Daily Living* (Boston: Am. Unitarian Association; $1). Both the contents and the cover suggest its appropriateness for a religious gift book.

....Those interested in the movement for Commission Government in American Cities should see the November number of the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (Philadelphia; $1) which contains within its 300 pages 29 articles on principles, plans, problems, results and objections.

....The author of "Brain and Personality," Dr. William H. Thomson has supplied much food for religious thought in his new book on *Life, Death and Immortality* (Funk & Wagnalls; $1) in which he considers some of the great mysteries from the standpoint of a man of science. His conclusions will be a support to faith.

....The literature of the United States will be taught for the first time in South America at the University of San Marcos, at Lima, Peru, said to be the first established university of the New World. That institution has included it in its curriculum for the ensuing scholastic year, according to a report from Consul General William H. Robertson at Callao to the State Department.

....From the Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan's rapid pen come three new volumes which will interest many readers. Another installment of *The Analyzed Bible* is added to the volumes already published in that series, treating in analytical fashion the *Book of Genesis* ($1). Two volumes are at hand in the series of *Living Messages*, which set forth the truths of the Bible in a synthetical way. *Genesis to Esther* and *Job to Malachi* (each $1) cover the Old Testament, and present the gist of the messages of these books in sermonic form. (Revell.)

[illegible] addresses which Canon Henson delivered before non-conformist assemblies last spring on phases of Christian union are now published with an Introduction and some sermons on the same subject in a small volume entitled *The Road to Unity* (Doran, 75 cents). Canon Henson hopes for better things thru mutual understanding and appreciation.

....Prof. Hugh Black has added a fourth volume to his Friendship Series, dealing with the subject of *Happiness* (Revell; $1.50). Like his previous books, it is characterized by a pleasing style, cheerful tone and religious outlook. Professor Black has sought with much success to put his philosophy of life into the terms of daily experience and allow it to be tested by the many instead of judged by the few.

....*The Marriage Portion*, by H. A. Mitchell Keays (Small, Maynard; $1.35), like the writer's former novel, "The Road to Damascus," is a story of the romantic side of faculty life. The professors, their wives, daughters and sweethearts, are human, "all too human" as here depicted, and surprisingly unmoral persons. We had thought that most of the professorial group were swayed by convention, but in *The Marriage Portion* conventionality seems a discarded cloak.

....The first part of II Corinthians contains Paul's conception and defense of his apostleship, and is thus the most elaborate biblical discussion of the principles, motives and ideals which are involved in the Gospel ministry. Prof. A. T. Robertson, of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary has elucidated these chapters and applied Paul's lofty interpretation of his mission to the problems of the preacher today in a book of encouragement and good cheer entitled *The Glory of the Ministry* (Revell; $1.25). Dr. Robertson writes with large sympathy for the men who face trying conditions in the ministry of the present time, but he believes that it is quite possible for the true preacher to participate in Paul's exultation and joy.

....The George H. Doran Company is issuing a series of theological works in uniform style at the very moderate price per volume indicated in the title, *Dollar Library*. The list comprises books by various well known theological writers which have proved to be of more than temporary value in directing religious thoughts. We have already received Fairbairn's *Philosophy of the Christian Religion*, Brace's *Gesta Christi*, and two of the earlier books of the late Prof. A. B. Bruce, *The Training of the Twelve* and *The Parabolic Teaching of Christ*. Other volumes are promised in the near future.

## Pebbles

MAN is the only creature endowed with a soul and a face, with the option of saving whichever he likes.—*Puck.*

"DOES your wife want a vote?"
"She wants two," replied Mr. Meekton; "mine and hers."—*Washington Star.*

"Is this fresh air experiment of yours a tentative one?"
"Quite so. I'm camping out."—*Baltimore American.*

KNICKER—What influenced your son in his choice of a college?
Bocker—He picked the one whose yell was best suited to his voice.—*Yale Record.*

"YES," remarked the telephone girl as she gazed out at the waves and wondered what their number was, "I am connected with the best families in our city."—*Catholic Universe.*

WE read of one man who was mistaken for a woodchuck and shot. There is one thing in favor of mushroom hunting—an innocent bystander is in no danger of being mistaken for a toadstool.—*Toledo Blade.*

"SHINE yer boots, sir?"
"No!" snapped the man.
"Shine 'em so's yer can see yer face in 'em," urged the bootblack.
"No, I tell you!"
"Coward!" hissed the bootblack.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

PEMMICANIZED POEMS.

### The Iliad.

BY MR. HOMER.

The verb "pemmicanize" derives from the noun pemmican, and means "to reduce to pemmican"; and pemmican means—Odd, isn't it? Almost everybody owns a dictionary.

Helen, knitting, rolls her eyes;
Paris, naughty, cops the prize.
"Here the gossips will betray us;
Skip and sting old Menelaus."

Awful scandal to the Greeks;
Menelaus vengeance seeks;
Loudly holler hoi polloi;
Boats set out to conquer Troy.

Gods mix in and ten years spent;
Much artistic temperament;
Agamemnon bokoo say,
Takes Achilles' girl away.

Hector gets a dirty deal;
Arrow in Achilles' heel;
Gents get cloven to the chine;
Rough house all along the line.

Old Cassandra prophesies,
Doesn't get a single rise;
Alternating gloom and joy;
Curtain cue: A horse on Troy.

*Chicago Tribune.*

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## The Peace Treaties

It is expected that the Senate will take up for consideration, the second week in January, the peace treaties negotiated by President Taft with England and France. Will the Senate ratify or reject them? This is the most important question now before the American people.

The majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations, headed by Senator Lodge, has reported against the provision in the treaties in which the question as to whether a given dispute is "justiciable" or not may be referred to the commission of inquiry for arbitration. They do this on the ground that such a provision is "unconstitutional" and "breeds war."

The argument that this provision is "unconstitutional" is specious for the following reasons: The Constitution provides that the President "shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur." That power is absolute, and without qualification or reserve, except that it must not otherwise infringe upon the Constitution. No Senator contends that the treaties make any such infringement. Therefore the Senate can ratify a treaty referring any or all questions to arbitration. Tho they have never yet sanctioned a treaty of absolutely unlimited arbitration, because no President has yet submitted one to them, they have the right to do so whenever the proposition is submitted. They have, however, sanctioned some twenty-three treaties with our sister nations in which all disputes, save those involving "national honor," "vital interests" and the "interests of third parties" are referred to arbitration. President Taft now invites them to sanction treaties in which all disputes, save those that are not "justiciable," shall be referred to arbitration. The majority of the Foreign Relations Committee make no objection to this provision. But when the President asks them to refer to arbitration the mere detail of whether a question is or is not "justiciable," they balk on the ground that they are abdicating their treaty-making functions under the Constitution. As arbitration in the first instance is much more far-reaching and all-inclusive than in the second, tho nowise different in principle, it follows that they are swallowing a camel and straining at a gnat.

Looking at the question from another standpoint, we may say that the special commission of inquiry, under the proposed treaty, must exercise either an administrative or judicial function. If it is administrative, Senators can have no objection to it on principle, for they have frequently delegated administrative power to bodies like the Interstate Commerce Commission, while the President, in certain reciprocity treaties, has been allowed to fix rates on his own discretion, and an act of Congress is in force even providing that

> "the Postmaster-General, by and with the advice and consent of the President, may negotiate to conclude postal treaties or conventions, and may reduce or increase rates of postage on mail matter conveyed between the United States and foreign countries."

If, however, the function of the commission of inquiry is not administrative, but judicial, then the Senate on principle has the equal power to refer to it a specific subject for arbitration. To deny this is to deny that the Senate can make an arbitration treaty, which is contrary to fact, and therefore an absurdum.

The argument of Senator Lodge and his misguided colleagues that the treaties

breed war" is hardly possible to discuss seriously and respectfully. What does the great State of Massachusetts, the torchbearer of the world's peace movement, say to such casuistry on the part of her senior Senator? There are now two methods in existence for the settlement of international disputes. One is war, the other the Hague Court. A nation can choose either alternative with perfect legality. But here appears President Taft, who has actually succeeded in securing the promise of Great Britain and France to abandon war and hereafter settle all disputes at The Hague that can be settled by a court of law. He proposes, in other words, to give the Hague Court *jurisdiction*. That is the greatest step ever taken by a man in his position in all history toward the goal of universal peace. And Senator Lodge says it "breeds war"!

Now, despite all the quibbles of the opposition, it looks as tho the treaties will be ratified. Still, we advise no one to abate one jot or tittle of his supreme endeavor to exert whatever influence he can upon the Senate during the next few weeks. The great Olney-Pauncefote treaty of 1897, between Great Britain and the United States, failed of passage in our Senate by only three votes of the required two-thirds majority. Two votes cast the other way—the ballot of a single State—would have saved the day. It is not unlikely that if the treaties fail at the present session the vote of one State may be the deciding factor.

There are forty-eight States in our Union. Will the people of any one of them run the risk of letting their servants in the Senate put back the whole peace movement a generation?

Let every man, woman and child in America now support President Taft in his great "Declaration of Interdependence."

## Persia Overpowered

A CERTAIN man was on the road from Susa to Persepolis. He was weak with travel, and he was sore, and tottered and stumbled on the way, but he had not yet lost courage and hope that he would reach the end of his journey. And it happened that a certain skilled physician past that way, and he gave him wine and assured him that he would soon be strong. But as it happened, there were two strong men who had been following the traveler, and they had agreed that they would strip him and divide his goods between them. But when they saw the physician helping him, and feared he would escape them, they rushed upon him with violence. He was unarmed, and the physician had no sword. With swords and spears they drove the physician away, for he could not resist, and then they took the traveler's goods, and left him lying wounded to die on the highway. When did this happen? Last week.

We do not say that these two strong men were equally cruel. One of them would have left him a little money to continue his journey, but the one named Russia was the stronger and more determined, and the one named Great Britain yielded and gave help. Is it a parable, a fable? No, it is very truth.

Consider the shame of it all. Persia was weak, and was trying with good hope to organize a worthy republic. It had patriotic citizens, but the nation had been debilitated and impoverished by a very bad government. This it had overthrown. The Shah had been expelled. In order to reorganize its finances on a sound and honest basis it had called a skilled American administrator and committed its interests to him. But meanwhile Russia and Great Britain had resolved to divide the control and ultimately the possession of Persia between them, and the able and hopeful effort of Mr. Shuster to aid the young republic to independent strength did not please them, so Russia took a miserable pretext to drive him out, and Great Britain assented, perhaps unwillingly. This is not yet formal annexation, but when Russia takes the administration of Northern Persia and drives out its officers by force of arms, it is virtual annexation; and when Russia takes Northern Persia we may expect Great Britain to take her half. Is it not now the ethical principle of the robber nations that when one seizes territory the others must have "compensation."

The world has seen a disgraceful act done. It is the good old rule, that they should take who have the power, and they should keep who can. They could,

and Persia could not prevent it. Where was the Nonconformist conscience we used to hear of? And where were the provisions of the Hague Conference? This was just the case in which Persia would have been justified in summoning Russia before the Hague Court, if there had only been time; but Russia gave her no time. Russia simply laid down the ultimatum, "Submit, and do it immediately. Dismiss Shuster straightway or we will enter Teheran with an army and put him out."

So Persia is overpowered. The beautiful resolves of the Powers at The Hague are despised and flouted. A country of magnificent history and good promise is humiliated and its very nationality seems likely to be absorbed, even as Poland was divided between its stronger neighboring states. The story is a shame to the twentieth century. We can take only the slender satisfaction that it was an American who tried to rejuvenate the memories and the might of Susa and Persepolis.

## An Eastern Republic

As we write the question of the future of China is yet under discussion, whether it is to be a republic or a monarchy, or whether China is to be divided, the northern part a monarchy and the southern portion a republic. Apparently two men—Yuan Shih-kai and Wu Ting-fang—must settle that between them; a tremendous responsibility to rest on the shoulders of two men.

Meanwhile two Powers of the first rank, Great Britain and Japan, who are in close alliance with each other, and who claim to have a predominant interest and influence in the East, even as against Russia, might be united in favor of the monarchy. There is every reason why they should, for that is their own form of government. Japan is close at hand, and were China to become a republic, and then to develop a national consciousness, as she is very rapidly doing, and with it to adopt all the implements and powers of modern Western civilization, as she is sure to do, she would be an undesirable neighbor to Japanese imperial government. The Japanese are a people who would be quick to desire the utmost democracy conceivable, no matter for how many centuries they have been taught the doctrine that every blessing is the fruit of the virtue of the Mikado. Japan has had one tremendous political and social renovation within half a century, and this gives promise that they might have another. Japan would not prefer a republic just across the Eastern Sea, only a few hundred miles from Nagasaki to Shanghai, or, indeed, only just over the border of Korea.

But the interest of Great Britain in the question is much more intimate. The victory of Japan over Russia in the late war had a tremendous influence on all Asia. It gave rise to the cry over the whole continent of Asia for the Asiatics. It was felt in India, and it must remain a disturbing factor there. If Japan can withstand the Great Bear of Europe and maintain her own supremacy, many an intelligent and ambitious native of India has asked and is still asking, why India should remain subject to a European Power. It is not enough to answer that in no period of its history has India been so peaceful, for sentiment, the sentiment of patriotism, and the desire for self-government, often rise far above material advantage. If, now, China should create another mighty revolution in the East, and should overthrow its Manchu throne and establish a republic, the influence in India would be very great, and might be dangerous for the rule of Great Britain. The maintenance of the present imperial government in China, even under a constitution, would have little effect in India, but a republic would be startling and provocative.

We may then anticipate that every influence that these two allied Powers, Great Britain and Japan, can use to strengthen the hands of Yuan Shih-kai will be put forth. We believe the people of China are tired of an Emperor and his court at Pekin, and would abolish the dynasty. We call attention to the appeal of Wu Ting-fang to the nations of the world, which we print on another page. It gives admirably the case of the people for a republic. It calls attention to the fact that China has no privileged class of nobility, as has Japan, and as has Great Britain. Drop the Emperor and the country easily falls into a republican form of government. Our own Government will be appealed to for support of

the form of government for China which we reject for ourselves. A multitude of young men in China, taught in this country, familiar with its institutions, led by one who as Chinese Minister to Washington had every opportunity to learn what a republic is, and who diligently improved his opportunities, believe an Emperor is neither a help nor an ornament in national development. We trust that our Department of State will be so far true to the principles of our own institutions that it will not aid other aims of Great Britain and Japan in China, but will consider the people of China themselves. Even more true is it that it would be a shame for our Government to make a fifty-million-dollar loan in which American bankers have a share, an influence for helping the imperial party as against the republican. A great Chinese republic would be a majestic spectacle to the world, and safer for the world than any centralized imperialism.

## John Bigelow

THAT years add dignity no one can deny, but only to a life which is in itself worthy. Hoary hairs are a crown of glory, but not unless they are found in the way of righteousness. No one could see John Bigelow in his later years—and it is only in his later years that this generation has seen him—without being struck with his dignity of carriage, the appearance of which was enhanced by the thought that before those who saw him were born he was doing a full man's work with distinction for his country. He died in his ninety-fifth year, and only a few months ago he delivered over to the City of New York the Astor, Lenox and Tilden libraries in order to create one great public library, in an address of singular spirit and propriety. Be it remembered that it was seventy-six years ago that he graduated from Union College, and that he was United States Minister to Paris five years during the Civil War. When he came to New York to enter on the business of law the city was only a small town. It was not built up above Houston street, and the omnibuses did not run above Twelfth street. Beyond was all vacant lots, orchards or pastures.

During all these years, even to his last days, Mr. Bigelow was a servant of the public. By the time he was forty years old he had acquired a sufficient property, so that he could give himself to public affairs, for he felt that it was his privilege and duty to serve not himself, but the people. He wrote much on public questions, an associate with William Cullen Bryant in the ownership and conduct of *The Evening Post*, and was ready to accept the position of Consul-General and later of Minister in France. It was the critical period in our history, and most delicate and important service had to be done wisely and strongly. He loved Paris, and while living there devoted himself also to important historical researches in the life of Benjamin Franklin, who was his predecessor at that court, and he published most of the result of his original studies.

He was a prolific author, confining himself mostly, except in his last years, to history and economics. It was in 1850 that he published his studies, after a visit there, of the conditions in Jamaica after sixteen years of freedom from slavery. Then followed his "Life of Fremont," for he was one of the founders of the Free Soil party, and lives and works of Franklin, Tilden and Bryant.

He was attracted to these men from his love of public affairs. As appears from his early association with Martin van Buren in political anti-slavery, he was devoted to freedom and equality, and this directed his earnest passion in behalf of freedom of trade and against protection. On this subject he wrote much, and yet he did not desire to create a business convulsion by a sudden abolition of tariff duties. He would have had them gradually reduced, year by year, so that trade could accommodate itself easily to a more legitimate and equal basis. He was a believer in woman suffrage, but even this was in his mind associated with free trade, as when he said:

"The exclusion of women from the franchise, like the discouragement of our foreign commerce by the tariff upon our imports, results exclusively from the greed and selfishness of men. Whenever the word has gone forth from Washington that every custom house on the coast of the United States has been converted into a storehouse or a school

house, I think we will be able to name about the time when women will get the franchise."

At present it looks as if he had put off too far the time for the enfranchisement of women; but he said later:

"Air ships! Wireless telegraphy! The new things are innumerable. But the tariff we have always with us."

One cannot gain a full account of the breadth of John Bigelow's interests un-



JOHN BIGELOW IN THE STUDY OF HIS HOUSE IN GRAMERCY PARK, NEW YORK

The photograph was taken last winter, and shows the author-statesman surrounded by the books he read, in the ninety-third years of his life. Mr. Bigelow dictated the third volume of his uncompleted "Retrospections of a Long Life" in this room in the course of the same year.

less he considers his spiritual and mystical side. In 1882 he wrote a "Monograph on Molinos the Quietist," and in the last few years, besides his "Recollections of a Baby Life," he published "The Useful Life a Crown to the Simple Life," "What of Man is Not His Own" and on "Dreams." His tone of mind led him to take special interest in the "correspondences" of Swedenborg, and for years he was connected with the Church of the New Jerusalem, and he presided at the fiftieth anniversary of that church in this city, and told how he had, fifty years before, when in the West Indies, begun the study of Swedenborg's works, and had devoted much time to them for twenty years.

John Bigelow was an aristocrat in his tastes and a democrat in his principles. He was an idealist and yet a man of practical affairs, but his activities were based on solid principles. He was a dreamer of dreams and a seer of visions, and yet intensely interested in organized politics. He loved his country devotedly, and during the Civil War published a book in France to warn Frenchmen against being misled into supporting secession. This he could do with authority, for he was during that war our Minister to Paris. He was one of those broad, balanced men who are called on for advice and service, and he never thought himself too old to seek to serve his country. Such men are the crown of glory to the nation.

## The Tariff in Congress

MR. TAFT has sent to Congress the report of the Tariff Board concerning wool and woolen goods. It is the result of a careful and non-partisan inquiry as to costs of production here and abroad. It makes no recommendations, but it shows plainly, as the President says, that many of the tariff rates are prohibitory and greatly in excess of the difference in production costs. He asks Congress to reduce them. How much should be cut off he does not say. Nor does the Board's report show to what point the rates should be shoved down. It does not show this because there is a broad range of costs of production here as well as in other countries. The cost of producing wool is nearly twice as much in some wool-growing States as it is in others. The cost in South America is a little more than half of the average here; the cost in Australia is said to be little or nothing, because of the revenue from mutton. It will be seen that it would be impossible for the present Board or any other to say what that difference is, which, according to the Republican doctrine of protection, should be covered by a tariff duty. There are similar difficulties with respect to the cost of woolen goods.

There is a difference in favor of the foreign producer, and the welfare of our wool and woolen goods industries depends largely at present upon protective duties which take it into account. But the duties are too high. Congress must say how much should be taken off. It has the aid which is given by an admirable report of facts, but this report is not a guide that shows just what the rate should be.

Both parties now hold that there should be a large reduction. To this extent they are in agreement. The Republicans would have the new rates determined in accordance with the protective doctrine that the difference in production costs should be covered by them; the Democrats would have them fixed without regard to protection, but in accordance with the doctrine that such duties should be for revenue only. In fact, however, in this matter the two parties are not far apart. The same schedule of reduced rates might satisfy both and be in accord with both of the two contending doctrines or principles.

But no one expects that there will be an agreement in Congress as to the wool and woolens schedule or any other. It is difficult to predict with confidence what will take place, but there will be a Republican bill and a Democratic bill, and there are indications that the Democratic bill will not be accepted in the Senate, while the Republican bill will find no favor with the House majority.

It is unfortunate that the two parties cannot now, as both seek reduction, come together, agree upon reduced rates and unite in subjecting the schedule to thoro reform. This could be done without a surrender by either party of the

doctrine to which it is loyal. But a Presidential campaign is at hand, and each will maneuver for advantage. On the Republican side the maneuvers will really be for defense, altho some in that party at Washington do not appear to think so. It is asserted by careful observers there that a considerable number of Republicans desire to make the tariff an issue in the campaign, upon the basis of the Tariff Board's report and an expected refusal of the Democrats to give it weight. We do not see that the Republican party can hope to gain anything next year from a campaign discussion of the tariff. If its leaders are wise they may do something to reduce a little the weight of the burden imposed by the Payne-Aldrich revision of 1909, but that revision promises to be like a millstone attached to the party's neck.

## The Political Suffrage

THE new year will not bring votes to women in England and it will give women in the United States who now have the ballot a chance to show what they intend to do with it rather than the emotional exhilaration of seeing a considerable lengthening of the list of commonwealths in which adult suffrage, regardless of sex, prevails. From the standpoint of men and women of the soberer sort among women suffragists the American situation is not deplorable. From the standpoint of the serious minded, regardless of bias on this question, the English situation is not reassuring.

For many years a million more or less of English women, representing a good deal of property, education and social dignity, have enjoyed the municipal franchise. About 2,500,000 English men have not yet obtained the right to vote. By comparison with the women who vote on municipal matters these men are not desirable factors of the collective British sovereign. They are propertyless and relatively ignorant. A business man would much prefer to take the advice of the million half enfranchised women to that of the two and one-half millions of unenfranchised men.

It is not a secret that the English suffragets have been fighting for the full enfranchisement of the women who already take some part in public affairs, by voting on municipal matters. Not many of the suffraget leaders have felt it wise to demand universal adult suffrage. Such a measure would at one stroke add 13,000,000 of voters to the British electorate, and no government would dream of seriously proposing so radical a step under any circumstances, and particularly in a country where it would give woman a balance of political power, with a clear majority of a million women voters in excess of men voters.

This is the juncture at which Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd-George, with a cleverness which the suffragets regard as little short of diabolical, come forward with a propositon to give the ballot to the 2,500,000 unenfranchised men. Such a bill will naturally obtain support from many groups. Some radicals will approve it, on principle. Anti-woman suffragists will generally see in it an effective device for the time being. Various political interests will calculate what they have to obtain by appealing to the new electorate. Nobody will for a moment believe that the bill can be amended to include 11,000,000 women.

It is generally conceded that if the democratic demand for "one man, one vote" shall be conceded in England before the better qualified women are given the parliamentary suffrage, it will indefinitely postpone the full enfranchisement of women, for it is only the more radical political groups, including, of course, the Socialists, that do not shrink from admitting to the full franchise several millions of extremely ignorant, very poor women, admittedly good material for the mob spirit to play upon.

Political cleverness does not always accomplish its purpose, and it may seriously be questioned whether the English Government is not making a profound mistake in this case. England is facing serious issues. In no other land is the non-property owning population so enormously preponderant over the property owning minority. In no other are the political forces hurrying the state so rapidly into radical experimentation. The political enfranchisement of the million well qualified women who have the municipal franchise would be a conservative

measure. To withhold the ballot from them, and give it to two and a half millions of admittedly ignorant, and, all in all, rather brutalized men, is a perilous step.

**Why the Chinese Hate the Manchus**

This question is often asked. The Manchu rule has continued for 260 years, and the Chinese hate it as much as ever. It is not so much because they are an alien race, for they are not very alien, and they have adopted many Chinese customs. Nor is it because they compelled the Chinese to wear the queue, for they got quite as much used to it as Armenians have to the red Turkish fez. The real reason is to be found in the words of the baby Emperor in that most remarkable edict of October 30:

"When I urge reform, the officials and gentry seize the opportunity to embezzle. When old laws are abolished, high officials serve their own ends. Much of the people's money has been taken, but nothing to benefit the people has been achieved. On several occasions edicts have promulgated laws, but none of them have been obeyed. The people are grumbling, yet I do not know; disasters loom ahead, but I do not see."

Poor little baby of five years! Poor China! But the confession penned by the Prince Regent is true. The chief cause of discontent has been the rapacity of officials. Now China rebels, and it is not unlikely that she will be the first Eastern republic, for the slow-moving East has begun to move at last.

**A New Educational Authority**

Senator Boynton, of the California Legislature, is a graduate of the University of Michigan. It is not without interest to observe what kind of resolution so well educated a gentleman has introduced into the State Senate. The preamble asserts that at a meeting of a teachers' institute an address was made asserting that there was no oppressive justification for the War of the Revolution, and that the Boston Tea Party was a case of malicious destruction of private property. To prevent such teachings of disloyalty the bill proposes that no such teaching shall be allowed in the schools of California, from the kindergarten to the university, and that the Governor be requested to make investigation, and if he finds any textbooks used or any teachers employed guilty of teaching "such false and disloyal and iniquitous" views, he take steps, "to weed forever such traitors out of the school system of California." If such a resolution, now sailing joyously thru the legislature, should be passed, there will be no need hereafter for historical research; the legislature may tell us what to believe, like the Vatican's Biblical Commission.

**Ordinations**

Dr. Newman Smyth proposed some time ago to get over the infelicity under which clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church are not allowed to recognize as ecclesiastical equals ministers of other denominations not episcopally ordained, by a dual, or, rather, a composite ordination in future of candidates for ordination in non-episcopal Churches. He would have Episcopal bishops invited to take part in such ordinations, adding their supposed apostolic succession to the merely spiritual succession of other Churches. Propositions of this sort have failed of assent, and now Mr. Seth Low, formerly president of Columbia University and Mayor of New York City, makes a somewhat wider proposition. He observes that there is difference among denominations as to valid ordinations, and he proposes to unite the denominations in their ordination services. He would have a number of them, thru their Catholic and Protestant, Episcopal and Presbyterian ministrants, present and take part in ordinations, so that whatever supposed virtue each could give would be imparted, and if this were carried on for a generation or so, all clergymen would receive ordaining grace of every sort, and nobody could find fault. But the fact is that Catholics could not be persuaded to take part in such a service; and among Protestants there is no trouble about this question of orders except with a single denomination, which requires ordination to be by bishops. This process would provide ordained ministers to satisfy everybody, but not ordaining bishops. Further, we do not believe that Mr. Low could persuade his

own General Convention to allow such a mixt service. It has not yet even joined the Federation of Churches. Again, we fear that it would not be easy to convince the non-episcopal Churches that it would be right for them so far to give countenance to what they believe to be a superstition that they would invite bishops to come and by putting hands on the heads of the candidates to convey what they hold to be an imaginary grace. Union when it comes must be spiritual, not tactual.

**Potash**

The diplomatic clash with Germany over the potash contracts resulted in a failure for our claims. Unlike our own treatment of monopolies, the German Government favors and helps them, and when the German potash mines get to cutting prices competitively, the Government stepped in and compelled the breaking of the foreign contracts at reduced prices. This set our Department of Agriculture to searching for sources of potash in this country, for we are sending $15,000,000 to Germany for potash as a fertilizer, as Germany has a practical monopoly in its mines. Congress allowed $12,500 to the Department of Agriculture and $20,000 to the Geological Bureau for the search for American sources. The drillings failed to reach any available potash beds, and the effort to extract the desired substance from salt brines gave little hope of any available supply. Then after searching the continent, Secretary Wilson explored the ocean, and there he seems to have found what he wanted and our farmers greatly need. Along the California and Oregon coasts there are dense forests of seaweed or kelp, some of them five miles long and two miles wide. The two principal species grow a hundred feet long, and if cut they will reproduce themselves annually. They take in potash salts from the ocean, as plants do from the soil, and a quarter or more of their weight is in potash salts, available for agricultural use. The Department reports that a million tons a year can be obtained, worth $40,000,000, while the by-products, such as iodine, could be made to pay the cost of extraction. This alone will justify all the expense of the Department of Agriculture, if these anticipations prove correct, and we see no reason why they should not. Japan has already set the example.

**Changing the Calendar**

The *Gaulois*, of Paris, a royalist paper, is responsible for the announcement that the Pope has resolved on changing the liturgical year. Up to now Easter has been fixed in sequence to the course of the sun. It came on the Sunday following the fourteenth day of the vernal moon. It thus ranged from about March 23 to April 25. Hereafter, beginning with 1913, Easter will be celebrated on the first Sunday of April. Hence the feasts of Ascension, Pentecost, Trinity, Corpus Christi, Sacred Heart as well as Lent will be no longer movable, but practically immovable, for the first Sunday can only fall between the first and seventh day of the month. This fixedness affects Lent also, as well as the number of Sundays following the Epiphany and Trinity. Among Catholics the real beneficiaries, who, too, may have had a hand in the new Easter date, are publishers of liturgical books. Again, the hard-working every-day priest will no longer have to carry two breviaries toward the close of the various seasons of the year. But how about the Protestant Churches, who, on leaving Rome, carried along not only the fundamental doctrines, together with scholastic philosophy, but also in great part the liturgical year. In adopting the old Catholic rite of Salisbury — the Sarum—the Anglican Establishment took it all. The others observe Lent, Easter, Pentecost, Trinity and so on like Catholics. Now Anglicanism and orthodoxy must conform or else present to Christendom a double liturgical season. This exists in Russia and elsewhere wherever the Greek Church is found, nor will it pay any attention to this latest Roman departure. How about those States of the Union where Good Friday is a legal holiday? In the statute creating it they implicitly accepted the Roman Good Friday. Should Rome and the Protestant world divide, where will the States stand? It all seems a fair warning to our legislatures to hold aloof from any identification with Church festivals.

Greek in Oxford and America

We have noted the fact that convocation—which means the 7,000 graduates who have the Oxford degree of M. A., have defeated the proposal to allow candidates for honors in mathematics or science to enter without offering Greek; that Greek is to be compulsory in the future as in the past—correspondence since received shows that this result was reached in opposition to the advice of the majority of the best Greek scholars in England. The professor of the department in Oxford is the distinguished Grecian Gilbert Murray, whom we expect to see in this country the coming spring, warned the M. A.'s that if they resisted the result might be the total abolition of Greek as a requirement for any applicant. By a vote of two to one the resident teachers in Oxford favored relaxing the present rule to the extent proposed. They are the ones responsible for the conduct of the university, and are educated in Greek, but they see no sense in requiring students of science or mathematics to know Greek, any more than in this country the Hebrew professors think that all theological students should give one or more years to the Hebrew language, which they will have quite forgotten five years later. Professor Murray does not at all wish Oxford to go as far as our American universities and colleges are going, which now so generally make Greek optional to everybody who seeks a degree. We here need more Greek rather than less, and we hope that a result of Prof. Gilbert Murray's visit to Amherst will be to help classical culture.

We have recognized the fact that a certain element—we are glad to believe a minor one—in the Federation of Labor really favors violence and even murder. It calls itself Socialistic, but is not truly such, but being really anarchistic masks under the name of Socialism and tries to capture the labor organizations. Such a Socialist body we have here in New York, and the other day it called William D. Haywood, who escaped conviction for the murder of Governor Steunenberg, in the labor troubles of Idaho, to speak to them on the McNamara dynamitings. He gave them what they wanted. He told them that he was not a law-abiding citizen, and they ought not to be. He was with the McNamara boys. He believed in coercion, direct warfare, and he gloried in the dynamitings. That is, he incites to riot and murder, and he finds adherents.

We observe that the assumption of the government of the Kongo by Belgium has led to real reforms in administration. In the Belgian Chamber of Deputies an investigation has been ordered into charges that certain Belgian missions were distilling and selling alcoholic liquors and using corporal punishment, such as chaining and flogging, forbidden by law, and that officials were still seizing by force natives as laborers. Nevertheless, the general testimony is that the barbarities which shocked the world have been greatly reduced.

There has been widely distributed an anonymous attack on the Charity Organization Society, of this city, charging that it expends only 26 per cent. of its receipts on the relief of the poor, while the rest goes for salaries and office expenses. That is true, and it is right, for the society was not organized to give relief, but to make investigations, to conduct a school for charity workers, and to combine the activities of several societies for the amelioration of social conditions. The reports made do not at all justify the attack.

One of the recommendations of the Farmers' National Congress in Columbus in October, which we failed to mention in a late issue, was a demand that Congress enact a law which would forbid those engaged in interstate traffic to carry intoxicating liquors into "dry" territory. The Supreme Court has declared State laws to this effect unconstitutional, and if a Federal law can save the prohibition States from being flooded by liquor introduced for the purpose of selling it illegally, a real evil will be corrected.

We are requested by the Christian Science press representative to correct our statement that the mother of the child who died of diphtheria was convicted for not calling in a physician. We are told that the case was indefinitely postponed.

# Insurance

## Fire Prevention Day

THE Southwest of today is not backward, whatever might have been said of it in years "befo' de wah." Insurance Commissioner Ballard and State Fire Marshal Hammonds prepared a program for the celebration of Fire Prevention Day in Oklahoma, and the celebration was held on December 15. To insure a success the program was sent to all the teachers in the schools of the State, with the request that they emphasize the importance of the occasion to the school children. The program included, in addition to "America" as an opening song, and the reading of the Declaration of Independence, essays or compositions on "Some Fires I've Seen," "The Chicago Fire of 1871," "The Iroquois Theater Fire," "The Collinwood School Fire," and "Fire Waste and How to Prevent It," together with recitations appropriate to the occasion.

Statistics do not make the most interesting "copy" for essays, but statistics of our fire losses are at least impressive. The fire loss in the United States and Canada for the month of November was nearly nineteen millions, according to the *Journal of Commerce*. The comparative tabulation by months is as follows:

| | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $20,735,000 | $15,175,400 | $21,922,450 |
| February | 16,131,000 | 15,489,350 | 16,415,000 |
| March | 13,795,400 | 18,465,550 | 31,569,800 |
| April | 19,245,300 | 18,991,800 | 17,670,550 |
| May | 17,360,400 | 18,823,200 | 21,422,000 |
| June | 14,431,000 | 13,183,600 | 20,601,950 |
| July | 15,830,900 | 26,247,900 | 25,301,150 |
| August | 16,423,000 | 21,579,550 | 12,662,650 |
| September | 15,943,000 | 11,500,000 | 11,333,250 |
| October | 17,765,200 | 33,183,300 | 13,945,000 |
| November | 14,268,550 | 16,407,000 | 18,686,600 |
| Total 11 mos. | $182,674,650 | $212,942,650 | $211,614,400 |

The principal losses of the month were: London, Ont., business buildings, $870,000, and Ogden, Utah, business buildings, $750,000.

CATTLE insurance has been common in Germany for more than a century. In 1909 there were twenty-eight large mutual aid and seven private companies doing this class of business. The cattle insured with German societies represent a capital of about $175,000,000.

Says the London *Insurance Journal* of the British workmen's compensation system:

"The 'fine art of malingering!' Whatever be the future in store for the other arts, this appears to be distinctly developing under the fostering influence of the compensation acts. A recent case in a London police court illustrates the danger. A builder's laborer claimed compensation for injury to his fingers, which had been crushed in November last year, and since then he had not tried to get work. The medical referee who examined him said that if the man had gone to work when apprised by the doctor, he would now be perfectly well. The judge thought the man had behaved very unreasonably, and made an award for one penny a week without costs. The exaggeration of claims for alleged injury, real or fictitious, seems likely to be increased rather than diminished by the operation of Mr. Lloyd George's unemployment insurance bill. Friendly societies, as they now exist, are deeply and intensely interested in preventing malingering in any of its forms. Under the bill they will be released from all anxiety on this score. Government will be bound to see that every member gets his full benefit for his payments, and the loss must fall on the national exchequer, which will have no power to reduce the sick rate."

SAVINGS bank life insurance seems to be passing beyond the experimental stage. Dividends were declared last week by the insurance departments of the Whitman Savings Bank, at Whitman, and the People's Savings Bank, at Brockton—both in Massachusetts. Five thousand policyholders are interested in this new form of insurance, and more than two million dollars of insurance is in force.

THE Pennsylvania Insurance Department has filed its report upon the examination of the Penn Mutual Life. The report shows the company's income in 1910 was $24,231,257.50, of which amount the premiums yielded $18,529,895.90. Of the $16,178,651.80 disbursed the policyholders and beneficiaries received $11,952,162.66. At the end of the year the total admitted assets were $116,803,021.49, which was a gain of $11,149,709.59 during the year. The surplus at the end of the year amounted to $4,611,381.13.

# Financial

## Revised Crop Estimates

IMPORTANT changes in totals were made last week by the Government in its final report on the crops. The quantities heretofore assigned to a majority of the cereals were largely reduced, 200,000,000 pounds were added to the crop of tobacco, and a sharp revision of the quantities reported for last year's harvest gave a new basis for comparisons. For example, last year's crop of corn is no longer 3,125,713,000 bushels, but must be counted as only 2,886,260,000, and 60,000,000 bushels have been cut from the accepted total of last year's crop of wheat. In last week's INDEPENDENT were published the latest official estimates available at that time; with the figures for last year's crops, as they had been accepted for twelve months. Below are shown the final figures for 1911 and the revised totals for 1910:

| | 1911. | 1910. |
|---|---|---|
| Corn | 2,531,488,000 | 2,886,260,000 |
| Winter wheat | 430,656,000 | 434,142,000 |
| Spring wheat | 190,682,000 | 200,979,000 |
| All wheat | 621,338,000 | 635,121,000 |
| Oats | 922,298,000 | 1,180,513,000 |
| Barley | 160,240,000 | 173,832,000 |
| Rye | 33,119,000 | 34,897,000 |
| Buckwheat | 17,540,000 | 17,598,000 |
| Flaxseed | 10,370,000 | 12,718,000 |
| Rice | 22,934,000 | 24,510,000 |
| Potatoes | 292,737,000 | 349,632,000 |
| Hay, tons | 47,444,000 | 60,978,000 |
| Tobacco, lbs. | 905,109,000 | 1,103,415,000 |
| Cotton, bales | 14,885,000 | 11,041,563 |

So far as this year is concerned, we see reductions of 240,000,000 bushels of corn, and 34,000,000 of wheat, with increases of 50,000,000 bushels of oats and 200,000,000 pounds of tobacco. We have already spoken of the revision of last year's figures with respect to corn and wheat. It also adds 50,000,000 bushels of oats, 10,000,000 bushels of barley, 10,000,000 bushels of potatoes, and 119,000,000 pounds (12 per cent.) of tobacco. These changes are required by the reports of the Census Bureau. They compel revision of accepted estimates of consumption per capita, reserves, etc. It is noticeable that the value of this year's crops (cotton excluded) named in the table above exceeds the value of last last year's by $190,000,000, altho this year's quantities are much less.

The executive committee of the Southern Cotton Congress, at a meeting in New Orleans last week, adopted a plan which, it is hoped, will reduce the cotton acreage next year by 25 per cent. There are to be State organizations, with subdivisons for counties and townships. Solicitors will be employed to secure reduction pledges, if possible, from all planters.

*

....The output of petroleum in the United States last year was 209,556,048 barrels, or 14 per cent. in excess of the record output of 1909. This country produces nearly two-thirds of the world's supply.

....A 12-foot vein of anthracite coal, which will yield 10,000,000 tons, was discovered two or three weeks ago near Freeland, Pa., in a place where it had been believed that search for such deposits would be useless.

....Canada's foreign trade in the last fiscal year was increased by $76,000,000, and $61,500,000 of this addition was in commerce with the United States. Great Britain's gain was only $2,250,000. Imports from this country were increased by $51,000,000.

....A recent report from the Census Bureau shows that from 1904 to 1909 the capital invested in the manufacture of clocks and watches was increased by 36 per cent., to $57,500,000, and the value of the output by 18 per cent., to $35,197,000. A gain of 54 per cent. raised to $67,380,000 the capital invested in the manufacture of cutlery and tools, the value of the products advancing by 37 per cent. to $53,266,000. In the manufacture of confectionery 44,638 persons were employed in 1909. They received $24,752,000 in salaries and wages, and the value of the annual output was increased in the five years by 55 per cent., to $134,796,000.

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